ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Friday, July 18, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

AGNEW.—On July 17, 1930, at 9, Cadogan-gardens, to Leila, wife of Capt. R. L. Agnew, 15/19 Hussars, Bears House, Camberley—a son.

BENBOW-ROWE.—On June 15, 1930, at Mandeville, Jamaica, to Mildred (*née* Barrow), wife of E. S. Benbow-Rowe—a boy (John). (Chinese papers, please copy.)

BIRKBY.—On July 17, 1930, at a nursing home, to Dora (*née* Hunter), wife of Maurice V. Birkby, 15, Sedgwick-avenue, Kenton—a son.

CUNNINGHAM.—On July 16, 1930, at Whinrigg, King's-road, Leigh-on-Sea, to Marjorie, wife of Graham Cunningham—a daughter.

FETHERSTONHAUGH-FRAMPTON.—On July 16, 1930, at Haroldston, Haverfordwest, to Bridget, wife of Roger Fetherstonhaugh-Frampton—a daughter.

GORDON-SMITH.—On July 16, 1930, at Nuthurst, Pitchling, to Marjorie Helen (*née* Williams), wife of Charles Stuart Gordon-Smith—the gift of a daughter.

HERBERT.—On July 17, 1930, to Isabella, wife of J. Basil Herbert, of 9, Gayfere-street, Westminster—a daughter.

HUGHES-HALLETT.—On July 16, 1930, at Little Watersend, Temple Ewell, near Dover, to Marjorie, the wife of Captain J. V. Hughes-Hallett, The Seaforth Highlanders—a daughter.

MORRISON.—On July 17, 1930, at 55, Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Morrison, wife of John Morrison, of a son.

PEPPIATT.—On July 17, 1930, at Long Meadow, Chesham Bois, Bucks, to Pamela, wife of Kenneth O. Peppiatt—a son (Roger).

PIDGEON.—On July 16, 1930, at "Little Gables," Banstead, Surrey, to Dorothy, wife of Frank Allen Pidgeon—a daughter.

RICHARDS.—On July 16, 1930, at 33, Elm Tree-road, N.W.8, to the Hon. Noel Olivier Richards, M.D., M.R.C.P., wife of W. A. Richards, F.R.C.S.—a daughter.

TRYON.—On July 16, 1930, at Old Woodbury, Sandy, Bedfordshire, to Lucinda and Richard Tryon—a daughter.

VAUGHAN.—On July 14, 1930, at Valparaiso, Chile, to Caroline, wife of Frederick V. Vaughan—a daughter.

WALKER.—On July 17, 1930, at 73, Brook-street, to Marion, wife of Alexander Walker, of Golden Nook, Addlestone—a daughter.

WILSDON.—On July 17, 1930, at Birchwood, Pinorh-lane, Purley, Surrey, to Winifred, wife of Percy T. Wilsdon—a son.

MARRIAGES

AGAR : HUTCHINGS.—On July 14, 1930, at Kingston Parish Church, Arthur Herwas Agar, Joscelyne, eldest daughter of Mr. H. H. Hutchings, Commissioner of Monserrat, and Mrs. Hutchings.

BRADFIELD : HARLAND.—On July 16, 1930, at St. John's Parish Church, Newland, Hull, Keith Ernest Bradfield, only son of Frederick John Bradfield, of Kingston-on-Hull, Surrey, to Edith Harland, youngest daughter of Frederick Harland, of Vernon House, Hull.

DRUERY : ROSS.—On July 12, 1930, at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. F. G. Swindell, formerly of Singapore, Maurice Sherard Druery, of Singapore, youngest son of the late Mr. H. Druery and of Mrs. Druery, of Bexhill, to Daphne Nella, only daughter of the late Mr. T. R. E. Ross and of Mrs. Ross, of Muswell Hill, London.

EVANS : EDWARDS.—On July 16, 1930, at the Parish Church, Reigate, by the Rev. Canon Alfred Holland, Vicar of Wrington, Somerset, and assisted by the Rev. Richard Talbot, Vicar of Reigate Parish Church, Owen Edwin Evans, only son of Charles Evans, of Redcliffe Hall, Redcliffe Hill, and of the late Mrs. Evans, to Margaret Joan, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Edwards, of Cherchefelle, Reigate.

EWINS-BARWELL-EWINS : TURNER.—On July 16, 1930, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Canon Browne, Rector of Marston Trussell Hall, and the Rev. Canon Berridge, of Leicester, Charles Ewins-Barwell-Ewins, of Marston Trussell Hall, Market Harborough, to Dorothy Mary, second daughter of the late Captain A. E. Walker and Mrs. Walker, of 59, Abbey-road, N.W.8.

MORDAUNT : TOLER.—On July 16, 1930, at St. Luke's, Holmes Chapel, Richard John, son of Captain C. J. Mordaunt, to G. A. K. (Nancy), daughter of Major and Mrs. T. C. Toler, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.

SHAW : TRISTRAM.—On July 17, 1930, at the Oratory, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Edgell Rickard, eldest son of the late Major Gerald Byrne Massey Shaw, to Margel Katharine Alice, widow of Edward Tristram and daughter of the late Colonel Henry Elsdale.

SPENCE : HUTCHISON.—On July 15, 1930, at St. Columba's, Pont-street, by the Rev. Archibald Fleming, D.D., Alan William, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Spence, of Lansdown, Bath, to Martha Lena Hutchison, of Brookmans Park, Herts.

WELLS : HANNEN.—On July 17, 1930, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. B. F. Simpson, Victor Horace Wells, son of the late Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Henry Lake Wells, to Beryl Olga, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lance Hannen, 11a, Portland-place, W.1.

WHYTE : ALPINE.—On July 15, 1930, at Belhaven Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. T. J. Campbell Crawford, M.A., the Baron Church, West Kilbride, assisted by the Rev. J. H. Chambers Macaulay, M.A., North Church, Skelmorlie, Capt. Hartley Waddington Whyte, M.C., second son of the late James Whyte and Mrs. Whyte, of Tudor House, Skelmorlie, to Helen Sheila Lodowick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norton Alpine, 12, Donne-gardens, Glasgow, N.W., and West Kilbride, Ayrshire.

WINDEBANK : SLOUGH.—On July 16, 1930, at Stonehouse, Glos, by the Rev. Leonard Dawson, Stanley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Windebank, of Sutton Surrey, to Dorothy Margaret, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Slough, of Barnard House, Stonehouse, Glos.

SILVER WEDDING

NAPIER : CLAYTON.—On Tuesday, July 11, 1905, at Childwall Church, Capt. George S. Napier, late Oxford Light Infantry, to Helen G. Clayton, of Standfield, Wavertree, Liverpool.

DEATHS

ALDOUS.—On July 17, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Hugh Graham Aldous, aged 71.

ANDERSON.—On July 16, 1930, at 4, Ralston-street, Chelsea, Dorothy, the wife of Neville Anderson. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday) at 11 a.m.

ASHLIN.—On July 12, 1930, Helen, widow of Spencer Cocking Ashlin, late of Balboa, California. Cremation to-day (Friday), at 3.30 p.m., at Golders Green Crematorium.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On July 15, 1930, Winifred Annie, beloved wife of Mr. Frank William Chamberlain, of Bank of British West Africa, and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Smith, of 29, Preston-road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

COLLIER.—On July 15, 1930, at 54, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, Richard (Roy) Collier, peacefully passed away. Funeral service at St. James's Church, Lancaster-gate, at 10.45 to-morrow (Saturday). Burial at Northwood Cemetery, Middlesex, 11.45 o'clock.

CROSSE.—On July 16, 1930 at a nursing home, Fairmont, St. Reynold's Gate, Bath, Emily Caroline Crosse, dearly loved husband of Nellie Crosse Crosse, and late Rector of Petrockstowe. Funeral at Cullompton at 3 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers and wish all simplicity, at his request.

DEVEREUX.—On July 15, 1930, suddenly, at St. Lezards-on-Sea, Evalina, widow of George Devereux, of 6, Versailles-road, Anerley. Funeral at Shirley on Monday, July 21, at 3 p.m. (Foreign papers, please copy.)

DOUGLAS-NORMAN.—On July 15, 1930, at 5, Cardiff morning house, Elizabeth Mary Douglas-Norman, aged 97 years. Interment at Brimpsfield, Glos.

FLETCHER.—On July 17, 1930, at 21, Nizell's-avenue, Hove, Ann, wife of the late Horatio Fletcher, aged 85.

FRANCIS.—On July 16, 1930, at 20, Thurleigh-road, Wandsworth Common, Fanny Francis, widow of George Furoys Francis, in her 80th year. Interment at Brookwood, at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

DEATHS (continued)

GILES.—On July 16, 1930, at Fleet, Colonel Frank L. N. Giles, D.S.O., O.B.E., late Royal Engineers, of Thurleston House, Fleet, Hants, only son of the late Hon. Frank Giles, I.C.S., and husband of Eligiva Mary Giles. Funeral at St. Hilary Church, Cowbridge, Glamorgan, to-morrow (Saturday) at 2.30 p.m.

GUEST.—On July 14, 1930, suddenly, at 72, The Avenue, Southampton, Horace Richard (late of Kinver), darling husband of Catherine Elizabeth ("Phoebe") Guest, aged 34 years.

HALL.—On July 15, 1930, in London, suddenly, Percy Hedley Hall, J.P., of Shorthurrows, Caterham, second son of the late Henry Hall, of Woodlands, Caterham, aged 75. Funeral at St. Mary's, Caterham, to-morrow (Saturday), 2.30. No flowers, by request.

HAMILTON-GRIERSON.—On July 17, 1930, at 7, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh, Lilias, daughter of the late James Kirkpatrick, Deputy Surgeon-General, and widow of Sir Philip James Hamilton-Grierson, LL.S. Advocate. (Funeral arrangements later.)

HEWITT.—On July 15, 1930, at Appley Court, Ryde, Nora, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Colonel A. Scott Hewitt, late Royal West Kent Regiment. Cremation, Woking, 1.30, to-morrow (Saturday). Requiem, 8 a.m. Memorial service, 1.30 p.m., at St. Michael's, Ryde, on same day.

JOHNSTONE.—On July 16, 1930, at Whyte Cottage, Belmont-road, Reigate, Amelia C. F. Johnstone, widow of Walter Johnstone, aged 80 years. Funeral at Reigate Cemetery to-day (Friday), at 3.30 p.m.

KEHRMANN.—On July 15, 1930, in London, Louis Kehrmann, aged 72. No flowers, by request. (South African papers, please copy.)

MACLAGAN.—On July 15, 1930, at Comrie, Perthshire, of bronchial pneumonia, David Douglas Maclagan, J.P., of the House of Ross, Comrie, in his 81st year. Funeral from St. Kessog's Church, Comrie, to-morrow (Saturday), at 1.30 p.m. This is the only intimation and invitation. No flowers, by his own request.

MORLEY.—On July 16, 1930, suddenly, at Kensington, Cecilia Helena, widow of J. George Morley.

NORFOLK.—On July 16, 1930, at her residence, 35, Chatsworth-road, Croydon, Frances Elizabeth, widow of Charles Norfolk. Funeral at Nunhead Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), at 11 o'clock. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

PAGE.—On July 16, 1930, at Harrow, Charles Page, of Holmdene, Holmdene-avenue, Harrow. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), Pinner Cemetery, at 1.30.

RICHARDS.—On July 14, 1930, suddenly, at Hankow, China, Joan, wife of Edward C. Richards, of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Gardner, of Ashley, Clyde-road, Dublin, and of Lady Gardner, 8, Pembroke-gardens, W.8.

RYDON.—On July 16, 1930, at East Lodge, Awbrook, Scaynes Hill, Sussex, Arthur Hope Rydon, aged 71. Funeral at Wivelsfield (station Haywards Heath) to-morrow (Saturday), at 12.30 p.m. R.I.P. No flowers, by special request.

SMITH.—On July 8, 1930, at Moyle, Co. Carlow, Emmie, wife of Kane J. Smith. R.I.P.

STODART.—On July 16, 1930, at a nursing home, Streatham, Alice Mary, eldest daughter of the late Herbert Stodart, of Suffolk-street, S.W.1, aged 61.

TERRY.—On July 16, 1930, Kate S. Terry, elder daughter of the late James Terry. Funeral at Brookwood Cemetery, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3.15 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Superintendent at Cemetery.

THESIGER.—On July 16, 1930, at 17, Hobart-place, S.W., Sydney Hilda Hutton, wife of Lt.-Col. The Hon. Eric Thesiger, widow of Major George Du Plat Taylor, daughter of the late G. A. Hutton Croft, of Aldborough Hall, Boroughbridge, Yorks. Funeral at Aldborough on Monday at 2.30. Memorial service at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, on Monday at 3.30.

TURNER.—On July 13, 1930, at Windyridge, Marazion, Cornwall, Samuel Thomas, beloved husband of Florence Mary Turner, aged 68.

VISE.—On July 14, 1930, at Barnet House, Linton, Cambridge, Christiana Vise, widow of Dr. Edward Vise, of Holbeach, and last surviving daughter of the late Rev. Frederick Adolphus Harrison, Esq., of Barrington House, Holbeach, Lincs.

WILLIAMSON.—On July 17, 1930, at a London nursing home, after a long illness, Sarah Caroline ("Daisy"), beloved wife of Douglas Edward Williamson, of York House Hotel and The Priory, Langney, Eastbourne.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

PARSONS.—To the dear memory of my husband, Maurice Harry Donne Parsons, Captain, R.H.A., killed in action near Armentières, July 18, 1916.

WILSON.—In unfading memory of our only son Arthur Leslie Wilson, Lieut., Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, killed at Meteren, July 18, 1918, and buried where he fell. Located and reburied on Armistice Day, 1920, with three of his men, in Bailleul Cemetery.

BLEW.—In memory of Sibyl, beloved wife of William John Bernard Blew, who died on July 18, 1927.

CROSS.—Amy Louise Cross, at rest July 18, 1927.

FARMILOE.—In loving memory of William Farmiloe, who died July 18, 1897.

HARWOOD.—In proud and loving memory of William Hardy Harwood, who was called to the Higher Service on July 18, 1924.

LLOYD-DAVIES.—In loving memory of my dear Father, John Morgan Lloyd-Davies, of Glanafon, Hay, Breconshire, who died July 18, 1927.

ROWLANDS.—My sister, Gaynor Rowlands, 1903. Only through sorrow which purifieth, cometh wisdom and the knowledge of understanding. "Unto Him who giveth me wisdom I will give glory."—Gwen.

SHEATH.—In ever-loving memory of Alice, wife of Charles Sheath, J.P., of Folkestone, who passed away July 18, 1929. A devoted wife and mother.

Rest in peace.

WEBB.—In loving memory of William Webb, who died July 18, 1929.

"Justam et tenacem propositi virum . . ."

G. W., G. C. W., W. W. W., W. T. W.

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PERSONAL

PEGGY.—Do please write. No news since 24th. Why?—K. T.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

REWARD.—LOST at League of Remembrance Garden Party, Chelsea Hospital, Tuesday, GOLD CHAIN BRACELET, Indian coin attached; great sentimental value.—Mrs. Maynard, 45, St. George's-road, S.W.1.

LOST at Margate, Sunday, 13th, between Walpole Bay and Grand Hotel, a TWO-STONE DIAMOND PENDANT on platinum chain. Reward on returning to Collins, Grand Hotel, Margate.

B. B. CINE-KODAK F 1.9. No. 1701. LOST on June 30th between Euston Yard and Manchester. London-road. £3 REWARD will be paid on restoring to J. L. T., Cleveland, Bolton.

LOST, CERTIFICATE, No. 874, dated 25.6.1929, 27 shares SUNRAY OIL CORPORATION of DELAWARE. Captain Burlace.—Write Box B.187, The Times, E.C.4.

LEFT at 43, PORTLAND-PLACE, on the night of Lady Noble's Dance, GENTLEMAN'S SILK HAT.

THEIR MAJESTIES KING GEORGE and QUEEN ELIZABETH of GREECE have kindly promised to ATTEND PAGEANT of ITALIAN EXHIBITION PICTURES and VARIETIES. Miss Sophie Tucker (rehearsals permitting). Mr. George Robey, the Nine Alisons, World's Greatest Acrobatic team from Savoy Hotel, Miss Maud Nelson, Gaiety Theatre, 23rd July, 2.30 p.m. Tickets, including tax, 1s. to £2 2s., from Countess of Birkenhead, Chairman, Genatas Nursing Training Extension Fund (Hop 5478), and usual ticket agencies.

ALLEYN'S SCHOOL, S.E.22.—OLD BOYS are invited to add their contributions to a gift for a cot in Lloyd's College Hospital, Denmark-hill, to be offered in the Hospital Chapel on July 18th.—Address the Headmaster.

SIDMOUTH or ELSEWHERE on DORSET or SOUTH DEVON COAST.—WANTED, for one month from August 1, comfortably FURNISHED SMALL HOUSE or BUNGALOW; 3 bed rooms, living room, kitchenette, &c.; use of plate and linen; must be close to good bathing and near golf links; garage accommodation advantage but not essential. Please give full particulars and terms.—Write Box J.707, The Times, E.C.4.

AT the Private View of the NEW WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, MARYLEBONE-ROAD, two Wicked Uncles gave (anonymously) one guinea each, total 10,400. Wicked Uncles save a guinea from their Paris trip and send it on?

TITLED LADY is open to ENGAGEMENTS to LECTURE and DEMONSTRATE with POTTER'S WHEEL.—Write Box B.551, The Times, E.C.4.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN with world-wide interests, celebrating 50TH ANNIVERSARY shortly, would like information as to what other firms have done on similar occasions.—Write Box B.239, The Times, E.C.4.

INEXPENSIVE HOLIDAY.—Lady and Gentleman motoring to PYRENEES (own car) August 1st (two or three weeks) would like congenial couple to join them.—Write Box B.691, The Times, E.C.4.

NORTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.—Gentleman ordered abroad for health wishes to LET FURNISHED FLAT, three, six, or eight months; 3 rooms, bath, reception and kitchenette; lift; every modern convenience; beautifully furnished; must be good tenants.—Write Box B.219, The Times, E.C.4.

MRS. ELIOT wishes to LET FURNISHED FLAT, 42B, WESTWATER PLACE-GARDENS, S.W.1., for eight months from September 1st; three bed rooms, with hot and cold water, two sitting rooms, bath room, kitchen; service optional; very quiet; fourth floor; lift night and day. Rent 7½gns. Telephone, Franklin 6043.

A Luxuriously fitted and speedy LITTLE YACHT lying within five minutes of Houses of Parliament is for SALE at a bargain price. See page 12 this issue.

MOMENT OF SUPREME HOSPITALITY.—Any-one-else causes such anguish of mind and suffering of the body at the Helping Hand Mount Vernon Hospital at Northwood, Middlesex, the first three names and cure of this dread disease by contributing now to its Extension Appeal Fund, it's not charity that asks—but Life itself!

L.R.—As time speeds on there is a greater understanding. If only circumstances were different!—Y.

LADIES in BIRTH in UNDESERVED FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES, thought to be a good day school. Livelihood in danger owing to 7-tube extension. Principal's letters, supported by younger. LOAN of £500 REQUIRED, with or without interest, from moneylenders. All particulars given.—Write Box 880, Aldridge's Advertising Service, 34, Paternoster-row, E.C.4.

SHOOTING.—TWO MEMBERS WANTED complete party, Scotland, August 10th; moderate inclusive terms. No storms, record bag expected. Two days fortnight. About 2½ hours by car N.E. London. Good fast trains, very comfortable house; gardener's inclusive subscription. References offered.—Write Box B.349, The Times, E.C.4.

EAST LOTHIAN, NORTH BERWICK.—For SALE, fully furnished HOUSE, North Berwick, containing five or six public rooms, 10 bed-rooms, three dressing rooms, five bath rooms, five servants' bed rooms, scullery, pantries, and ample other domestic offices; large garden and tennis lawn; stabling for 4, and ample accommodation for garage; three minutes from station and first tee West Links; splendid view. Assessed annual value £300. Feu duty £14 5s. 8d. Entry as may be arranged. Further particulars write Box K.1811, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, from August 1 for four to six weeks, FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT, within easy reach of London, easy reach golf, bathing, boating; beautiful country; good garden; bath, 6 or 7 bed rooms; 5gns. weekly.—Write Box Z.993, The Times, E.C.4.

COUNTESS RECEIVES GUESTS in VIENNA. Central position; young society; opportunity learning German; references; 3gns. weekly.—Write Box Z.380, The Times, E.C.4.

FURNISHED FLAT to be LET, good position, Chelsea; October to April; two reception, two bed, and nursery rooms (maid to remain); kitchen, bath room.—Write Box A.390, The Times, E.C.4.

A Genuine old TUDOR COTTAGE; perfect order; old oak; eight rooms; electric light, central heating; two acres. Freehold £1,600. London 25 miles; Surrey.—Write Box Z.950, The Times, Brighton.

"I CAN IMAGINE no better place for a man with a little capital than a farm out here. Now is the time to start, as everything is cheap and values are bound to rise again everywhere." Young farmer's settler in South Africa to the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

M.A. CANTAB, OLD GLENALMOND, exceptional ability, integrity, and experience, seeks POSITION of TRUST (secretarial or financial); five years Army, six years education, seven years business, literary and Press work.—Write Box N.1647, The Times, E.C.4.

"ON SUNNINGDALE GOLF COURSE."—To be LET FURNISHED, free now, charming HOUSE in lovely secluded position; 3 bed rooms, three receptions and two bath rooms; every modern convenience; large garage; tennis court.—Reply Mrs. Tollemache, Coval Court, Sunningdale.

CHARMING COTTAGE, FURNISHED; 9 Aug.-15 Sept.; all modern conveniences; four bed, three reception rooms; maid; plate, linen; garage; garden; 5½gns. weekly.—Mrs. Gleed, Chico Cottage, Cobham, Surrey. Tele. 283.

SHOOTING.—TWO VACANCIES good partridge, pheasant, and hare driving, 40 miles N. London; Record bag for ground expected. Excellent main road and rail. Low subscription includes all expenses. Shoot Saturdays.—Write Box B.350, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. MILE.—1930 AUSTIN and MARVELS at Night Tariff.—Write, or 'phone, Hyde Park 4321.

YELL ET, 27, Sussex-place, S.W.7. Frob. 3326.

HAS ANYONE GOT £10,000 for a HOUSE near NEW-BURY? Unique situation, lovely views; good water, light, central heating; cottage, very large garage; one large reception and six other rooms, nine bed rooms, bathroom, and 2 lavatories; three bed rooms, garden, and store rooms, labour-saving offices; 114 acres, let to yearly tenants.—Write Box K.1819, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED, FURNISHED HOUSE; six bed, three reception rooms, garage; South Coast, near good beach essential; moderate rent.—Write Box K.1818, The Times, E.C.4.

DEVON COAST.—Golfers' paradise, bathing, fishing, boating.—Medium-sized HOUSE (sleep eight-nine) for sale, official price of £2,200.—Write Box J.704, The Times, E.C.4.

LITTLESTONE.—To be LET August, GATEWAYS, overlooking sea and links; seven bed rooms, two sitting, two baths; garage two cars.—Watson, Barn Wood, Worth, Sussex.

AIRY, SUNNY HOUSE to be LET FURNISHED about year; large nursery; moderate rent good tenants; three minutes Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens. —Write Box B.244, The Times, E.C.4.

£2,000,000 PRE-WAR COMPANY REGISTRATION for SALE. See this page.

SHOOTING.—5,000 ACRES well known, 50 miles N. London. Partridges, pheasants, rabbits. Will run for six subscribing members, or let at moderate inclusive rent.—Write 65, Regent-street, Cambridge.

WHY not stay at the Wheatleys, Chalfont St. Peter, for a restful holiday or week-end? Chalfont St. Giles 17.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—Repair and drain grouse butts, including turfing.—Tenant Bottoms for lockwork—height to allow for sinking—room for gun, loader, dog and lady. Round butts give shelter from rain.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—You cannot do without British made cartridges—that is, Eley or Kynoch cartridges—when August comes.

DUORO boney from the wine district of Portugal, in pretty jars, 3s. 6d. each, or for 10s., carriage paid. —Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, W.1.

AT SAVILE-ROW.—LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns. built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or 'ph. EMMS, Ltd., Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3564.

GRAND PRIX de la F.I.C.M., Brussels, July 13, 1930. First and Second in the 500c.c. class and first in the 350c.c. class all ride RUDGE-WHITWORTH Motor Cycles lubricated with Wakefield CASTROL Motor Oil, the famous product of an ALL-BRITISH Firm.—C. C. WAKEFIELD and Co., Ltd., Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

EVERYONE APPRECIATES GOOD CLOTHES, but not everyone can pay their original cost; we have enormous demands from our various branches for partly worn clothing, such as gentlemen's lounge or dress suits, overcoats, &c., ladies' dresses, furs, costumes, shoes, &c., and therefore pay far more than the average price for unrequired effects.—Cash by return for parcels or call at PETER DEAN and Co., 151-5, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2. Padd. 4320. Buyers attend free of charge anywhere.

"MELOX in the Morning and MARVELS at Night for the leg. If only circumstances were different!"—Y.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN always LOOKS WELL DRESSED in GOOD CLOTHES. Depression in trade. Special offer. SUPER SACK SUIT, GROW LONGER, DRESS SUITS, &c., by DAVIES, SCHOLTE, &c., from 4 to 8 gns.; alterations.—Regent Dress Co., 17, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1.

ALL-WINTER HOLIDAY.—16 days from £295, and including excursions ashore. Sailing November 15; 20 countries; inclusive terms. Motor Cruises "Stella Polaris"; limited membership. Illustrated booklet from Assistant Manager, B. and N. Line Royal Mail, Ltd., 21, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

SUITS, Overcoats, Costumes TURNED as NEW. Cut, and fit retained exact and buttoning as before.—Price List John Maclean, 97-99, Charing Cross-road. Reg. 2305.

JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, and PEARLS, OLD SILVER PLATE, &c., bought for cash or valued.—ROBERTSON'S, DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS, 199, Edgware-road, London, W.2. Est. 1797. Obtain our offer before selling elsewhere.

"JESUS stood and cried, saying, If any man thirst, let him come unto me, and drink."—Jn. vii. 37.

GEORGE JAMES ALEXANDER MARC.—You are requested on any weekday during business hours before the 26th day of July, 1930, to CALL at the office at No. 30, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.3. of Messrs. Coward Chance and Co., Solicitors, who have information of importance to communicate to you concerning action now required to be taken by the Trustees of your late father's Will.

FIRST-CLASS PREPARATORY SCHOOL, recently enlarged, South Coast, offers few VACANCIES for next September at REDUCED FEES of 90gns. per annum inclusive.—Write Box K.625, The Times, E.C.4.

WHAT BETTER INVESTMENT of a guinea than with the Shaftesbury Society and R.S.U., 32, Johnstreet, W.C.1, for a poor or crippled child's fortnight by the sea?

WANTED, SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE of first-class make in mahogany. Give full particulars, including price.—M. D., care of The Chatwood Safe Co., Ltd., Shrewsbury.

OLD MASTERS.—Portrait Washington by Zoffany; signed; two fine certified paintings, by Raeburn and Rembrandt.—Write Box W.14, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

LOVELY MAIDENHEAD.—To be LET, August 1st, for two months or longer, Lady's charming detached house; six bed, bath, continuous hot water, two reception, large play room; tennis court; fruit, flowers, vegetables; garage; wireless; good bathing quite near, and Temple Golf Links; £8 per week.—'Phone to View, Maidenhead 1099, or write B., care of Smith's Library, Maidenhead.

COMPLETION of extensive new buildings enables flourishing SEASIDE PREPARATORY SCHOOL to offer a few VACANCIES next term. A reduction of 20 per cent. is made for brothers and officers' sons.—Write Box K.1234, The Times, E.C.4.

PIANO REQUIRED, private; Bluthner, Steinway, or equal.—E. S., care of Sharp's, 4, Berkeley-square, W.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, S.E.1. URGENTLY NEEDS KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURE £180,000. PRESENT DEBT OVER £120,000.

UNWANTED Blue Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67a, Welbeck-street, W.1.

MOST marked success with BACKWARD and SENSITIVE BOYS; small forms and individual teaching by Cambridge Honoursman (in Classics, Mathematics, and French); reliable HUNTERS and HACKS; sheltered position; three bath rooms, indoor sanitation; electric light; noted for comfort and liberal catering. Terms from 3½ guineas per week.—Pinchaford Farm, Haytor, Devon.

TO be LET July 25th for two months, attractive OLD HOUSE, modernized, 35 miles London in lovely country;

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.

GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER: Weekly departures on Fridays (-am February). For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. Passenger Offices as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.) Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Rampura ..	17,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	17,000	Brooke	Aug. 15	Aug. 22
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Ohlson	Aug. 29	Sept. 5
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Sept. 12	Sept. 19
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Rajputana ..	17,000	Cadle	Sept. 26	Oct. 3
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	Oct. 3	Oct. 10
†Rangura ..	17,000	Furlong	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Moolton ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡Moldavia ..	17,000	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
‡Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	Sept. 5	Sept. 11
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
†Cathay ..	15,000	Niven	Oct. 3	Oct. 9
Moolton ..	21,000	Townshend	Oct. 17	Oct. 24
†Chitral ..	15,000	Sizers	Oct. 31	Nov. 6

‡ Taking also 3rd Cabin Passengers.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton.

Bebar (cargo) ..	6,000	—	—	—
†Novara ..	7,000	Smith	Aug. 1	—
†Nankin ..	7,000	Tickell	Aug. 15	—
			Aug. 29	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kashgar ..	9,000	Sudell	July 24	—
†Nagpore (cargo)	5,285	—	Aug. 9	—
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 6	Aug. 15
Khyber ..	9,000	Bedwell	Aug. 20	—
Mooltan ..	11,000	Holland	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
†Karmala ..	9,000	Rollo	Sept. 13	—

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shpo.	Antwerp.	LONDON
‡"TREWYN ..	5,241	July 26	July 29	Aug. 2
*MERKARA ..	7,275	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	Aug. 25
*WARFIELD ..	6,060	Sept. 2	Sept. 6	Sept. 18
DUMANA ..	8,427	Sept. 24	Sept. 27	Oct. 4

* Cargo steamer. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shpo.	LONDON
†MANELA ..	8,303	—	July 19	July 26
†MERKARA ..	8,284	July 23	Aug. 2	Aug. 11
†MARGHA ..	8,278	Aug. 6	Aug. 16	Aug. 23
MANORA ..	7,929	Aug. 20	Aug. 30	Sept. 6

† Calls Tangier.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shpo.	LONDON	M'seilles
†MODASA	9,070	—	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9
MADURA	9,077	Aug. 9	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 6
MATIANA	9,067	Sept. 6	Sept. 17	Sept. 26	Oct. 4
MALDA ..	9,066	Oct. 4	Oct. 15	Oct. 24	Nov. 1

† Calls Tangier.

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shpo.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2. Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines. Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS.

P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middle East) Forwood, Karaolis, Grennan and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
†RUAPEHU ..	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE ..	11,000	Aug. 15
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 15
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Aug. 29
†ROTORUA ..	17,000	Sept. 26
..	12,500	Oct. 17

† Saloon and 3rd Class Passengers only. * Via Suva.

‡ 1st and 3rd Class Passengers.

Apply the P. & O. S.N. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3 (Tele. Avenue 5220). or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	Liverpool.
†BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. —	—
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	—	—	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Sept. 20
BALLARAT ..	13,000	Oct. 24	Oct. 25	—

¶ Carrying His Majesty's Mails and calling at Aden.

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 11

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.

CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	15,000	Sept. 30	Oct. 5	Oct. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORSOVA ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORAMA ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORFORD ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19
ORANTO ..	20,000	Oct. 25	Oct. 31	Nov. 2
..	20,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 14	Nov. 16

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Office, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL BUCKNALL

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Hong Kong	9,678	July 19	Calcutta
City of Benares ..	6,984	July 23	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lahore ..	6,969	Aug. 2	Bombay and Karachi

(b) Calls Port Sudan.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Lisbon ..	1,964	July 20	Smyrna and Constant.
Malakian ..	3,537	Aug. 5	Malta and Alexandria.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

(c)City of Karachi ..	5,273	July 19	C. Town, Algoa Bay.
Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Aug. 1	E. London, Natal.

(c) Passengers embark Royal Albert Dock boom.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO MARSEILLES AND EGYPT.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9400
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.

THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, PORT SUDAN, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Staffordshire ..	16,000	July 23	Aug. 2
Gloucestershire ..	15,000	July 25	Aug. 4
Cheshire ..	15,000	Aug. 8	Aug. 16
Yorkshire ..	15,000	Aug. 22	Aug. 30
..	13,500	Sept. 5	Sept. 13

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 25, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tels., Regent 8086, 8087.

HOLIDAYS AT SEA.

Special reduced summer rates to MEDITERRANEAN, ATLANTIC ISLES, S. AFRICA, and WEST INDIES. HOLIDAYS FROM £11.

HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & Co., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 2094-5.

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Expert Travel Service. Lowest Fares. No Booking Fees. Free Service of overseas branches, sailings and Fares Lists from

THOS. COOK & SON, LTD., & WAGONS-LITS CO., BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1. & 500 OFFICES.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - JULY 19

*CARONIA .. July 19 BERENGARIA .. July 26
* Via Havre and Cobh, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*FRANCONIA - - - JULY 19

†SCYTHIA .. July 26 *SAMARIA .. Aug. 2
† Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
‡ Calls Galway and Boston.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ALAUNIA - - - - JULY 19

*AUSONIA .. July 26 AURANIA .. .. Aug. 2
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ANTONIA - - - - JULY 18

† LETITIA .. July 26 ANDANIA .. .. Aug. 1
† From Glasgow previous day.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC, NORWAY and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), Aug. 16, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR
AUGUST HOLIDAY CRUISES.

Accommodation is still available at minimum rates, but early application is essential.

ADRIATIC (24,679 tons)

(Largest cruising steamer from Great Britain).

*AUGUST 1st .. ATLANTIC and BALEARIC ISLES
* Eighteen days from £35.

CALGARIC (16,000 tons).

†AUGUST 2nd .. NORWEGIAN FJORDS
†AUGUST 29th .. NORTHERN CAPITALS AND ATTRACTIVE BALTIC RESORTS
† Two weeks from £21.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg
Olympic .. Wed., July 23 | Majestic .. Wed. July 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Cedric .. Sat., July 19 | †(2) Arabic .. Sat., July 26
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Doric .. Fri., July 25 | Albertic .. Fri., Aug. 1

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Megantic .. .. .. Sat., July 26

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Ionic (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., July 18

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(4) Pennland .. .. .. July 19
(5) Lapland .. .. .. July 26

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON TO HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., July 19
(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Aug. 2

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin, and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

Via Boulogne.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. July 19 | Aug. 15
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Aug. 1 | Aug. 30
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. .. Aug. 9 | Sept. 6
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
GÉN. METZINGER .. July 31 and Aug. 28 | ANDRÉ LEBON
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
B. DE ST. PIERRE .. July 25 and Aug. 8—GENERAL VOYRON
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LUTY .. July 29 and Aug. 12 | LAMARTINE
EGYPT, PALESTINE, BEYROUT.
ANGKOR .. July 22 and July 29 | CHAMPOLLION

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES by the Non-Stop route

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS

CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY

FAST "CABIN" LINERS

CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	July 23	July 29
"ROCHAMBEAU" (c) ..	July 30	Aug. 5
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
"PARIS" (c) ..	July 30	Aug. 5
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Aug. 6	Aug. 12
"FRANCOISE" (c) ..	Aug. 13	Aug. 19
"LA TOURAINE" (c) ..	Aug. 20	Aug. 26

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON Texas (Cabin Class). MONTHLY.

HAVRE to NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class Only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA

S.S. "MACORIS"
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. .. Sept. 8

Also SERVICES TO

CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &C.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.

†VOLENDAM (First class fare from £35) .. July 19
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First Class fare from £35) July 26

S.S. STATENDAM First Class Fare from £51 10 0 .. Aug. 2

CUBA AND MEXICO.

*SPAARNDAM .. July 19 | †LEERDAM .. Aug. 9
From Boulogne. † Calling Halifax.
Appir 19, FALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele., No., Ger. 5440.)

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE

SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS.
LONDON TO JAMAICA.

32 Days' Round Trip from £55, inclusive of Hotel accommodation and shore excursions.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms. Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to:—
Agents: YORKE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to West End Agents, Rickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094), or Local Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton.
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. .. Aug. 28th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. .. Sept. 18th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.

VIA VIGO AND LISBON.
(By the Cap Arcona.)

HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne .. Aug. 8
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. .. Aug. 22
*S.S. CAP NORTE, from Boulogne .. .. Sept. 5
Calling at Teneriffe. * Calling at Vigo.

Boat Train leaves Victoria 9 a.m.

Attractive, pleasure cruises to SCANDINAVIA and the BALTIC.

For particulars apply: STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph., Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger agents.

UNITED STATES LINES.

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES.

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L. A.M.L.

From Southampton Weekly. From London Weekly.
Famous Cuisine. One class only. £20 10s.
£38 Return (1st Class) Cabin. With bath £25 10s.
Booklets, &c., free from your Agents or U.S. Lines Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)
Pres. Harding .. July 23 | LEVIATHAN .. July 24
Pres. Roosevelt .. July 29 | Geo. Washington .. Aug. 7

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
£257 10s. 0d. First Class, or £152 8s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all Ports.

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Complete Voyage—112 Golden Days of Travel or Voyage can be completed any time within two years. For full particulars and accommodation apply to T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 32, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3 (Tele., Monument 0221), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING at GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*CERCASSIA .. Aug. 29 | ‡‖BRITANNIA .. Sept. 24
*†ELYSIA .. Sept. 12 | *CASTALIA .. Oct. 10
* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan. ‡ Leaves Marseilles Oct. 1.
‖ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,900 TONS.
Carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27, and NEW YORK Nov. 4. This Vessel has exceptionally fine First Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvre and with Bath Rooms. This Vessel has exceptionally fine Third Cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.

CAMERONIA .. July 26 | TRANSYLVANIA Aug. 6
CALEDONIA .. July 2 | CALIFORNIA .. Aug. 20
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 28 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hamptn.	From Liverpool.
†DESEADO	11,477	—	July 19
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	Aug. 1	—
†DESNA	11,483	—	Aug. 2
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Aug. 15	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	Aug. 16
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Aug. 29	—
*ARLANZA	14,622	Sept. 12	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Sept. 13

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
TO
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA. Via France, Spain. PERU PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	—	—
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	15,495	July 31
ORCOMA	12,257	Aug. 14
ORDUNA	11,580	Aug. 28
.. ..	15,507	Oct. 2

TOUR ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
ORDUNA, January 6, 1931.

CRUISES BY R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS" to
NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD (for MOSCOW), &c.
From IMMINGHAM, AUGUST 15.
22 Days. 36 Guineas and upward.

MALAGA, ATHENS, RHODES, HOLY LAND, & EGYPT,

From SOUTHAMPTON, OCTOBER 10.
26 Days. Fares 49 Guineas and upward.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.

LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only) .. July 19
MONTCALM .. .. July 25
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only) .. July 25
MONTROSE (Via Cobh) .. .. July 31

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. .. July 18
DUCHESS OF YORK (B.G.) .. .. July 25
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) .. .. Aug. 1
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) .. .. Aug. 8
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.

MELITA July 18 DUCHESS OF YORK .. July 26

JAPAN AND CHINA.

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) .. Aug. 7
Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool .. July 25
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA .. .. Aug. 21
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton .. Aug. 9

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA.

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail

Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
NIAGARA .. Aug. 20 | AORANGI .. .. Sept. 17

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.

ROUND THE WORLD CRUISE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

The Dreamship of Cruises; Oil-burner, 22,000 tons. From Southampton Nov. 5, and Monaco Dec. 16. From £449, including all ships.
4½ or 5½ months' Ideal Weather.

APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC.
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 16, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Jervis Bay ..	14,164 tons from Southampton	July 23
Largs Bay ..	14,184 tons from Southampton	Aug. 6
Moreton Bay ..	14,145 tons from Southampton	Sept. 3

Fares from £36 to £52.

ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.

Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).

SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,

Royal Mail House, 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL TO MARSEILLES TO PORT SAID. THE STRAITS AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt.
Special Summer Return Rates:—Marseilles £22, Port Said £35. Next Sailings:—

PATROCLUS .. 19 July | ANCHISES .. .. 27 Sept.
ANTENOR .. 16 Aug. | AENEAS .. .. 11 Oct.
HECTOR .. 13 Sept. | SARPEDON .. .. 8 Nov.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.2, or Principal Travel Agents.

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE
BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES.

	From	
"ALMEDA STAR"	London	24 JULY
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	and	15 AUG.
"AVELONA STAR"	Boulogne.	29 AUG.
"AVILA STAR"		12 SEPT.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
BLUE STAR LINE EXPRESS DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY
BLUE STAR LINE Cabin Service. Fare from £50.

For South American and Eastern Sailings apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5471); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.; and principal Tourist Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO
SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

		From Liverpool	
(2) S.S. CERAMIC	..	23rd	AUG.
(1) S.S. ASCANIUS	..	13th	SEPT.
(3) S.S. THEMISTOCLES	..	11th	OCT.

(1) First Class Only. (2) Cabin Class only.
(3) First and Third Class.

For full particulars apply to:—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	July 18
‡‖ARANDORA STAR ..	July 24	—
*BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	July 25
*ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Aug. 1

* Via Madeira. ‡ Via Teneriffe, Ascension and St. Helena.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

FABRE LINE.

Regular Sailings from Marseilles to:—
ALEXANDRIA, JAFFA, and BEIRUT.

SPECIAL CALL AT MALTA by ss. "ALESIA," 10,000 tons.
Sailing OCTOBER 28 from Marseilles.
THROUGH RATES FROM LONDON.
Apply JAPP HATCH and Co., Ltd., 166, Piccadilly, London, W.1. Tele., Gerrard 4434.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.

Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover:—

S.S. "VAN REESLAER" .. .. July 19
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" .. .. Aug. 9
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" .. .. Aug. 23
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "NICKERIE" .. .. Aug. 2
S.S. "COTTICA" .. .. Aug. 25
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. .. Sept. 15

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to:—
Pks. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone, Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 0021.)

CRUISES & SHORT SEA TRIPS.

NORTH CAPE FJORDS, NORTHERN CAPITALS, CANARY ISLANDS, MADEIRA, MEDITERRANEAN.
Full information, all SERVICES, no booking fees.

J. D. HEWETT & CO.,

11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 7607, and 101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9870.

SHIPPING (continued)

BLUE STAR CRUISES

By the World's Most Delightful Cruising Liner,

"ARANDORA STAR,"

Britain's Dream Ship.

Cruising in the "Arandora Star" is a never-to-be-forgotten experience, for here is a luxury liner with the cruising view-point built into her—a liner in which you can, if you will, imagine yourself part of the company of some sumptuous hotel ashore.

NORWEGIAN FJORDS AND NORTHERN CAPITALS.

19 July, 20 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS, NORTH CAPE and SPITZBERGEN.
9 Aug., 13 days.—NORWEGIAN FJORDS.
23 Aug., 23 days.—NORWAY and NORTHERN CAPITALS (LENINGRAD for MOSCOW).

MEDITERRANEAN.

19 Sept., 24 days | To MOROCCO, SPAIN, DALMATIA, 14 Oct., 24 days | ITALY, SICILY, &c.
8 Nov., 18 days MOROCCO, FRANCE, ITALY, ALGERIA.
19 Dec., 19 days Second Annual Christmas Cruise to MOROCCO, SICILY, ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, and PORTUGAL.

WEST INDIES, 1931.

Special Winter Cruise de Luxe of 46 days to the West Indies from Southampton, Jan. 24, 1931, calling at Las Palmas, Porto Rico, Barbados, Trinidad, Panama Canal, Jamaica, Haiti, Cuba, Nassau, Bermuda, and Madeira.
For "Arandora Star" 1930 Cruise Programme and January Cruise to West Indies apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5471); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.; and Tourist Agents.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.

SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

July 25 from GENOA .. "CONTE
.. 26 .. NAPLES .. GRANDE"
.. 28 .. GIBRALTAR .. LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Aug. 15, Aug. 29, Sept. 19, Oct. 3,

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT 30, NEVERN-SQUARE, EARL'S COURT.—Charming Bed-Sitting Rooms, singles and doubles; meals optional; constant hot water. Frobisher 2422.

AT
NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,
38, 39 and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d daily). Bed room, table d'hôte breakfast, bath, boots and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1008.

BACHELOR'S FURNISHED SUITE, bed room, sitting room, bath room; also bed-sitting room; breakfast only.—25, Bryanston-street, W. Mayfair 5063.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BACHELOR offered large ENTRANCE-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOM in exclusive residential quarter; with breakfast, 2½gns. inclusive; meals served in own room as required.—Phone Kens. 5745.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM; telephone, breakfast and bath, 3gns. inclusive.—17, Hertford-street, Mayfair.

BACHELOR'S Furnished Service Rooms; inclusive terms with breakfast; references given and required. —8, Adam-street, Portman-square, W.1. Welbeck 4528.

BEAUTIFULLY appointed BED-SITTING ROOMS and Suites; off Queen's-gate; meals as required.—Phone, Western 6696.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, exclusive (divans); breakfast; phone, all conveniences; terms moderate.—Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 64, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold water, electric light, gas fires; breakfast, bath, attendance, from 35s.; double, 3½gns.; dinners optional.—101-2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 6435.

BED-SITTING ROOM (large); charmingly furnished; own bath room; with partial board; suit bachelor; private house.—22, Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.

HAMPSTEAD

BOARD-RESIDENCE, Furnished or Unfurnished, five minutes Swiss Cottage and Belsize Park; convenient for quietness, cuisine, and comfort.—4, Lambolle-road, N.W.3. Primrose 2911.

BROMLEY, KENT.—"RAVENSCROFT," XVIth CENTURY GUEST HOUSE; two minutes station; extensive grounds; tennis; garage. Terms from 3gns. inclusive. 'Phone, Rav. 3040.

CHARMINGLY FURNISHED First-Floor single BED-ROOM; also Suite; meals optional; good service; easy access West End; reasonable terms.—105, Westbourne-terrace. Padd. 2414.

CHARMING BALCONY ROOM, and others, Furnished and Unfurnished, good district; special references required.—27, Ecclest-square, S.W.1.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from 35s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

69, ELM PARK-MANSIONS,

CHELSEA.—Comfortable, quiet, well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast, from 35s. 6d.; gas fires; restaurant. 'Phone, Flaxmen 2516.

COMFORTABLE SUITE, suitable bachelor, ladies' house; S. KENSINGTON, first floor; large sitting room, balcony, cooking; bed room and bath room; 3½gns. inclusive light, attendance, phone, breakfast; or could be used as two bed-sitting rooms.—Write Box 1794, The Times, E.C.4.

COMPLETE ONE-ROOM HOMES, newly Furnished and decorated; electric fires, country cabinets, fold-away beds, divans; from 30s.; cleaning service. 33, Chenies-gardens (close High-street Station), Chelsea. Western 3325.

CORNWALL-GARDENS, SECOND FLOOR SERVICE SUITE; sitting room, double bed room, bath room and lavatory, 5gns. inclusive.—35, Stanhope-gardens.

BECKENHAM.

DELIGHTFUL Guest House, rural surroundings; 20 mins. City, West End; large garden; tennis; ball room.—"Montclair," Beckenham. Phone, Bec. 2138.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS, fitted hot, cold water, 5-7gns.; single 3gns.; 12s. 6d. daily; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7 (Kens. 2008). New management.

EAST CROYDON

PARK HILL-HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful Guest House; single and double vacancies. August; children welcomed. Also private suite with separate bath room, &c. 'Phone, Croydon 0657.

EBURY-STREET. No. 34, one minute Victoria; select.—BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOMS; newly decorated; breakfasts; electric light, gas fires; two baths.—'Phone, Sloane 7997.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive redecorated Guest House, en pension, suites and private baths if desired. Excellent cuisine; personal supervision; certain appreciation if inspected; from 4gns. inclusive. Kensington 7672.

FINCHLEY-ROAD (minute Met.).—Well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM; board optional; extra bed room if required.—25, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6.

MARBLE ARCH.

FRONT BED-SITTING ROOM, next to bath room, every modern convenience; excellent cuisine, meals as desired.—44, Seymour-street. Padd. 4688.

GENTLEPOLK.—Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS; food and service optional; Queen's-gate. Kelvin 8848.—Box 895, Harrod's Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

HAMPDEN HOUSE,

15, LEXHAM-GARDENS, KENSINGTON.—Sunny and attractive Bed-Sitting Rooms, fitted h. and c. water, gas fires, divans. Charming house. Terms moderate. Meals optional. Four mins. Earl's Court Station. Kelvin 9291.

HAMPSTEAD.—Quiet, fresh ROOMS, newly decorated and comfortably furnished; gas fires and rings; board if required; separate tables, excellent food; comfortable home for business and professional people; 20 minutes City, 15 minutes Piccadilly, four minutes Finchley-road Met. Station.—61, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6. Telephone, Maida Vale 3704.

HAMPSTEAD (three minutes Belsize Park Tube).—Guests received private well-appointed house; constant hot water; billiards, tennis, bridge, wireless; moderate. Aventine. 11a, Belsize-avenue. (Primrose 1355.)

HAMPSTEAD, BELSIZE PARK.—A beautifully FURNISHED DOUBLE BED ROOM with private sitting room; lavatory basin, gas fire excellent food; partial or full board; terms moderate; highly recommended.—67, The Times, E.C.4.

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MILDMAY HOUSE,

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HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL Suites, Rooms, 'buses; gas fires; constant hot water; first-class catering; from 3gns. Personal supervision. Padd. 0897.

HYDE PARK.—Exceptionally well FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, double BED ROOM, and kitchen. Bath adj. Electric, gas. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—24, Portland-gardens (0487 Padd.), or 146, Gloucester-st. Ph. 8107.

INGLEWOOD, 37, Earl's Court-square.—Comfortable RESIDENTIAL, from £2 5s.; bed and breakfast, 5s.; gas fires; central. Personal supervision. Kens. 7624.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

JUST OPENED, LUXURIOUS SUITES from 4½gns. BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast from 2gns.; running hot and cold water in every room. Close District and Piccadilly tubes. Western 6091.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A perfectly equipped and beautiful First-Floor SUITE, facing Gardens; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; near Park, Tube, and Oratory.—Kens. 8754.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened; every convenience; exceptionally furnished BED-SITTING ROOMS; central heating; 25s. to 3gns.; also Unfurnished; breakfasts, other light meals.—18, Holland-park, W.11. 'Phone, Park 1524.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS off Queen's-road; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities, but meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water, central heating; from 25s., double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place. 'Phone, Kens. 2992.

LADIES' SMALL RESIDENTIAL CLUB (near Gloucester-road Tube); specially suitable young people.—Write Box 2259, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

Live MODERATELY AND COMFORTABLY at
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS,

Cromwell-road, S.W.7.	Baker-street, N.W.1.
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Collingham-gardens, S.W.5.	Bloomsbury, W.C.1.
Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.	Vicarage-gate, W.8.
Philbeach-gardens, S.W.5.	Holland-park, W.11.
Westbourne-terrace, W.2.	Linden-gardens, W.2.
Craven Hill, W.2.	Leinster-square, W.2.
Palace-court, W.2.	Inverness-terrace, W.2.
Sea and Country Branches too.	

Office, 112, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Kens. 2036.)

LANCASTER-GATE.—SELECT RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Tube and Kensington Gardens; constant hot water, gas fires; English cooking and comforts a specialty. Mrs. Christie, 29, Lancaster-gate, Hyde Park, W.2.

LARGE FURNISHED BED ROOM to be LET, suit single gentleman or two friends; full or partial board; comfortable home.—Mr. W. Baker, 81, Goldsmith-avenue, Acton, W.3.

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SINGLE and DOUBLE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS shortly vacant. Delightful rooms. Superior service, Butler-valet. Every convenience. From 2½gns. including breakfast.—43, Seymour-street.

MARBLE ARCH.—BED-SITTING ROOMS in well-appointed house from 35s., including breakfast, light, and service; gas fires; telephone extensions.—31, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1. 'Phone, Padd. 6097.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, single from 35s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath; constant hot water.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 6904.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; second bed room if required; good cooking, valeting; telephone. Also Bed-Sitting Room.—33, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR.—Well FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE; also Single Bed Rooms; good cooking, valeting.—Apply 6, Half Moon-street, Piccadilly.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 rooms, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tele., Brixton 2805. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

AT MARBLE ARCH.

NEWLY FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running water; double and single; also charming suite run on first-class lines; meals as desired. 'Phone, Paddington 5787.—53, Seymour-street, W.1.

OAK-HILL, SURBITON.

"OAKENSHAW." Two acres beautiful grounds; 9 mins. station, 30 Waterloo; every comfort and convenience, constant hot water; individual attention; garage, near golf, river; from 2½gns. inclusive. Illustrated brochure.

PAYING GUEST (Gentleman) Hyde Park, Gloucester-terrace, received into good English family; every comfort; modern well furnished apartments.—'Phone Paddington 2039.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 3, 4, 5, and 6 gns. inclusive. 'Phone, 101.

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Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; phones; French chef, full breakfast; 6½gns.; bed-sitting room, 35s.—Welbeck 2954.

PORTMAN-SQUARE.—Bed-sitting room, breakfast, 5s. 6d.; weekly, 30s.; manservant; new management. —Housekeeper, 25, New Quebec-street. Padd. 9117.

QUEEN'S-GATE (off).—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water; moderate; clean, quiet. —7, Manson-place, S.W.7 (minute S. Kensington Station).

RESIDENTIAL CLUB for GENTLEMEN, with breakfast, from 35s.; meals optional; mending.—26, Harcourt-terrace, S.W.10, near Earl's Court Station. Flax. 1776.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

REGENT'S PARK.—Self-contained BED-SITTING ROOMS, with service, from 2½gns.; children accepted; restaurant or private meals.—'Phone Primrose 2854, or write Miss Dunbar, 11, St. George's-terrace, N.W.1.

HYDE PARK.

SERVICE ROOMS (divan), with breakfast, bath, from 35s.; also Suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water.—14, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—BACHELOR ROOMS; breakfast, service, valeting, from 35s.; constant hot water.—11, Queensberry-place, S.W.7. Western 4566.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS in well-appointed house; from 35s., including breakfast.—16, Manson-place, Queen's-gate.

38, EMPEROR'S-GATE.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, close Gloucester-road Station. —Select, quiet, no traffic. Gas fires. From 2½gns. double 4½gns. Western 3746.

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High elevation, bracing air; home comforts; present party 45; everything best; 52g. 6d., annexe from 42s.; board-residence inclusive; grass, also hard tennis courts; bulliards; lovely grounds; garages.—Kimbridge 1265.

TO UNIVERSITY MEN ONLY.—Bachelor Chambers with club rooms, telephones, hot and cold water, &c., wireless room; furniture and decorations by Waring; from one guinea; nominal subscription.—Write or call, 52, Cromwell-road, Queen's-gate, S.W.7.

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Telephone and running water in bed rooms. Always freshly decorated. Every bed fitted with box-spring and hair mattress. Electric lift. Near Regent's Park, Hyde Park, Oxford-street shopping centre, &c. Within easy reach of main line terminal. Terms from 4½ guineas per week, or 15s. per day en pension. Illustrated brochure sent free.
ONE OF MR. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

230 ROOMS.
SITUATED IN THE HEART OF LONDON'S SHOPPING AND SIGHT-SEEING ACTIVITIES.
Bed room, with 'phone and hot and cold water, 13/6 to 15/- daily. Room and breakfast 8/6 to 9/9 Illustrated Tariffs post free from
NORLAND HOTELS.
"Essentially for Gentlefolk."
14-22, Granville-place, Oxford-street, London, W.1. 'Grams, "Attaining, London." Tele., Mayfair 5505.
MOST CONVENIENT FOR "JULY SALES."

HOTEL OMBA 16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
HOT and COLD RUNNING WATER and Electric Fires all bed rooms. Rooms with private bath. Exceptionally appointed throughout. Night porter. Bed, breakfast, &c., from 8s. 6d.; full board, 12s. 6d. daily, or 3½gns. weekly. Padd. 6014.

IMPROVING ON ONESELF.
Visitors who have long enjoyed the solid comfort of the
ORCHARD HOTEL,
PORTMAN-STREET, W.1.
will be interested to learn that the further facilities of
RUNNING WATER and a TELEPHONE in EVERY BED ROOM
are now available.
An ideal centre between Marble Arch and Selfridge's, yet free from heavy traffic disturbance. Nearly 100 rooms, most comfortably furnished. Excellent cuisine. Passenger lift. Night porters. Illustrated brochure by H. G. Shalley mailed free on request.
Rates from 15s. per day inclusive.
TELEPHONE NOS.: Mayfair 6800, 6801, 3582.
One of Mr. GEO. CROSS'S HOTELS.

PALACE GATE HOTEL, Palace Gate, W.8. Adjoining Kensington Gardens; lift, hot, cold water and gas fires all rooms; tele. each floor. Terms 2½ to 5gns. inc., room and b'fast 8s. 6d. Resident Proprietors. Western 6099.

HOTEL PALATINE, 16, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
REDECORATED. Bed Rooms with RUNNING WATER and P.O. TELEPHONES. Lift. En pension from 3gns.

LONDON HOTELS (continued)

PATRICKSON HOTELS
(LTD.), PALACE HOUSES,
OPPOSITE KENSINGTON GARDENS.
A Beautiful HOTEL, facing BROAD WALK, Bayswater-road, W.2; central heating; hot and cold water and gas fires bed rooms; dancing; night porter. From 4 to 8½ gns. single. Park 6447 and 4083-4.

PORTLAND COURT HOTEL,
4 and 5, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
A NEWLY opened Hotel overlooking KENSINGTON GARDENS (minute Albert Hall), newly furnished and redecorated throughout; Bed-sitting rooms with breakfast from 9s. 6d. daily; en pension from 3½gns. weekly. Also private suites. All rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; beautifully furnished lounges. First-class service and cuisine. Large garage on premises. Night porter. Inspection cordially invited.—Telephone: Western 3153, 3154, 3156.

THE REMBRANDT ROOMS
(Entirely redecorated),
HOTEL REMBRANDT, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
1 min. Brompton-road and S. Kensington Stations. Opposite Oratory and Brompton Parish Church.
One of London's most SELECTED SUITES for DINNERS, WEDDINGS or OTHER RECEPTIONS, DANCES, and ALL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.
Open dates, &c., from the MANAGER.
'Phone: Kensington 8100.

ROYAL COURT HOTEL,
6, SLOANE-SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.1.
Most modern first-class Hotel.
Medium Prices. Renowned for Cuisine and Wines.
Central, and quiet. Personally supervised by A. WILD, late Gen. Man. Continental Savoy and Mena House, Cairo. Telephone: Sloane 9191.

PRE-WAR TERMS
at one of the most luxurious London hotels.
EVERY COMFORT and personal attention given to all residents.
ROYAL STUART HOTEL,
161-169, CROMWELL-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.5.
Within 100 yards of Earl's Court Tube Station.
100 bed rooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires, and P.O. 'phones; 35 bath rooms, central heating. Spacious lounge. Beautiful BALL ROOM.
Terms FROM 3½gns. per week inclusive.
12s. 6d. per day, or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
Apply Manageress. 'Phone, Frobisher 2262 (3 lines).

RUTLAND COURT HOTEL,
63-4-5, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.
Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park a few yards. EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.
MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.
Six excellent reception rooms. Billiard and Ball Room. INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 8gns. double.
'Phone: Paddington 2316 and 3896.

WEST CENTRAL HOTEL,
SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.
150 rooms. Lifts.
Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water in all Rooms. Bed rooms. Service and Breakfast, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Reasonable Boarding Terms.

WHITE HALL RESIDENTIAL HOTELS, LTD.

WHITE HALL,
No. 4, MONTAGUE-STREET,
RUSSELL-SQUARE, W.C.1.
Adjoining British Museum.
Central Heating. Passenger Lift.
Constant Hot Water in all Bed Rooms.
Private garden at rear. 80 rooms.
Terms from 12s. 6d. per day or £4 4s. per week, including room, breakfast, tea, dinner, light and attendance.
Telephone: MUSEUM 4425.

WHITENESS HOTEL,
45-6-7, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.
Bed Rooms with RUNNING WATER, P.O. TELEPHONES; renowned cuisine; CENTRAL HEATING. Quiet situation. Terms from 3gns. single, 6gns. double.

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ENGLAND

BEMBRIDGE (I.O.W.),
Royal Spithead Hotel (Fully Licensed). Excellent situation. Unsurpassed sea views. Golf, yachting, fishing.
BOGNOR. ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL. Leading family. Ideal position. Facing sea and South. Central heating. 'Phone 40.
BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO, "For Comfort and Restfulness." Ideal Holiday Resort. Moderate. T.341.
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SOUTHBOURNE CLIFFS HOTEL
(Licensed).
Bournemouth's latest and one of the most up-to-date Hotels. Fully open for summer residence, overlooking the Bay. Quiet, restful, and bracing. Tele., Southbourne 1061. Wires, "Ocean," Bournemouth.—Write Secretary for Brochure.
BOURNEMOUTH. LINKFIELD COURT, Knyveton-road.—Hot and cold water in rooms; amid pines; lounge, smoking room; separate tables; terms from 3gns.
BRIGHTON. SILLWOOD HALL HOTEL. Sunny, sheltered. In own grounds, facing sea; central; gas fires bed rooms, radiators; winter garden; billiards; selected wines; garage. Tele. 218011.
HOTEL WALDRONHYRST,
CROYDON—CHARMING TUDOR RESIDENCE, situated in large exclusive grounds, yet within 17 minutes London. Ideal for golf. Gas and electric fires and hot and cold water bed rooms; lock-up garages for 20 cars; atmosphere, appointments, and catering first class. Moderate terms. Illustrated tariff.—Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Croydon 0757.
SPEND YOUR HOLIDAYS in COMFORT and LUXURY offered by the DEEPDENE HOTEL, DORKING, on exceptionally low terms.—Write Manager, or 'Phone 190 Dorking.
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175 rooms all with Hot and Cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and inclusive terms from F. G. Culley, Manager.
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DROITWICH SPA. ROYAL HOTEL for Rheumatism. Covered entrance into Brine Baths. R.A.C. A.A. Proprietress.
EXMOUTH. SOUTH DEVON. Facing Sea. Situated in secluded old-world garden, adjoining golf and tennis. First class, with moderate terms. Private suites and bed rooms with private bath rooms.
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IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GOODWOOD, July 29th-August 1st. Angmering Lawn Tennis Tournament. August 4th-9th.
Opening on July 21st. FAIRVIEW, ANGMERING-ON-SEA, SUSSEX. Le Touquet of England. Completely furnished by Maple and Co. Hot and cold running water and electric fires in all rooms. Pension from 7gns. Special terms for long stays. Tennis, golf, riding, perfect bathing; garage.
Apply Resident Director.
GREAT NORTH ROAD HOTELS FOR MOTORISTS.

	Miles from London
GEORGE HOTEL, STAMFORD	90
OLDE BELL, BARNBY MOOR	148
ROYAL COUNTY, DURHAM	264

HINDHEAD BEACON HOTEL, HINDHEAD, SURREY.
First Class. Spacious grounds. Splendid scenery.
VITA-GLASS SUN LOUNGE.
Central heating. Electric lift to all floors.
Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage. Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level.
Telephone: 7 Hindhead.

HINDHEAD, HASLEMERE, MOORLANDS HOTEL.
Within 40 miles of Town. 850ft. high.
Suites with private baths.
Excellent cuisine and cellar.
G. BRANCHINI.
TWO ALL-WEATHER TENNIS COURTS, GOLF.

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Small first-class Hotel. Comfortable and well appointed. Central heating. Beautiful grounds. Garage. Golf. Tele. 31.
LEE, N. DEVON. SOUTHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL.—Overlooking sea, adjoining golf links; fishing, tennis, bathing; electric light; hot and cold water bed rooms. Tele., Ilfracombe 279.
LYNDHURST, NEW FOREST, CROWN HOTEL.—Ideal for summer holidays, delightfully situated; excellent sporting facilities; golf, tennis, motoring, &c.; large garage.—Terms from Manageress. 'Phone 13.
MILL END, CHAGFORD, DEVON.—A delightful COUNTRY HOTEL, situated near Dartmoor, has a few vacancies only for July; special offer 4gns. inclusive; every modern convenience; own farm produce.
MUNDESLEY. CLARENCE HOTEL. Tele. 13. Finest position on cliffs. Always open.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS FOR SUNSHINE.
SUSSEX HOTEL. R.A.C., A.A.
Full South. Lift. Garage. Inclusive terms from 4gns.

HOTEL BRIGHTON, 218, Rue de Rivoli (Facing Tuileries Gds.).
In the heart of the fashionable centre.
HOTEL CAPUCINES. 37, Boulevard des Capucines.
Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comfort.
ENGLISH 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysées).
FAMILY HOTEL. Full board from 50 francs.
FRANCIA HOTEL. 100, Rue La Fayette, near North and East Stations. Excellent grill room, bar; 120 rooms and 80 baths. Tele. address, Francialay, Paris 83.
THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT.
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HOTEL LOUIS LE GRAND, 3, Rue Rouget de l'Isle, Paris. Off Rue de Rivoli (Tuileries).
HOTEL LUTETIA 43, 45, 47, BOULEVARD RASPAIL.
THE SMARTEST. THE MOST MODERN.
Tariff with plan sent on request.
HOTEL MAUBEUGE, 79, Rue de Maubeuge, 2min. Gare du Nord; 5min. Opéra; modernized 1929; 'phone all rooms. Rooms from 25fr., with bath 45fr.
MEURICE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, RUE DE RIVOLI.
OVERLOOKING THE TUILERIES GARDENS.
HOTEL PLAZA ATHÉNÉE,
25, Avenue Montaigne (Champs-Elysées).
Same management, CALIFORNIE PALACE, CANNES.
THE
HOTEL-RESTAURANT RITZ.
PLACE VENDÔME.
ROYAL HAUSSMANN, 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.
An hotel of distinction. Most central location.
SAVOY HOTEL 194bis, Rue de Rivoli. Facing the Tuileries Gardens. AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL.
LA TREMOILLE THE NEW HOTEL, 14, Rue de la Trémoille, Champs Elysées. Very quiet. Up-to-date Restaurant. No taxes.
TRIANON PALACE.—D. Poisson, Proprietor, 1 bis Rue de Vaugirard, near Luxembourg. 100 rooms, 50 baths; latest comfort. Full board from 60frs.
HTL. de l'UNIVERS 10, Rue Croix des Petits Champs. Mod. Comforts.
HOTEL WESTMINSTER 11 and 13, Rue de la Paix.

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BOMBAY. GRAND HOTEL. Latest and most comfortable in Bombay. Built on modern European sanitary principles.

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CONTINENTAL PALACE, BLANKENBERGHE: next Casino; facing sea and bathing; first class throughout. Patronized by the leading English families.

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DINARD. LE GRAND HOTEL.
Unique situation on the River Rance and the sea.
Next to Tennis Grounds and Casino.
Excellent cuisine. 150 rooms. 80 baths.
DINARD.—HOTEL DES TERRASSES.
Facing Sea.
First class. Opened June 1st. Moderate terms.
JUAN-LES-PINS.—HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 80 rooms; full South with balconies; park, tennis; own bus to new golf course. Patronized by English visitors. From 60frs.
LE TOUQUET.—THE CARLTON; right on beach; Pension July, September from 90frs. Aug. from 100frs.; all taxes included.
MONTE CARLO.—MONTE CARLO PALACE; 250 rooms, 120 baths. Open all year. Pension from 70frs.
NICE.—SPLENDID HOTEL. 150 rooms (80 with bath). 'Phone in every room. Central. Full pension from 80frs., and 100frs. with bath room.
TOURS. HOTEL METROPOLE.
100 rooms. 25-150frs. Meals 25frs. Inclusive from 65frs.
TROUVILLE-SUR-MER.
HOTEL BELLEVUE, Place du Casino.
A good Hotel at moderate prices.
RESTAURANT "A LA SOLE NORMANDE."
HOTEL DES ROCHES-NOIRES.
First Class. Right on the Beach. Entirely transformed 1929. Excellent Restaurant. PRIVATE GARAGE.

BRITISH RESORTS, SPAS, AND HOTELS (continued)

SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000.
Half an hour from the City and West End. Combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere and moderate inclusive terms.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE of 6,355 yards in own park of 250 acres.
Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and cold water, radiator, and telephone in every bed room. Numerous suites and rooms with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d.
Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmicians.

Open until September 15th.
OCEAN HOTEL,
SANDOWN, I. OF W.
Best Hotel. Best position. Best Orchestra.
Bathing from Hotel. Fully licensed. Lift.
Max Filser's Band, under the direction of Al Rose, late of Kit-Cat and Piccadilly Hotel, London, W.
Dances under personal direction of Mr. and Mrs. Alec Mackenzie, of London, New York, and Monte Carlo.
'Phone, Sandown 20. Tele., Ocean, Sandown, Wight.
SIDMOUTH. Victoria Hotel, one of the finest situations. Hotels in West. Close sea and brine baths. Lift. Fine Suites. Garages, many lock-ups. A.A., R.A.C.
SIDMOUTH.—BELMONT HOTEL, first class, most modern, overlooking and near sea; two acres of grounds; self-contained suites, bed rooms with private baths; passenger lift.

TORQUAY.
THE NEW SAVOY HOTEL.
(On the Sea Front.)
TORQUAY'S LATEST AND BEST FIRST-CLASS HOTEL UNDER EXPERT MANAGEMENT, WITH UNEQUALLED CUISINE AND EVERY MODERN LUXURY. SAME PROPRIETORS AS
THE ROYAL EXETER HOTEL BOURNEMOUTH.
Write for Tariff.
Telegrams: Perfection, Torquay. Tele. 2161. Garage.
TORQUAY'S SUNNIEST HOTEL, THE OSBORNE.
Modern comfort for 140 visitors. Garages 50 cars. Illustrated Brochure from Manager, W. PAUL. Telephone (three lines), 2232.
TORQUAY. PARK HALL HOTEL.
Facing sea. Central heating, hot and cold water all bed rooms; free tennis; garage.—Mrs. T. Bagley. Tele. 3434.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS. THE EARL'S COURT HOTEL.
Tele. 1511. Finest position in Mt. Ephraim. Passenger lift.

THE PLAYGROUND OF KINGS.
To the Palace of Oteiandes Tudor Monarchs were wont to repair for rest and relaxation, and to-day the mansion standing on this historic spot has a hearty welcome for all.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
OATLANDS PARK HOTEL,
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Only half an hour from Town.
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines).
Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

WINCHESTER. ROYAL HOTEL. Leading Family Hotel. Overlooking own gardens. Central heating. Telephone 31.
WOODY BAY.—MARTINHOE MANOR HOTEL. Beautifully furnished. N. Devon. Box-spring mattresses. Lovely grounds. Tennis. Bathing. Garage.
WORTHING TEL. BEACH HOTEL. 1500
First-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams: "Sunny." Worthing.

SCOTLAND

Why not come to SCOTLAND this year?
SKELMORLIE HYDRO HOTEL,
Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, on the Firth of Clyde. Tennis, Golf, Bowling, &c. The centre for famous Clyde Pleasure Sailings. For illustrated Booklet and Terms apply Manageress.

WALES

CORBETT ARMS HOTEL, Towyn-on-Sea, N. Wales. Fully licensed. Tele. 9 Towyn. Every comfort, good food. Garage. A.A., R.A.C.—Resident Proprietress.

PRIVATE HOTELS

LONDON

KENSINGTON GARDENS PRIVATE HOTEL, 14d., LANCASTER-STREET, HYDE PARK, W.2.
Padd. 4288. ELECTRIC LIFT. RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER IN ALL BED ROOMS.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

ASKRIGG, WENSLEYDALE, YORKS.—THE OLD HALL; near Moors; good fishing; bracing air, 700ft. above sea level. Moderate terms.
COOMBE COTTAGE PRIVATE HOTEL, COOMBE HILL, SURREY.—A former home of Royalty; eight acres of beautiful grounds, terraced lawns; large oak panelled rooms; modernised; tennis courts; garages; stabling for 14; nine miles Marble Arch. Tariff on application. Phone, Kingston 3050.
SHERLIES PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, ORPINGTON, KENT.
DELIGHTFULLY situated in eight acres ground, high above Cray Valley. Close station; excellent service. Congenial company. Billiards, tennis, &c. 'Phone, Orpington 72.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE
PRIVATE HOTEL, SHORTLANDS, KENT.
Three minutes station, electric trains to Town.
HARD COURT. SOFT WATER.
Billiards. Dancing. For tariff apply Proprietor. Telephone, Ravensbourne 0916.

PARIS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND TEA ROOMS

THE AMBASSADOR On the new Boulevard Haussmann.
The largest Continental Hotel. 600 rooms. 600 baths.
HOTEL ASTORIA, CHAMPS-ELYSEES (facing Arc de Triomphe).
RESTAURANT open to non-residents.
HOTEL BRIGHTON, 218, Rue de Rivoli (facing Tuileries Gds.).
In the heart of the fashionable centre.
HOTEL CAPUCINES. 37, Boulevard des Capucines.
Between OPERA and MADELEINE. All comfort.
ENGLISH 7, Avenue Président Wilson (Champs-Elysées).
FAMILY HOTEL. Full board from 50 francs.
THE LANCASTER HOTEL and RESTAURANT.
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Tariff with plan sent on request.
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PLACE VENDÔME.
ROYAL HAUSSMANN, 2-4, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.
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Facing Sea.
First class. Opened June 1st. Moderate terms.
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MONTE CARLO.—MONTE CARLO PALACE; 250 rooms, 120 baths. Open all year. Pension from 70frs.
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TOURS. HOTEL METROPOLE.
100 rooms. 25-150frs. Meals 25frs. Inclusive from 65frs.
TROUVILLE-SUR-MER.
HOTEL BELLEVUE, Place du Casino.
A good Hotel at moderate prices.
RESTAURANT "A LA SOLE NORMANDE."
HOTEL DES ROCHES-NOIRES.
First Class. Right on the Beach. Entirely transformed 1929. Excellent Restaurant. PRIVATE GARAGE.

FOREIGN RESORTS AND HOTELS (continued)

ITALY

CADENABBIA. — THE BELLEVUE. Noted for hospitality, comfort, and distinction. Golf 18 holes, tennis, all water sports.
HOTEL BRITANNIA, EXCELSIOR. Cadenabbia. Lake Como: thoroughly up to date; golf, tennis, water sports. Direction Giuseppe Gandola.
MILAN. PALACE HOTEL
De Luxe. Up to date. 200 beds. At the Central Station.
TREMEZZO, Lake of Como.—GRAND HOTEL and TREMEZZO HOTEL. Splendid situation, adjoining "Villa Carlotta." Up-to-date first-class Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 *lines* 8*s.* (*minimum*)

ALICE ROSA FALKNER Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of the above named ALICE ROSA FALKNER late of "Cotehill" Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts deceased (who died on the 3rd day of May 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 10th day of July 1930 by Arthur Henry Falkner and Harry Cleather Burnett the Executors named therein) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to us the undersigned on or before the 20th day of September 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice; and he will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 16th day of July 1930.
MAGNEWELL BROWNJOHN, CLARK & Co.,
5 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.
Solicitors for the said Administrator.

EUGEN KRIENS, deceased. Pursuant to The Trustee Act, 1925. All persons having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of EUGEN KRIENS of Crefeld, Uerdingerstrasse 136, Germany, formerly of 45 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. and 5 Vancouver Road, Catford, S.E., Surrey, Merchant, who died on the 7th December 1929 at Crefeld aforesaid domiciled in Germany are required to send particulars to us on or before the 25th September 1930 after which date the Administrator will proceed to distribute the English assets of the said Deceased having regard only to claims of which he may then have had notice.
Dated this 14th day of July 1930.
RUBINSTEIN, NASH & Co. 5 & 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the Administrator.

GODFREY CHARLES LAMBERT deed. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of GODFREY CHARLES LAMBERT of Woodcote, Esher, Surrey and formerly of 8 Henrietta Street in the City of London (who died on the 2nd day of June 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 8th day of July 1930 by Catherine Mary Lambert and Edmond Langshaw Pattisson the executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned on or before the 22nd day of September 1930 at the undermentioned address after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Godfrey Charles Lambert amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice and the Executors will not be liable for the assets of the said Godfrey Charles Lambert or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 14th day of July 1930.
HORE, PATTISSON & BATHURST, 48, Lincoln Inn Fields, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY, LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
NOTICE.—The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2." must be made before the expiration of 14 days from the 18th day of July, 1930.

Short description of land.	Person to be registered.
FREEHOLD. Land in Woodmere Avenue, Croydon, Surrey. (P.65744/5.)	Martha Mary Elizabeth Chambers and Howard William Phillips, both of Ismay, Nork Hill, Burgh Heath, Tadworth, Surrey.
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£1 1s. each.—Miss C. M. Ady, Mr. R. W. E. Allars, Mr. J. H. Allworthy, Mr. F. H. Alton, Miss Sara Anderson, Anonymous, Anonymous, Anonymous, Anonymous, Miss M. Baines, Mr. H. Arthur Baker, Mr. R. St. Barbe, Sir Thomas Barlow*, Mrs. Florence D. Baxter, Mrs. Baxter, Mr. W. Hobart Bird, Mrs. Margaret Birley, Mr. Harold H. Blain, Miss Janet H. Blunt, Miss D. K. Boster, Mr. Henry Brown, Mr. C. Bruce, Mrs. Bernard Butler, Miss Emily J. Carey, Miss K. Carpenter-Garnier, Mr. C. Chick, Mrs. E. Chick, Mrs. D. Clements, Mrs. Close, Miss Phillis Costeker, Miss M. B. Cox, Mr. J. F. Cruse, Mr. A. R. Cross, the Hon. Violet Cust, Mr. T. Cutts, Mr. de Gadbe Davies, Mr. F. G. Dean, Miss Helene M'Donald, Mr. A. I. M. Drysdale, Mrs. Julia Drysdale, Miss M. L. Du Cane, Mrs. C. A. Du Pré, Dr. and Mrs. R. F. Parnell, Miss P. Fielden, Miss Florence*, Miss Violet S. Fraser, Mr. T. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fyfe, Mrs. Holbrook Gaskell, Dr. J. Stewart Geikie, Mr. F. D. Harford, Miss Henley-Hunter, the Hon. Mrs. A. Holland-Hibbert*, Mrs. F. Hore, Miss O. R. Hore, Mrs. G. Horsley, Mr. A. Hovenden, Mr. O. Hughes-Games, Sir Cecil Hurst, Dr. Robert Hutchison, Mr. F. Maurice Jones, Mrs. Keeble, Miss F. H. Kenrick, Lady Kenyon, Mrs. Grant Kirst, Dr. and Mrs. R. Langdon-Down, Miss Lanes, Mr. W. E. Ledger, Mr. W. H. Legge, Miss K. Lemon, Mr. H. Loveday, Miss Mary W. Lupton, the Rev. Smith MacBain, Miss A. Mann, Mr. J. B. Manson, the Rev. H. Mallinson, Mr. W. C. McKechney, Miss H. McKee, Miss H. J. McMorran, Miss Norah Mahaffy, Mr. R. Metcalfe, Miss Amy K. Merrick, Colonel Minshall, Mr. R. A. Munday, Mr. R. O. Naylor, Mr. R. Nicholls, Dr. Hilda D. Oakley*, Mrs. Oatlyn*, Mr. P. J. Oldfield, Lady H. Ormrod, Miss Mary B. Parry, Miss Margaret, Miss Mary E. Perry, Miss M. Pilkington, Mrs. Mildred E. Platt, Miss D. Lane Poole, Mr. A. E. Poobam, Miss C. Prosser, Miss M. F. Richards*, Mr. W. J. Richardson, Miss C. M. Rivington, Mr. H. C. Robinson, Lady Rodie, Miss B. M. Rose, Mr. Robert Roskell*, Miss Edith A. Rowsell, Miss M. Rudderforth, Mrs. A. Russell, the Rev. G. W. Russell, Miss I. L. Scott, Miss I. M. Scott, Miss S. L. Scott, Miss Gertrude K. Sellon, Miss J. Smith*, Miss K. W. Smith, Dr. G. F. Herbert Smith, Major H. B. Raymond-Barker, Lt.-Col. H. J. Solomon, Miss E. H. Spalding, Mr. J. A. Stainton, Mr. M. F. Stewart*, Mrs. F. E. Storrs, Mrs. Gilbert Stratton, the Dowager Lady Sudeley, Mr. Ernest Sydney, Mrs. Sykes, Mr. R. Symons, Mrs. Tansley, Mr. G. J. Taylor, Miss Jennie Thomas, Mr. Arthur Tilley, Mrs. Todhunter, Miss C. Turner, Mr. H. Turner, Miss L. Troup, Dr. Turner, Mr. F. R. Waley, Mr. W. Seawell Ward, Miss Lucy Watson, Lt.-Col. G. Guy Waterhouse, M.C., Mr. Clement C. T. Webb, Mrs. Wharstley, Mr. W. H. Whitaker, Sir Frederick Whitehead, Lady Whitelegge, Mr. T. W. Williams, Mrs. Wills, Mrs. Winkfield, Mr. A. R. Wood, Mrs. R. B. Wood, Miss K. L. Wood, Mr. Robert W. Wright, Miss B. M. Yeatman-Biggs.

£1 each.—Miss Helen Adair, Mrs. C. Alway, Anonymous, Anonymous, Anonymous*, Miss C. R. Ash, Miss Olive Atwell, Lt.-Col. A. B. Ayrton, Miss Mary Hall Beale, Mr. W. M. Bevan, Mr. M. C. Bord, The Hon. Alice Brand, Mr. D. A. J. Burton, Mr. R. Cassell, Miss Mildred B. B. Carr, Judge C. Mansfield Clerke, Miss Grace Clarke, Miss A. M. Cliff, Miss Edith Cole, Mrs. Leonard Cossey, Miss Edith E. Dallas, Miss D. Duncan*, Dr. Maurice Ernest, F.A.R., Mrs. Forrest, Miss B. C. Fry, Miss E. M. Dowden, Miss Hugh Gaitor, Miss M. A. Gerard, Mr. C. W. Govan, Mr. Melville Gray, Mr. Arthur F. Griffith, Mr. Anstey Guthrie, Miss Gina Harwood, Mr. T. H. Hawkins, Miss Dorothy H. I. Hoare, Miss Hope, F. Hoare, Miss Anne Holt, Major T. W. Huskisson, Sir Herbert and Lady Jekyll, Miss B. Campbell Jones, Mr. R. Jones, Miss Kirkpatrick, Mrs. D. E. Lowe, Mrs. Henry Lowe, Mr. H. Cosmo Mallaud, Miss F. M. Mann, Miss K. W. Manwaring, "Maoriander," Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Marshall, Mrs. Perry Marshall, Mrs. F. V. Mauby, Mr. H. S. Mayor, Miss Isabella McArthur, Miss Mary Nellie H. Mims, Mrs. F. Moore, Miss E. L. Moysey, Miss Mary Nisbet, Miss M. Balfour Ogilvie, Mr. J. R. Oldham, Mr. W. A. Loftus Paton*, Mrs. Payne, Miss Kathleen Peck, Miss Emma R. Perkins, Mrs. D. D. Reid, Mr. S. H. Reynold, Mr. G. G. Rice*, Miss Ridley, Miss C. J. Rivington, Miss M. Rowlands, Lady Victoria Russell, Sir Michael Sadler, Miss Margaret Sali, Miss G. M. Sharpey Schafer, Mr. J. Schaller, Miss Mabel Seaton, Mr. B. C. Simmons, Mr. F. F. Boys Smith, The Misses Freda Smith, Miss Ethel M. Spiller, Sir Oliver and Lady Swann, Mr. P. A. Symonds, Miss M. Taylour, Mr. Herbert Thompson, Major F. W. Tomlinson, Mrs. Basil Trusters-Lomax, Miss L. Troup, Miss Twechman*, Mrs. Troutbeck*, Mrs. Tweedie, Miss Ruth Weichtmann, Miss H. Weichtmann*, Mrs. A. M. Wethered, Mr. A. W. Whitley, Misses C. and M. Wickham, Mr. Herbert J. Wroot.

17s. 6d.—University College, Exeter (Members of Hope Hall).

12s. 6d.—Henrietta Barnett School (some members of the Staff).

11s. 6d.—University College, Exeter (English Seminar Students).

11s.—Harrow County School for Girls.

10s. 6d. each.—A. H.*, S. R. Byers*, Miss Eunice B. Coad, Mr. R. J. Dale, Mr. Edward W. Forrest, Miss G. A. Fryer, Mrs. Francis Gotch, Mr. W. G. Grey, Mr. J. E. H. Hardman, the Rev. W. Norton Howe, Mrs. Edward Hunter, Mr. G. Henry Latchmore, the Rev. Douglas G. Matthews, Miss Maud May, Mrs. Seymour Mellor, Mr. L. Preece, Mr. E. J. Randall*, Miss Dorothy Sewell, Miss S. M. Taylor, Mrs. G. Tupman.

10s. each.—Anonymous (G.A.R.), BM/YMPC, Miss Rhoda Bennett, Mr. T. S. Blakeney*, Mr. W. R. Bowman, Miss N. Kennard Davis, Miss Mary L. Despard, Mr. J. Draper*, Mr. G. R. Driver, Mrs. Frederick St. John Gore, Miss J. B. D. Green, Miss U. I. Gregory, Miss Hadden, Miss G. Hall, Miss E. N. F. Hall, Miss Hannen*, Mr. A. B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lawrence, the Hon. Mrs. L. Lindsay, Miss Ellen D. Martin, Mr. M. I. Mason, Mrs. G. Miller, Miss M. E. Miller, Miss M. D. Moon, Mr. T. G. Palin, Mr. Clifford Penn, Mrs. Raymond, Miss Daisie Rommel, Major R. W. Russell, Mr. Carol Samuelson, Mrs. W. C. Scott, Miss I. Scouloudi, Mr. C. H. Smith,

Sporting News

RACING

THE NEWMARKET MEETING

ECLIPSE STAKES PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Second July Meeting was concluded yesterday at Newmarket in most pleasant weather. Before dealing with a rather unimportant day's racing, which, however, was not without interest, I propose to refer to the very interesting, and always important, Eclipse Stakes, which will be decided this afternoon at Sandown Park. The course there has been kept in perfect condition by means of artificial watering, and any horse which cannot go on the ground as it is there is not fit to be kept in training.

I had hoped that the Derby winner, Blenheim, would have been in the field, for his presence might have told us how this year's three-year-olds compare with last year's, for one of this afternoon's starters will be Walter Gay, who was second to Trigo last year at Epsom. Blenheim, however, has not been able to stand the preparation for this race, and his owner, the Aga Khan, will be represented instead by Ruston Pasha, who, it will be remembered, was at a shorter price for the Derby than his stable companion Blenheim. I do not like Ruston Pasha as a horse, although it must be admitted that the distance of this afternoon's race, a mile and a quarter, will suit him much better than the mile and a half over which the Derby was run. It may be that he will be the best of the three-year-olds in this afternoon's field, but I would rather take a chance with Grand Salute if I had to choose a three-year-old to win this race. Grand Salute is a very much improved three-year-old, and he ran exceptionally well for more than this distance in the Grand Prix at Longchamp. He will be ideally suited by this course and distance.

Trews and the French colt Lovelace II. are other three-year-old colts who may run well. My opinion, however, is that the race will be won by a four-year-old, Walter Gay. He is still a maiden and, therefore, has not any penalty to carry, so that he can meet most of his opponents on much better terms than weight-for-age. A year ago he was a rather unlucky loser of the Derby. He did not run again until he was started in a race at Ascot, in which he was beaten by Alcester. He was very unlucky in that race, which, so far as future racing is concerned, is better forgotten. I would rather judge him on his running in last year's Derby, and on that form, at this afternoon's weights, he seems to me to have an outstanding chance of success. I have reason to believe that he is fit and well, and, accordingly, I make him my confident selection. The danger, and alternative selection, may well be Grand Salute, a colt who appears to be making rapid improvement.

The weights for the Stewards' Cup were made known in yesterday's *Racing Calendar*. Oak Ridge has been given top-weight, and on this season's form there is no doubt that he has earned the honour that is accorded to him. He has been given 9st., a pound more than Tag End and 3lb. more than Songe, who may find this course too sharp for him. Of these three to-weights, in spite of this season's form, I like best the chance of Tag End, who will, I am sure, be admirably suited by this six furlongs. Costaki Pasha, with 8st. 3lb., also is nicely handicapped. He was about the best of his age as a two-year-old and showed at Ascot that he is a very fast four-year-old. He may well be a class colt in this race with a handicapper's weight. Grandmaster, with 7st. 10lb., has a good chance on his Wokingham form, but it should be noted that he will have to meet, if both are started, Dark Fire on 16lb. worse terms than was the case at Ascot, where Dark Fire was as good a favourite as he was. Still, Grandmaster won in a canter and Dark Fire was not even placed, and winning form is always better than losing form, even with the weights altered. Poor Lad seems rather nicely handicapped, while, if The Masher does not find this course too sharp, he also has been given a fair chance. Flute and Quothquan are light-weights that attract attention, but surely the best handicapped of those horses at the bottom of the handicap is Duchess of Mars, who won the Salford Borough Handicap. I had thought that she would be given something just over 7st., and she has actually been given 6st. 2lb. On my handicapping she seems to have been given an outstanding chance of success if some small rider can be found who can assist her from the saddle. I am interested in her weight, for I have seen her for some time, and only yesterday, on my way back from Newmarket in company with her owners, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Rowson, I saw her half-sister by Prestissimo out of Princess of Mars, at the Temple House Stud, and I have not seen a better foal this season. I need not give a final selection at the moment, but my selection will, I feel convinced, come from the chosen of Mr. J. B. Joel's pair, Costaki Pasha, Grandmaster, and Duchess of Mars, and if I had to make a selection now on the handicap I should have to take Duchess of Mars.

FAIR ISLE'S SUCCESS

By far the most interesting feature of yesterday's racing at Newmarket was the success of Fair Isle in the Midsummer Stakes, run over the Bunbury Mile. She had won the One Thousand Guineas after a hard race, but had then failed completely in the Oaks at Epsom. In her race yesterday she was meeting several colts on terms which did not appear, on last year's form, at any rate, to be anything but disadvantageous to her, and the market on the race suggested that those people who should have known most about her chance did not believe that she would win. She was favourite at one time, but when the race was started she had drifted out to 4 to 1 against. Yet she won decisively by three lengths from Roral, with Rapahannock, who does not really get a mile, just beaten for second place. Lovat Scout, who started favourite, had every chance, but failed to stay home. It was pleasant to see the running of Fair Isle, for it shows that she is once again back to her best form, and it may well be that she is the best of her age over a mile and perhaps even farther.

I doubt whether any of the field for the Reach Selling Plate were other than very moderate. The winner, after a good race, was Mr. J. S. Austen's filly Arolla, who won by a head from Swiss Navy. Mr. Austen, who is of that type of owner who uses selling plates for the purpose for which they were intended, did not buy his winner in, she being sold to Colonel Crawfurd for 410 guineas. Except that she is rather straight in front she is a nice type of plater and, no doubt will be placed again to win in similar company. Woodchuck lasted just long enough to win the Histon Handicap, in which, on his last running with Burgee, he was certainly rather kindly handicapped. He was in front nearly all the way, and if he had not swerved he would have won more easily than he did from Sarafan and Poor Lad, the latter of whom was running on at the finish. He began rather slowly, and then, when he did make his effort, he did not get a clear run, so that it should be remembered that he is probably rather better than his place at the end of the race may suggest. Cyllarus, who may have found the distance just too far for him, was fourth. The much-expected Gashmu ran indifferently, for, after starting slowly, he never appeared to be running at all kindly and never improved.

Buoyant Bachelor, who had run well at Ascot, where he was not too lucky, made amends by winning the Summer Handicap by half a length from West Wicklow, who showed once more that he is a difficult horse to ride. He was well placed coming into the Dip, but when Weston asked him to come out and win his race he hung, and when he did make his final run it was just too late. He was fast catching the winner in the last hundred yards, but it was then too late. Joyous Greeting was third. This six-year-old looked well, as indeed do all horses saddled by his trainer, Major Sneyd.

Lemnarchus duly won the Chesterfield Stakes, but he had to be ridden all out to beat the Miss Matty colt by half a length, and I do not believe that he could have won by any more. Postboy was third, but the race in the concluding stages concerned only the first and the second. Lemnarchus, on this form, would not seem to be improving, and it may still be that, like other Friar Marcus colts and fillies, he will never be so good as a three-year-old as he is as a two-year-old. Oratorium, in spite of his big weight, was a clever winner of the Bury Handicap, with which a most enjoyable meeting was concluded.

SANDOWN PARK PROSPECTS

2.0.—VICTORIA WELTER HANDICAP (1m. 5½f.).—Jugo missed a race at Newmarket, presumably to run here, where he is a few pounds better handicapped and, further, will be better suited by the shorter distance. Tor seems to me to have been given too much weight, while Libertine II. was rather better handicapped at Newmarket. Jugo has the beating of The Niche on their Epsom form at to-day's weights. JUGO certainly has a big weight, but, if he can carry it, he seems to me the winner on the handicap. With the weights reduced 21lb. he would appear to have an outstanding chance of success.

2.30.—DITTON SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Eagleray, although not so good as he was once, is still, on his Yarmouth form, rather better than the average plater. Still, when once a useful two-year-old begins to go off he is better left alone, even when he is found in such a race as this. Haggle is a proved good plater and, on her last running, has the beating of another useful plater, Ye Olde Leather Bottel. Go On won a selling plate easily at Lingfield Park some time ago, but I doubt whether he is as good as the price paid for him after that success may seem to indicate. Chivalresque does not seem so good as he was, while I know nothing of Nerepis, except that she comes from Ireland. On known form I consider that HAGGLE has the best chance of success.

3.0.—MILBURN SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Top Dressing and Sawston ran at Newmarket, and on that form each has a fair chance, with, on that actual running, Top Dressing just having the beating of the other. Silver Sword has a better chance by a pound or so than Baldernock on their previous form over this course, but on Epsom running he should not beat Frank Bare. FRANK BARE seems to me to be the probable winner on form.

3.45.—THE ECLIPSE STAKES (1½m.).—I have dealt with this race fully earlier in my Notes, where I have taken WALTER GAY to win. Indeed, if he is fit and well, as I presume that he is, and if he meets with no ill luck in the race, he seems to me to be a certain winner.

4.15.—GREAT KINGSTON T.Y.O. PLATE (5f.).—When a few years ago one was examining this race one always looked to see what runner Mr. P. P. Gilpin would saddle, for he saddled the winner of this race and to-morrow's two-year-old race on innumerable occasions. His son this afternoon can saddle Balance, an Epinard colt who ran at Ascot, or King, a colt by another French sire, Bruleur, who ran fairly well at York, where his chance of success was spoiled by a collision. If either is backed it would not be wise to ignore his presence in the field, for the son no doubt would like to saddle the winner of a race which appealed so much to his very able father. On their Newmarket form Straverna and Windybrae have about the same chance at the altered weights. If either could be given a preference I should just give it to Straverna. Windybrae, however, makes most appeal to me of the penalized horses. Coldstream must have a good chance on his Ascot form, and he puts Jacopo into this race with a very attractive weight. Indeed, on that Ascot form COLDSTREAM should win, and therefore he is my selection. After all, Windybrae was a long way behind him in that race.

4.45.—SURBITON HANDICAP (5f.).—HOLIKOKI is many pounds better handicapped than he was in a similar event at Newmarket earlier in the week, when he naturally was not started. He is to be started here and is my confident selection.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

In the Victoria Welter Handicap Plate we have LIBERTINE II., The Niche, and Clasper, three animals that have all done well lately, and they will get the distance. I have not seen the Clarehaven filly go so well as she has done lately, and I think she will prove the winner. The Milburn Selling Plate.—We have Gala Prince and Sawston taking part in this race. The change of ground should suit SAWSTON, and if only he shows his true form he may prove the winner.

The Eclipse Stakes.—Grand Salute is one of the best trained animals by Hogg, but if the race comes to Newmarket I believe BOTANY BAY will prove the best. He has my confident vote.

The Great Kingston Two-Year-Old Plate.—I like the chance of COLDSTREAM, who is one of the best two-year-olds trained by Hogg.

In the Surbiton Handicap ARGUIDE may prove the winner.

HAMILTON PARK PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

2.30.—CAMBUSNETHAN HANDICAP.—CLOUD NYMPH.

3.0.—BOTHWELL SELLING PLATE.—COLKITTO.

3.30.—WISHAW SELLING HANDICAP.—PURE FUR.

4.0.—GLASGOW PLATE.—FOREST KNIGHT.

4.30.—MOTHERWELL HANDICAP PLATE.—HERONSLEA.

5.0.—LARKHALL PLATE.—BROWN TONY.

WEIGHTS

THE STEWARDS' CUP

(To be run at Goodwood on July 29.)

	Yrs	st	lb
Oak Ridge	a	9	0
Tag End	3	8	13
Songe	6	8	11
Xandover, by Condover out of Xandra	3	8	10
Costaki Pasha	4	8	3
To You	4	8	2
Fleeting Memory	5	8	1
Le Phare	5	8	1
John Silver	5	7	11
Guards' Parade	5	7	11
Flying Argosy	3	7	11
Grandmaster	5	7	10
Wildothian	4	7	10
Readysmooth	4	7	9
Priarvine	3	7	9
Rattlin the Reefer	4	7	7
The Hermit II.	5	7	6
Lovat Scout	3	7	5
Grace Darlympie	3	7	5
Pachalik	5	7	4
Dark Fire	5	7	4
Eagle Bridge	5	7	4
Fair Diana	3	7	3
Strongbow	3	7	2
Poor Lad	3	7	1
Songo	4	7	1
Grandisson	6	7	0
Probité	5	6	13
Fanatist	3	6	13
The Masher	3	6	13
Beachcomber	4	6	13
Holikoki	a	6	13
Nick of Time	3	6	12
Polar Bear	3	6	12
Quartrain	3	6	12
Knight Error	4	6	12
Diocletian	3	6	11
Oratorium	5	6	11
Sister Norah	3	6	10
Pugnese	3	6	10
Early Closing	3	6	10
Flute	3	6	10
Zambelli	3	6	9
Arguide	4	6	9
Polveraja	3	6	9
Boundless	3	6	7
Redgrave	3	6	7
Quothquan	3	6	7
Bulwark	4	6	4
Triptych	3	6	2
Duchess of Mars	3	6	2
Whoopee	3	6	2
Llyn	5	6	0
Phonemaster	3	6	0
Claudine	4	6	0
Lemin	6	6	0

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GOODWOOD CUP.—Sablier, at 9 a.m. yesterday.
GOODWOOD STAKES.—Gate Sance, at 9 a.m. yesterday.
ECLIPSE STAKES, SANDOWN PARK.—Telnut, by 10 p.m. Wednesday.
MILBURN PLATE, SANDOWN PARK.—Negnac.
GREAT KINGSTON TWO-YEAR-OLD PLATE, SANDOWN PARK.—Passing Show colt.
MOORLAND SELLING HANDICAP PLATE, HAMILTON PARK.—Another Duchess.
HAMILTON PLATE (HANDICAP), HAMILTON PARK.—Tagra.
CARMICHAEL PLATE, HAMILTON PARK.—Miss Jessica Silly.
SOUTHPORT PLATE, LIVERPOOL.—Eye.
ST. GEORGE'S STAKES, LIVERPOOL.—Halloween.
LANCASHIRE BREEDERS' PRODUCE STAKES, LIVERPOOL.—Bute, Scotch Mist, and Fara.
SCOTTISH DERBY, AYR. NEWMARKET ST. LEGER, WELSH ST. LEGER, CHEPSTOW, LIVERPOOL ST. LEGER, AND HOLIDAY PLATE, DERBY.—Senator.
ALL PUBLISHED HANDICAPS.—Sterling Boy.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Imperial Airways. Masked Bandit.

NEWMARKET RESULTS

1.0 (1.2).—The REACH SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

ARROLLA, ch f, by Sky-rocket—Lady Flatcatcher (Mr. J. S. Austen), 7st. 12lb. ..... F. Fox 1
SWISS NAVY, b g, by Salvo—Daves (Lady Chesham), 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Richards 2
JAWBREAKER, gr or ro g, by Bhudhsanach—Golden Nyasa (Mr. R. J. Colling), 7st. 12lb. ..... C. Adley 3
Glashbeinn (Sir K. Fraser), 8st. 11lb. .. F. Winter 0
Salmon Ladder (Mr. A. W. Gordon), 8st. 11lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Jackal (Sir A. Bailey), 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Dines 0
Castor Sugar (Mr. Lees), 7st. 12lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Golden Shower (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 7st. 7lb. ..... P. Willett 0
Paula f, by Herodote (Mr. H. Sidebottom), 7st. 12lb. (car. 8st. 1lb.) ..... H. Wragg 0
Trowell Elegance (Mr. H. J. Simms), 7st. 7lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
False Doctrine (Mr. C. W. S. Whitburn), 7st. 12lb. ..... R. James 0

(Winner trained by C. Waugh, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—15 to 8 agst Swiss Navy, 5 to 2 Arolla, 7 to 1 Glashbeinn, 8 to 1 False Doctrine, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 7s.; places, 2s. 9d., 2s. 6d., 11s. 9d. Total win pool, 6,274 units; total place pool, 6,159 units.

Won by a head; two lengths separated second and third. False Doctrine was fourth and Trowell Elegance last.

The winner was sold to Colonel Crawfurd for 410 guineas.

1.30 (1.32).—The MIDSUMMER STAKES of 20 sovs. each, with 400 sovs. added; second to receive 100 sovs. and third 50 sovs.; for three-year-olds. R.M.

FAIR ISLE, b or br f, by Phalaris—Scapa Flow (Lord Derby), 9st. 4lb. ..... T. Weston 1
RORAL, ch c, by Abbots Trace—Dew of June (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 7lb. .... R. Perryman 2
RAPAHANNOCK, b or br c, by Knockando—Golden Mesh (Sir B. Sheffield), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Beasley 3
Scardroy (Major H. T. Barclay), 8st. 7lb. H. Jellis 0
Centaur (Lord Carnarvon), 8st. 7lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Lovat Scout (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 8st. 7lb. ..... F. Fox 0

(Winner trained by Frank Butters, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Lovat Scout, 2 to 1 Roral, 4 to 1 Fair Isle, 7 to 1 Rapahannock, 100 to 6 Centaur, 20 to 1 Scardroy.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s.; places, 4s. 3d., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 8,123 units; total place pool, 4,331 units.

Won by three lengths; a short head separated second and third. Lovat Scout was fourth and Centaur last.

2.0 (2.3).—The HISTON THREE-YEAR-OLD HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, with 300 sovs. added; second to receive 50 sovs. Beaufort Stakes Course (seven furlongs).

WOODCHUCK, b c, by Heverswood—Waiontha (Mr. E. Esmond), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Jellis 1
SARAFAN, ch c, by Lemonora—Golden Stream (Major H. T. Barclay), 7st. 5lb. ..... S. Wragg 2
POOR LAD, br c, by Cygnus—The Beggar (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 9st. ..... H. Wragg 3
Gashmu (Mr. J. S. Austen), 8st. 6lb. ..... J. Childs 0
Knight of the Vale, 8st. 4lb. ..... E. Fox 0
Gay Friar (Lieutenant-Colonel W. Guinness), 8st. 2lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Tefnut (Sir J. Rutherford), 8st. 1lb. ..R. Perryman 0
Somerset (Lord Glanely), 7st. 13lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Touareg (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender), 7st. 7lb. (car. 7st. 9lb.) ..... S. Donoghue 0
Eland (Lord Harewood), 7st. 4lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Junior Counsel (Lady Ludlow), 7st. 0lb. T. Weston 0
Cyllarus (Mr. F. W. Wilmot), 7st. 5lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Gunga Din (Mrs. G. Drummond), 7st. 4lb. J. Leeson 0

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 1 each agst Poor Lad and Woodchuck, 6 to 1 each Gashmu and Somerset, 13 to 2 Junior Counsel, 8 to 1 each Knight of the Vale and Cyllarus, 10 to 1 Tefnut, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s.; places, 4s. 3d., 21s., 3s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,607 units; total place pool, 10,046 units.

Won by a neck; a short head separated second and third. Cyllarus was fourth and Eland last.

2.30 (2.34).—The SUMMER HANDICAP, a sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each, with 600 sovs. added; for winner, 70 sovs. for second, and 30 sovs. for third. Two miles and 24 yards.

BUOYANT BACHELOR, ch h, by Bachelor's Double—Dream Light (Mr. C. W. Gordon), 5 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... H. Jellis 1
WEST WICKLOW, ch g, by Tangiers—Bachelor's Dream (Lord Derby), 6 yrs, 9st. ..T. Weston 2
JOYOUS GREETING, b h, by Yutoi—Reception (Mrs. C. Glorney), 6 yrs, 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... G. Richards 3
Arctic Star (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 5 yrs, 9st. 9lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Boldero (Mr. J. S. Austen), 5 yrs, 8st. 1lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Alacrity (Mr. M. Markham), aged, 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 6lb.) ..... F. Fox 0
Blissful (Lord Astor), 4 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... J. Sirett 0
Steerforth (Sir W. Cooke), 4 yrs, 7st. 3lb. ..C. Adley 0
Hot Cooper (Lord Woolavington), 4 yrs, 7st. ..T. Lowrey 0
Kirkistown (Sir R. Garton), 4 yrs, 7st. ..W. Alford 0

(Winner trained by J. Jarvis, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—11 to 4 agst Buoyant Bachelor, 100 to 30 West Wicklow, 4 to 1 Joyous Greeting, 10 to 1 each Arctic Star, Steerforth, and Alacrity, 100 to 8 Boldero, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 8s. 3d.; places, 3s. 3d., 3s., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 10,972 units; total place pool, 10,945 units.

Won by half a length; three lengths separated second and third. Steerforth was fourth and Kirkistown last.

3.0 (3.1).—The CHESTERFIELD STAKES of 30 sovs. each, for two-year-olds; owner of second to receive 100 sovs. and of third 50 sovs. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

LEMNARCHUS, b c, by Friar Marcus—Lemnos (Lord Ellesmere), 9st. 3lb. ..... F. Fox 1
MISS MATTY COLT, by Golden Myth (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. 10lb. ..... B. Carslake 2
POSTBOY, b c, by Pommern—Pillion (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 8st. 10lb. ..... R. Perryman 3
Tetanu (Mr. S. B. Joel), 8st. 7lb. ..... H. Wragg 0

(Winner trained by F. Darling, at Beckhampton)

STARTING PRICES.—100 to 30 on Lemnarchus, 4 to 1 Postboy, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 2s. 9d.; places, 2s., 9s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,835 units; total place pool, 6,824 units.

Won by half a length; three lengths separated second and third. Eyes Off was weighed out for by T. Weston, but got rid of her rider in the paddock. Her number was subsequently withdrawn.

3.30 (3.32).—The BURY HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. Chesterfield Course (five furlongs).

ORATORIUM, b g, by Hamburg—Oratorio (Mr. S. B. Joel), 5 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... C. Elliott 1
GRANDIFLORA, b f, by Grand Parade—Verte Feuille (Lord Glanely), 4 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... G. Richards 2
BLUE MERMAID, gr f, by Milesius—Juverna (Mr. F. W. Horlock), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..G. Skelton 3
Fascicle (Lady Rosebery), 3 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..H. Wragg 0
Golden Venture (Sir J. B. Jardine), 3 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... C. Adley 0
Saltcellar (Mr. J. M. Clayton), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. ..... T. Lowrey 0
Vivien Rosalie (Mr. G. F. Leader), 4 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ..... J. Green 0

(Winner trained by Major Beatty, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 4 agst Fascicle, 5 to 2 Oratorium, 9 to 2 Blue Mermaid, 8 to 1 Grandiflora, 100 to 8 Golden Venture, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend 10s.; places, 4s. 6d., 5s. 3d. Total win pool, 7,968 units; total place pool, 5,251 units.

Won by a length; five lengths separated second and third. Fascicle was fourth and Vivien Rosalie last.

BATH RESULTS

2.0 (2.1).—The CHANNEL SELLING PLATE of 100 sovs. Six furlongs.

L.T.V., ch c, by Hurry On—Orcolene (Sir F. Eley), 3 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..... W. Gilchrist 1
ROSE OF SPAIN, b f, by Rose Prince—Donna Inez (Mr. A. Boutall), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. ..... F. Balch 2
BENEDICTUS, b h, by Sir Berkeley—Gem of Bermuda (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 9st. 7lb. ..... F. Lane 3
Ben Trovato (Mr. J. Ellison), 5 yrs, 8st. 13lb. ..... W. Gilchrist 0
Constant Stream (Mr. H. Czarnikow), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Copthorne (Mr. D. Heneage), 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Rockfoil (Mr. H. Lygon), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... M. J. Prendergast 0
King Claude (Mr. H. G. Blagrave), 3 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Kirby 0

(Winner trained by Templeman, at Lambourn)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Rose of Spain, 3 to 1 Benedictus, 6 to 1 each Battle and L.T.V., 10 to 1 Storm Flight, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 17s. 6d.; places, 3s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. Total win pool, 4,559 units; total place pool, 4,489 units.

Won by a neck; a short head separated second and third. King Claude was fourth and Storm Flight last.

The winner was sold to Mr. D. M. Gant for 200 guineas.

2.30 (2.31).—The BLATHWAYT HANDICAP, a plate of 200 sovs. Five furlongs.

WELSH DAME, b m, by Sir Berkeley—Welsh Horse (Mr. A. Williams), 6 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..R. Smyth 1
SONG OF LOVE, br g, by Gilldare II.—Subliminal (Mr. A. E. Hesketh), 6 yrs, 7st. 9lb. L. Tidey 2
ARCHIMEDES, b c, by Wavelet's Boy—Ultima Thule (Mr. W. J. Waldron), 3 yrs, 7st. 4lb. ..... T. Burns 3
Early Closing (Lord Portman), 3 yrs, 9st. 5lb. ..... J. Collins 0
Redgrave (Mr. F. H. Bowcher), 3 yrs, 8st. 12lb. ..... F. Lane 0
Suspicion (Mrs. H. E. Beddington), 5 yrs, 8st. 7lb. ..... T. Burns 0
Songasaxpence (Mr. T. Richardson), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... W. Stephenson 0
Liar (The Aga Khan), 3 yrs, 6st. 13lb. .. T. Bartlam 0
Iron Glove (Mr. W. R. Lysaght), 3 yrs, 6st. 4lb. ..... A. Smirke 0
Boxing Glove (Mr. E. H. Gregory), 4 yrs, 6st. 7lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0
Swynford Lass (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell), 3 yrs, 6st. 2lb. (car. 6st. 6lb.) ..... I. Martin 0

(Winner trained by Coldbeck, at Chilton)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Suspicion, 4 to 1 each Early Closing and Songasaxpence, 6 to 1 each Song of Love and Redgrave, 7 to 1 Welsh Dame, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 14s. 9d.; places, 5s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 19s. 3d. Total win pool, 4,989 units; total place pool, 4,906 units.

Won by three lengths; three lengths separated second and third. Early Closing was fourth and Iron Glove last.

3.0 (3.2).—The SOMERSET HANDICAP, a plate of 350 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile.

BUNCH, b f, by Manilardo—Binfield (Mr. P. Johnson), 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Barker 1
SANDINO, b c, by Orpheus—Scrfland (Mr. D. M. Gant), 9st. ..... C. Ray 2
LINGERIE, b f, by Junior—Tres Chic (Mr. C. V. James), 7st. 9lb. ..... L. Tidey 3
Phalarette (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 8st. ..... J. Brennan 0
Financier (Mr. W. F. Larkin), 9st. ..... F. Lane 0
Stemmed (Colonel B. Fitz Gerald), 7st. 12lb. ..... C. Richards 0
King Finch (Mr. E. J. Marshall), 7st. 7lb. F. Sharpe 0
Lucelle (Mrs. N. R. Davis), 7st. 5lb. ..... T. Barber 0
Perplexity (Captain D. P. Simson), 6st. 7lb. ..... A. Botty 0

(Winner trained by Wilmot, at Hawthorn Hill)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Sandino, 9 to 4 Lingerie, 6 to 1 each Financier and Stemmed, 8 to 1 Bunch, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 20s. 9d.; places, 5s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Total win pool, 6,576 units; total place pool, 5,788 units.

Won by three lengths; a short head separated second and third. Phalarette was fourth and Stemmed last.

3.30 (3.31).—The COUNTY SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP, a plate of 150 sovs. About one mile and a half and 200 yards.

APACHE, b h, by Hounam—Carlean (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... T. Burns 1
MUTE SWAN, b c, by Cygnus—Forfaria (Mrs. H. S. Martin), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... K. Robertson 2
GOLDICOTE, ch g, by Kwang Su—Torchlet (Lord Portman), 4 yrs, 8st. (car. 8st. 1lb.) ..J. Collins 3

(Continued in next column)

SANDOWN PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The VICTORIA WELTER HANDICAP PLATE of 400 sovs. One mile five furlongs and a half (to start in front of the Stands).

	Yrs	st	lb
JUGO (Mr. T. Richards) ..... W. Nightingall	6	10	9
sTOR (Captain A. S. Wills) ..... Brave	5	9	8
aLIBERTINE II. (M. E. de St. Alary) ..... Gilpin	4	9	0
LULWORTH COVE (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) W. Nightingall	a	8	13
sTHE NICHE (Sir L. Philipps) ..... J. Jarvis	4	8	10
aTAGRA (Lord Beatty) ..... Beatty	5	8	8
aCHERRY KING (Mr. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	5	8	8
DAZZLER (Mr. E. O'Brien) ..... MacColl	6	8	3
aCLASPER (Mr. H. Sidebottom) ..... Kirk	5	8	3
HIGH MINDED (Major F. B. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd	6	8	0
FESTUM (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Killalee	5	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JUGO, H. Dick; TOR, H. Beasley; LIBERTINE II., P. Beasley; THE NICHE, H. Jellis; TAGRA, J. Childs; CLASPER, R. Wragg; HIGH MINDED, F. Fox; FESTUM, H. Graves; CHERRY KING, —.

2.30.—The DITTON SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
FARLANDS (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	12
aEAGLERAY (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	8	12
HAGGLE (Mr. M. H. Benson) ..... M. Hartigan	8	9
GOLD TOR (Mr. R. Farquharson) ..... Farquharson	8	9
GO ON (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell	8	9
CHIVALRESQUE (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	8	9
aROYAL DELIGHT (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ..Templeman	8	9
MONGOLIAN (Mrs. W. Murray) ..... Cottrill	8	9
YE OLDE LEATHER BOTTEL (Mr. H. Smyth) H. Smyth	8	9
PRIVATE SEAL (late Monkey) (Mr. A. Donn) ..... V. Smyth	8	9
aCHALKLANDS (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary	8	12
CHIVALRESQUE (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill	8	9
TULLYMORE C, by Ybro (Mr. S. Wootton) P. Wootton	8	9
aIMAGO (Mr. F. Darling) ..... F. Darling	8	6
ORLEBAR (Captain E. A. Elsee) ..... F. Hartigan	8	6
aDESERTER (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin	8	6
aENTHUSIASM (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes	8	6
GOLDEN VISTA (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... P. Thrale	8	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

EAGLERAY or CHALKLANDS, M. Beary; HAGGLE, G. Richards; GO ON, —; HIRELING, C. Ray; ROYAL DELIGHT, F. Fox; YE OLDE LEATHER BOTTEL, R. Smyth; PRIVATE SEAL, R. Dick; TULLYMORE COLT, S. Magee; IMAGO, —; ORLEBAR, T. Burns; DESERTER, I. Martin; ENTHUSIASM, —; GOLDEN VISTA, S. Wragg.

3.0.—The MILBURN SELLING PLATE of 200 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aGALA PRINCE (Mr. F. Perner) ..... G. Sadler	4	9	0
LEMURIAN (Mr. A. Bassett) ..... Hammond	6	9	0
BALDERSOCK (Lord Woolavington) ..... F. Darling	4	9	0
EXCLAMATION (Mr. E. G. De Mestre) De Mestre	a	9	0
DREUX (Mr. W. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	a	8	11
BUCHAN ARMS (Major C. R. Stevens) Stevens	6	8	11
aFRANK BARE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	8	11
aSILVER SWORD (Mr. A. Donn) ..... V. Smyth	a	8	11
LEMUR (Mr. C. B. Jarvis) ..... B. Jarvis	4	8	11
SABINE SAILOR (Mr. Lainz Ward) ..... L. Ward	5	8	11
BROKEN ICE (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	3	8	2
aPLAGUE (Mr. J. W. Randall) ..... Whaler	3	8	2
ANNOY. ANTOY (Mr. G. A. Adami) ..... Goldie	3	7	13

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GALA PRINCE, Forsyth; LEMURIAN, G. Richards; DREUX, F. Fox; BUCHAN ARMS, —; FRANK BARE, S. Magee; SAWSTON, J. Leach; TOP DRESSING, H. Wragg; SILVER SWORD, R. Dick; BROKEN ICE, S. Wragg; PLAGUE, F. Lane; ANNIE YUTOI, —.

3.45.—The 43rd RENEWAL OF THE ECLIPSE STAKES, a sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, for foals of 1927; if left in after the second Tuesday in October, 1928, 21 sovs. extra, if left in after the first Tuesday in July, 1929, 34 sovs. extra, and if left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1930, an additional 55 sovs.; if entered as yearlings 10 sovs. each, 21 sovs. more if left in after

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

GENTLEMEN AND PLAYERS

A CENTURY BY K. S. DULEEPSINHJI

(FROM OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT)

As no more rain had fallen, Lord's was drier and faster yesterday than it had been on the first day, and the roller made the wicket look beautiful. But Hobbs knew, or guessed, that it still lacked the fire which Tate and Larwood like. He deputed Leyland (Pavilion end) and Freeman to open the bowling, and made no change until the Gentlemen's innings was finished off something under two hours later.

There really was no need for a change. But the mouths of other bowlers must have watered as they marked the ineptitude of the batting after K. S. Duleepsinhji and the Rev. J. H. Parsons had been separated. Although the last six wickets fell for 49 runs, and all but one of the men put out are batsmen of some repute, it is not likely that the Selection Committee believe they have discovered the slow bowlers who can be trusted to get rid of Woodfull and Bradman at Manchester, not to mention Hornibrook and Wall. Certainly Freeman bowled much better than he had on the first day, but Leyland was largely indebted for the excellence of his analysis to the kindness of his opponents.

Parsons did not score in the first half-hour of the day, mainly because he got a meagre share of the bowling. K. S. Duleepsinhji, by way of contrast, received no fewer than seven gross long hops in that time, some of which he hit straight to the fieldsmen policing the boundary in front of square-leg. He added 30 runs to his overnight score, and then was very well caught at mid-off by Freeman, who moved two or three yards to his left and made the catch wide with his left hand. K. S. Duleepsinhji's stroke, if perhaps played a trifle carelessly, had some power behind it.

In Leyland's next over an equally spectacular catch at extra cover sent back Parsons. Parsons let fly at the ball for all he was worth, and drove it shoulder high to the right of Woolley, who made as if to take both hands to it, and caught it miraculously in one. M. D. Lyon was obviously out of practice, and the full pitch to the top of his pads which Leyland gave him as his first ball did not fully inspire him with confidence. He was in trouble with Freeman, and when he tried to drive what he took to be the leg-break discovered too late that it was the "wrong 'un" and was bowled.

A. P. F. Chapman looked quite comfortable, and placed his strokes skilfully for several overs. Then he suddenly knelt down and mowed for square-leg at an apparently undisguised "off-spinner" from Leyland. To a right-handed batsman the left-handed bowler's off-spinner is the most innocuous of known balls. Its merit increases when the recipient of it stands on the wrong side of his wicket. But even then contributory negligence on his part is required to make it effective. Chapman contributed handsomely. R. W. V. Robins and J. C. White failed, but I. A. R. Peebles and M. J. C. Allom combined in a nice little stand for the last wicket, the last named batting in form worthy of one who made his hundred runs in first-class cricket before the end of June.

By this time everybody knows how Hobbs and Sutcliffe tide over the last 20 minutes before an interval. They batted yesterday without cramping the strokes which they attempted, and without attempting any stroke in the slightest degree risky. As a matter of course they took some clever singles, and once or twice Hobbs, by threatening a run, tried to induce an overthrow. At first Chapman put on his fast bowlers, G. O. Allen and M. J. C. Allom. Allen made more than one ball break back palpably, and Hobbs was well satisfied when he thwarted one of his more spiteful efforts.

After luncheon they began to go for the fast bowlers and scored at a good pace, mainly by beautiful strokes on the off side. When Hobbs elects to cut the spectacle is peculiarly charming, and a couple of off-drives by Sutcliffe were comparable with Hobbs's cuts. Chapman soon brought on his slower bowlers, I. A. R. Peebles, at the pavilion end, and R. W. V. Robins afterwards, with J. C. White at the other. White, by the way, when he did go on, had an unbroken spell of two hours' work. Peebles got the much-desired wicket. He had relied almost entirely on the googly, and Hobbs covering up to a ball which did not do what he anticipated was leg-before-wicket.

Sutcliffe should have followed him to the pavilion, caught at short slip off White. But he is one of the few who can boast that they have been missed by B. H. Lyon. After this escape Sutcliffe played with the most admirable discretion, treating every ball on its merits as he discerned them. The result was that one end seemed to be completely blocked to the bowlers, although they were not demoralized by severe punishment. At the other Hammond batted with more obvious mastery than he has displayed in his previous innings of the season at Lord's. His timing was most exact, and he did not on this occasion kill the ball by hammering it on to the ground, but sent it humming through the covers as he did when he first revealed himself as a great player. White, with a cleverly placed field, kept him tolerably quiet, and at last induced him to cut at a rising ball. B. H. Lyon, fielding terribly close in at second slip, held the ball after some seconds of agonized juggling.

Woolley stayed only a short time, and was given no opportunity to bring off his off-drive. But he made a few nice runs on the leg-side before he hit fastfooted at White, and was caught at long-off. Apparently Parsons lost sight of the ball for a moment: he was almost too late to reach it, and had to take it inconveniently low down while running full speed to meet it. Hendren, running about elusively, gave us half an hour or more of what might be called comic relief, if it had not been so technically correct an exhibition of aggressive batsmanship. His judgment in running in to drive White and Peebles, and the easy fluency with which he hit when he had got to the pitch of the ball, provided an object-lesson in tactics and execution. The comedy came in when, by threatening to run in, he induced the bowling of a long hop and hooked it with obvious enjoyment of the fun. He was on the way to win the match for his side when he ran out and home at a faster ball from Robins which he cut down into his stumps. Sutcliffe after all was not destined to make a hundred. When nothing seemed more improbable he was caught at long-on.

There was another half-hour or so of rather drab cricket, interrupted by a shower of rain. Then Geary edged a leg-break into the slips. Leyland was batting very well and threatened to trounce the bowling. But he hit the ball straight to the fielders, and so made fewer runs than seemed the proper reward of his exertions. Tate, of course, was amusing. But he incurred the displeasure of irrational spectators when he appealed against the light at 6.25 p.m. His answer to his critics is that which Hobbs and Sutcliffe can put forward in justification of their appeal at Leeds. In both cases the umpires upheld the appeal.

Score:—

GENTLEMEN.—First Innings

R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Duckworth, b. Leyland	44
G. O. Allen, c. Duckworth, b. Geary	16
K. S. Duleepsinhji, c. Freeman, b. Leyland	125
B. H. Lyon, c. Hendren, b. Leyland	0
Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Woolley, b. Leyland	57
M. D. Lyon, b. Freeman	6
A. P. F. Chapman, b. Leyland	6
R. W. V. Robins, b. Freeman	2
I. A. R. Peebles, b. Leyland	10
J. C. White, l.-b.-w., b. Leyland	2
M. J. C. Allom, not out	9
Byes, 14; l.-b., 1	15
Total	292

PLAYERS.—First Innings

Hobbs, l.-b.-w., b. Peebles	35
Sutcliffe, c. Wyatt, b. Peebles	80
Hammond, c. B. H. Lyon, b. White	19
Woolley (F. E.), c. Parsons, b. White	14
Hendren, b. Robins	20
Leyland, not out	37
Geary (G.), c. Parsons, b. Peebles	4
Tate, not out	9
Byes, 4; l.-b., 3	7
Total (6 wkts.)	225

Larwood, Freeman, and Duckworth to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GENTLEMEN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Larwood	6	2	6	0	Geary	16	3	36	1
Tate	10	4	14	0	Leyland	35.3	9	94	7
Freeman	42	6	124	2	Woolley	3	0	3	0

UMPIRES.—Young and Morton

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE'S BIG SCORE

Northamptonshire in their match against Essex at Northampton yesterday had lost seven wickets for 291 runs before the luncheon interval, but a splendid stand by Liddell and Mathews added 117 runs in 85 minutes, and in the end Northamptonshire scored 457 runs in their innings.

Liddell scored his 120 out of 196 runs in two hours and 10 minutes, Thomas helping him to add 70 runs for the ninth wicket in 40 minutes. Essex lost Pope with only 21 runs on the board, and Cutmore was caught in the slips at 24, but O'Connor and Russell carried the total to 101. At the close of play Essex, with seven wickets to fall, were 336 runs behind.

Score:—

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

Woolley, c. Bray, b. Nichols	11
Bakewell, st. Sheffield, b. Russell	64
A. P. R. Hawtin, c. Pope, b. Smith	54
Timms (J. E.), c. Smith, b. Nichols	41
V. W. C. Jupp, c. Bray, b. Daer	29
Cox, l.-b.-w., b. Russell	0
Bellamy, l.-b.-w., b. Daer	23
Liddell, b. Smith	120
Matthews, b. Pope	66
Thomas, c. Daer, b. O'Connor	25
Partridge, not out	0
Byes, 12; l.-b., 2	14
Total	458

ESSEX.—First Innings

Cutmore, c. Thomas, b. Partridge	6
Pope, b. Partridge	13
O'Connor, not out	44
Russell, c. Cox, b. Thomas	42
Nichols, not out	12
Byes, 7; l.-b., 2	9
Total (3 wkts.)	122

H. M. Morris, C. Bray, A. G. Daer, Sheffield, Hipkin and Smith (F.) to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	26	5	87	2	Hipkin	15	5	31	0
Daer	27	9	63	2	Russell	16	2	52	2
O'Connor	8	2	102	1	Pope	2	0	11	1
Smith	34.2	6	97	2					

UMPIRES.—Bestwick and Chester

GLAMORGAN v. SUSSEX

The pitch at Pontypridd gave the bowlers considerable help after the luncheon interval yesterday, and Glamorgan had to fight for runs against Sussex, but thanks mainly to an excellent innings by Dyson they put together the reasonable total of 210. Sussex then did better, and at the close of play had scored 100 for the loss of only two wickets.

Score:—

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

Bates, c. Hammond, b. Langridge	41
Dyson, c. Pearce, b. Bowley	78
M. J. Turnbull, b. Langridge	12
Bell, c. Cornford, b. Hammond	15
Hills, b. Pearce	20
Davies (D.), b. Langridge	15
J. C. Clay, c. Pearce, b. Bowley	0
Mercer, run out	2
Davies (L.), b. Bowley	1
Every, st. Cornford, b. Langridge	1
Ryan, not out	2
Byes, 9; l.-b., 2	11
Total	210

SUSSEX.—First Innings

Bowley, not out	57
Parks (J.), c. Turnbull, b. Clay	2
Cook, c. Dyson, b. Clay	41
Total (2 wkts.)	100

A. H. H. Gilligan, L. Williams, Parks (H.), Langridge (James), Cornford, Hammond, Richards, and Pearce to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

GLAMORGAN.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	12	4	26	1	Pearce	10	3	18	1
Parks (J.)	4	3	1	0	Cook	6	1	25	0
Langridge	28.3	5	68	4	Bowley	13	2	23	3
Richards	6	0	38	0					

UMPIRES.—Buswell and Toone

A START AT WORCESTER

The ground at Worcester recovered so well after the drenching which prevented play on Wednesday that cricket in the match between Worcestershire and Leicestershire was possible at half-past 11 yesterday, and at the close of play Leicestershire, with four wickets down, were 191 runs behind.

Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Wright, c. Bowley, b. Walker	56
Fox (J.), b. Smith	45
Nichol, b. Bowley	4
Gibbons, l.-b.-w., b. Bowley	26
C. F. Walters, b. Astill	12
Fox (W.), c. Astill, b. Coleman	11
R. W. Quaife, not out	29
Hon. J. Coventry, b. Astill	15
Root, b. Astill	0
Brook, b. Smith	1
Perks, b. Astill	4
Byes, 6; l.-b., 12; w., 1	19
Total	222

LEICESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Berry, b. Root	0
J. A. de Lisle, c. Root, b. Perks	4
Bradshaw, b. Perks	0
Coleman, not out	5
Wigrington, c. Quaife, b. Root	0
Astill, not out	15
Byes, 4; l.-b., 1; n.-b., 1	6
Total (4 wkts.)	31

E. D. Walker, Armstrong, Sidwell, Smith, and Bowley to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	19	3	37	2	Astill	30.4	11	57	4
Walker	17	9	21	1	Coleman	7	2	19	1
Bowley	28	9	69	2					

UMPIRES.—Oates and Denton

LANCASHIRE v. MINOR COUNTIES

The Lancashire batsmen had great difficulty in scoring from the steady bowling of the Minor Counties at Old Trafford yesterday, and by tea time, after almost two and a half hours' play, they had made only 108 runs for the loss of six wickets. In the end they took their total to 188, and at the close of play the Minor Counties with all their wickets in hand were 37 runs ahead.

Score:—

MINOR COUNTIES.—First Innings

W. T. Cook, st. Parrimond, b. Tyldesley (R.)	86
W. T. Brindley, b. Hodgson	11
H. J. Woollatt, b. Hopwood	13
Horridge, c. and b. Hopwood	7
F. Rawlins, c. Tyldesley (R.), b. Hopwood	0
T. K. Dobson, hit wkt., b. Tyldesley (R.)	40
Walters (C.), c. Paynter, b. Hopwood	14
F. W. Beattie, not out	27
F. Hartley, c. Eckersley, b. Tyldesley (R.)	0
W. W. Inge, c. Parrimond, b. Tyldesley (R.)	4
Smith (J.), b. Tyldesley (R.)	4
Byes, 1; l.-b., 7; w., 1; n.-b., 1	10
Total	216

Second Innings.—W. T. Cook, not out, 4; W. T. Brindley, not out, 5. TOTAL (no wicket), 9.

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

Hallows, c. Hartley, b. Brindley	13
Hopwood, b. Brindley	22
Sibbles, c. Horridge, b. Smith	15
Iddon, st. Inge, b. Brindley	0
Tarker, b. Smith	12
Paynter, b. Smith	14
Latchford, c. Brindley, b. Smith	6
P. T. Eckersley, b. Smith	24
Parrimond, not out	45
Hodgson, run out	9
Tyldesley (R.), c. and b. Walters	9
Byes, 5; l.-b., 7; w., 2; n.-b., 1	15
Total	188

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MINOR COUNTIES.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Hodgson	12	2	28	1	Tyldesley (R.)	24	3	72	5
Hopwood	23	7	43	4	Latchford	5	0	15	0
					Iddon	4	0	12	0

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	20	6	67	5	Dobson	6	3	5	0
Brindley	26	10	66	3	Walters	2.3	1	5	1
Hartley	7	0	20	0					

UMPIRES.—Hardstaff and Dolphin.

SCOTLAND v. THE AUSTRALIANS

Rain fell heavily in Edinburgh yesterday and no play was possible in the match between Scotland and the Australians. Score:—

Scotland 129 for 2 (G. W. A. Alexander 51).

YORKSHIRE'S LEAD

A BIG TASK FOR GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Gloucestershire were almost bound to pay dearly for losing the toss at Bristol on Wednesday, but it was the dropping of an easy catch yesterday that largely explained why the Yorkshire total reached 462. Gloucestershire themselves had 2¾ hours' batting, and went a stage further towards defeat in one of their most important fixtures by collapsing to the extent of losing all their wickets for a score that will compel them to follow on, 337 runs behind, to-day.

Owing to the weather, Yorkshire had had only four hours' batting on Wednesday, but, even without Sutcliffe, they had scored 266 for the loss of three wickets. Yesterday, in much finer weather, but on a pitch that still was slow and easy, they began to lose wickets quickly, and the partnership between Dennis and Wood, that added 102 runs for the seventh wicket, scarcely would have started if Parker had held a skied catch to mid-off off Goddard's bowling. Dennis, who offered the chance, had made only six at the time, and he stayed on to hit the Gloucestershire bowlers all over the field and, once, out of it. Allowing for the chance and the easiness of the pitch, both Dennis, who is a left-handed batsman, though a right-handed bowler, and Wood, who stayed on to make 91, his highest score in county cricket, played very well.

It also should not be ignored that when Wood joined Dennis at 284 three ... evidently alarming things had happe... wood, who had survived the ... quarter of an hour on the previous evening, was out yesterday for the addition of only one run to the total. A. T. Barber lasted a little longer, and was out only to a first-class catch on the leg side by the wicket-keeper. In the next over, and at the same total, Robinson was bowled by Goddard, and six wickets were down for 284. It was at this critical moment, when Yorkshire seemed likely to be all out for approximately 300 runs, that Dennis and Wood began a partnership that did as much to place Gloucestershire definitely on the defensive as the batting of Holmes, Oldroyd, and Mitchell on the opening day.

The Gloucestershire bowlers rarely have been made to look so completely ineffective this season. Parker's three wickets cost exactly 100 runs and Goddard's four 153. Sinfield, after bowling Oldroyd, gave us further consolation. The value of Dacre as a fieldsman was shown when he sent in a splendidly accurate throw from long range that had Verity run out in attempting a fourth run.

Sinfield could hardly be criticized for taking so much care in opening the Gloucestershire innings, though the certainty with which they made their scoring strokes strongly suggested that the pitch was as easy as ever. It was, however, a mistake to relapse into so much passivity after they had fairly played themselves in for a second time after the tea interval. The only purpose it served was to place the bowlers and fieldsmen definitely on top, so much so, in fact, that the latter were able to creep so close in that D. N. Moore was caught by Mitchell standing barely four paces from the batsman and able to dive in to hold an ultra-timid block with a dead bat.

Sinfield was well caught wide of the left hand by Macaulay, a bowler who always has possessed the reputation of being a good fieldsman of his own deliveries. This was after an hour and 20 minutes' batting, which had produced a total of 52 runs. The rest of the cricket was a combination of accurate, and no doubt tactically skilful, bowling by Rhodes and Verity—the latter turned the ball appreciably towards the end of the day—and some very bad batting. Certainly there was no doubt that Dipper and Dacre, each of whom was out at 76, were out to poor strokes. As for the three men who left at the total of 101—Barnett, Neale, and Stephenson—they had no idea of how to play Rhodes or Verity. Ford, too, was bowled in making what was little better than a blind swipe. Parker delayed the end only by a stroke or two, and Goddard by no stroke at all.

Score:—

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

Holmes, run out	57
Oldroyd, b. Sinfield	127
Mitchell, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	55
A. T. Barber, c. Smith, b. Parker	20
F. E. Greenwood, l.-b.-w., b. Parker	5
Robinson, b. Goddard	7
Dennis, c. Stephens, b. Goddard	67
Wood, b. Goddard	91
Rhodes, l.-b.-w., b. Goddard	0
Verity, run out	10
Macauley, not out	6
Byes, 3; l.-b., 12; w., 1; n.-b., 1	17
Total	462

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

Dipper, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	28
Sinfield, c. Macaulay, b. Verity	28
D. N. Moore, c. Mitchell, b. Rhodes	4
Dacre, c. Wood, b. Verity	10
Neale, c. and b., b. Verity	17
Barnett, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	4
Smith, not out	10
Stephens, st. Wood, b. Verity	0
Ford, b. Rhodes	7
Parker, c. Mitchell, b. Verity	7
Goddard, b. Verity	0
Leg-byes	6
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS

YORKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Sinfield	31	8	91	1	Parker	47	19	100	3
Barnett	26	3	83	0	Neale	4	1	18	0
Goddard	51.3	13	153	4					

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Robinson	6	3	7	0	Rhodes	26	7	53	4
Dennis	4	1	15	0	Verity	9.5	5	18	5
Macaulay	18	8	26	1					

UMPIRES.—Nash and Walden.

C. V. GRIMMETT ILL

C. V. Grimmett was taken ill on Wednesday afternoon during the match against Scotland at Edinburgh, and on reaching his hotel was found by his doctor to be suffering from gastric trouble. Yesterday morning he was stated to be considerably better and, though he will take no further part in the game against Scotland, he is fully expected to be quite fit for the two remaining Test Matches.

CRICKETERS' FUND FRIENDLY SOCIETY

In acknowledging a vote of thanks at the annual meeting of the Cricketers' Fund Friendly Society, held at Lord's last night, LORD HARRIS, the president, said they were probably rather disappointed at the result of the Test matches, but he did not really know why. The fact was that Australia had produced a phenomenon in D. G. Bradman, and really he could not see, after the score England had made, that there could be much wrong with our batsmen. Bradman had made all the difference in the scoring. He did not agree with the critics that our selections had been bad. The question of bowling was that we could not find superlative bowlers nowadays; but Australia apparently had the same difficulty. He hoped that, before the next Test tour took place, the Australians would be convinced that the larger wicket was advisable. The popularity of the game in England was as great as ever, and more cricket was played. If the crowds were not so large, it was largely due to the impecuniosity that existed.

The report and balance-sheet, showing a surplus on 1929 of £1,178, despite an increase of £67 in sick pay, was carried *nem. con.* The question of the appointment of a secretary and treasurer in place of the late G. Burton was, after a long discussion, adjourned for a further meeting of the committee.

H. R. Murrell was elected to the committee in place of E. Hendren, who retired by rotation.

M.C.C. v. WALES

The following team will represent Wales against M.C.C. at Lord's, in the match commencing on Wednesday, August 20:—

N. V. H. Riches (captain), J. C. Clay, T. Arnott, H. J. Rhys (Glamorgan), K. C. Raikes (Monmouthshire), C. A. Rowland, W. H. Rowland, A. T. Ratcliffe (Denbighshire), A. E. Mallalieu (Carnarvonshire), R. McNab (Anglesey), and Barnes (Staffordshire).

ROYAL NAVY v. THE ARMY

The following players will represent The Army against the Royal Navy at Lord's on Wednesday next, July 23:—

Major E. S. B. Williams (Rifle Brigade), Captain F. G. Arnold (Army Dental Corps), Captain M. B. Burrows (5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards), Captain J. E. S. Walford (Royal Corps of Signals), Captain R. S. M. White (Leicestershire Regiment), Captain A. C. Wilkinson (Coldstream Guards), Lieutenant K. D. Dyneo (Royal Army Service Corps), Lieutenant G. S. Grimston (Queen's Regiment), Lieutenant W. M. Leggett (Royal Artillery), Lieutenant M. V. Milbank (Coldstream Guards), and Lieutenant L. Williams (4th/7th Dragoon Guards).

Play will commence at 11 each day.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

LORD'S.—Gentlemen v. Players (continued).
OVAL.—Surrey v. Somerset (continued).
BRISTOL.—Gloucestershire v. Yorkshire (continued).
PONTYPRIDD.—Glamorgan v. Sussex (continued).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northamptonshire v. Essex (continued).
WORCESTER.—Worcestershire v. Leicestershire (continued).
MANCHESTER.—Lancashire v. Minor Counties (continued).
EDINBURGH.—Scotland v. Australians (continued).

STRUGGLE AT THE OVAL

GOOD WICKET-KEEPING

An interesting struggle for the first innings lead relieved the monotony of a rather featureless day's play in the match at Kennington Oval between Surrey and Somerset yesterday.

Apart from the wicket-keeping of Brooks, no player earned distinction up to the tea interval. He saved many runs by his anticipation and skill in getting over to the leg-side, and the catches with which he dismissed Northway, Longrigg, and F. Lee were all of the best.

Surrey commenced the day with 91 runs to their credit and seven wickets down, and the other three batsmen added 67 runs. The increase in the score came by rather laboured methods. Gregory stayed two hours for 35 runs, and seemed likely to remain until the end of the innings, when he rather unluckily hit his wicket in playing back to a ball from Young. The steady bowling of Lee and Young on the damp pitch had taken most of the wickets, and Young got four for 50 runs.

The pitch seemed to play easier when Somerset began to bat, and Longrigg and Northway made a good start by scoring 52 before Brooks got Longrigg out. Such play was not maintained by the other batsmen, and it seemed that the Surrey score might after all be sufficient when three wickets fell for 10 more runs and Somerset with six men out still required 44 for the lead. Wellard came in and attacked the bowling with such vigour that he hit up 24 in half an hour, all but four of his runs coming from hits to the boundary. With Burrough he increased the score by 38 for the seventh wicket, and when a heavy shower caused a cessation of play at 5 o'clock Somerset were only five runs behind with three wickets in hand.

Score:—

SURREY.—First Innings

Sandham, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Young	49
Barling, b. Andrews	3
Ducat, b. Lee (J. W.)	6
Shepherd, l.-b.-w., b. Lee (J. W.)	14
Gregory, hit wkt., b. Young	35
P. G. H. Fender, c. Marshall, b. Lee (J. W.)	3
Soames, c. Andrews, b. Young	0
Lock, c. Ingle, b. Young	0
Brooks, b. Wellard	19
Peach, c. Burrough, b. Wellard	14
Gover, not out	4
Byes, 4; l.-b., 5; w., 1; n.-b., 1	11
Total	158

SOMERSET.—First Innings

E. F. Longrigg, c. Brooks, b. Lock	24
R. P. Northway, c. Brooks, b. Gregory	39
R. A. Ingle, c. Squires, b. Lock	2
Young, c. Fender, b. Shepherd	29
Lee (F. S.), c. Brooks, b. Peach	5
C. C. Case, c. Gregory, b. Shepherd	3
H. D. Burrough, not out	13
Wellard, b. Peach	24
Lee (J. W.), not out	0
Byes, 9; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 3	14
Total (7 wickets)	153

A. G. Marshall and Andrews to go in.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SURREY.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wellard	19	7	23	2	Lee (J. W.)	25	10	39	3
Andrews	16	3	45	1	Young	29.2	12	50	4

UMPIRES.—Parry and King.

BERKSHIRE v. HERTFORDSHIRE

At Reading, Hertfordshire beat Berkshire by an innings and 69 runs. The scores were:—

HERTFORDSHIRE, 309 (P. G. T. Kingsley 158, C. B. Fordham 59); BERKSHIRE, 147 (R. H. C. Human, not out 82) and 93 (Hon. R. J. F. Remnant 36, R. H. C. Human 20).

KENT II. v. NORFOLK

At Canterbury, the match between Kent II. and Norfolk was drawn. Kent II. take points for the first innings lead. The scores were:—

NORFOLK, 156 (Watt five wickets for 41 runs) and 105 for five wickets (M. Falcon not out 62); KENT SECOND XI., 240 (J. C. Christopherson 100, G. A. Simpson 44, W. G. Eagle six wickets for 64 runs).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE II. v. STAFFORDSHIRE

At Mansfield, the match was drawn between Nottinghamshire II. and Staffordshire. The scores were:—

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE II., 109 (Hardstaff 42, Lockett six wickets for 62 runs) and 138 for two wickets declared (Gunn (G. V.) 47, Keeton 40); STAFFORDSHIRE, 130 (E. Mayer 26, Gunn three wickets for 17) and 118 for three wickets (W. H. Ellerker 56, A. Smith not out 51).

MONMOUTHSHIRE v. DORSET

At Chepstow, Monmouthshire beat Dorset by an innings and 77 runs. The scores were:—

MONMOUTHSHIRE, 200 (Hugh Jones 68, Clay 48); DORSET, 71 (Captain Busk not out 50, Sadler 10 wickets for 31) and 52 (Carter 21, Sadler 4 wickets for 16, Harris 6 wickets for 23).

YORKSHIRE 2ND XI. v. CHESHIRE

At Thornaby, Cheshire beat Yorkshire 2nd XI. by six wickets. The scores were:—

YORKSHIRE 2ND XI., 48 (Halstead 16, Wilson 7 wickets for 22 runs) and 135 (Turner not out 49); CHESHIRE, 151 (Wilson 40, Smith 4 wickets for 43 runs) and 36 for 4 wickets.

TO-DAY'S SCHOOL MATCHES

St. Peter's, York v. Old Peterites (first day).
University College School v. Masters.
Worksop College v. Cryptics (first day).

ATHLETICS

HOUSEHOLD BRIGADE CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Household Brigade held their individual championships at the Duke of York's Headquarters, when the 1st Battalion, Scots Guards, who won eight of the 15 team championships last week, again provided the winners in more than half the events. The results were:—

100 YARDS.—Gdsm. T. Usher (2nd Coldstream Gds.), 1; Gdsm. C. Scott (1st Scots Gds.), 2; L.-Cpl. H. Manley (2nd Grenadier Gds.), 3. Time, 10 4-5sec.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—Gdsm. C. Hill (1st Scots) 108ft. 4½in., 1; Gdsm. Taylor (2nd Scots), 2; L.-Sgt. J. Robertson (2nd Scots), 3.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT.—Sgt. F. Foley (1st Scots), 39ft. 11¾in., 1; L.-Cpl. A. Strang (1st Scots), 2; L.-Sgt. C. Betteridge (1st Coldstream), 3.

THROWING THE DISCUS.—Sgt. F. Foley (1st Scots), 118ft. 6½in., 1; Gdsm. Taylor (2nd Scots), 2; Gdsm. L. Spencer (2nd Grenadiers), 3.

880 YARDS.—Gdsm. C. Bland (3rd Coldstream), 1; L.-Sgt. M. Boyce (1st Scots), 2; Cpl. Maddens (2nd Scots), 3. Time, 2min. 9 2-5sec.

220 YARDS.—Gdsm. N. McKean (1st Scots), 1; L.-Sgt. H. Childs (1st Scots), 2; L.-Cpl. H. Manley (2nd Grenadiers), 3. Time, 23 3-5sec.

120 YARDS HURDLES.—Lt. L. N. McTubbs (1st Coldstream), 1; L.-Sgt. S. Thornton (1st Scots), 2; L.-Sgt. K. Whitehead (3rd Grenadiers), 3. Time, 16 2-5sec.

POLE JUMP.—L.-Cpl. E. Osborne (1st Coldstream), 10ft. 1; Dr. J. Bromhead (3rd Grenadiers), 2; Boy C. Bailey (1st Grenadiers), 3.

440 YARDS.—Gdsm. N. McKean (1st Scots), 1; Cpl. W. John (Welsh Gds.), 2; Gdsm. T. Prescott (2nd Grenadiers), 3. Time, 54sec.

ONE MILE.—Gdsm. H. Phillips (1st Irish), 1; L.-Cpl. J. Bryant (2nd Coldstream), 2; Gdsm. Elliott (2nd Scots), 3. Time, 4min. 46 3-5sec.

THROWING THE JAVELIN.—Sgt. F. Foley (1st Scots), 160ft. 7¾in., 1; L.-Cpl. E. Osborne (1st Coldstream), 2; Tpr. F. D. Brown (The Life Guards), 3.

LONG JUMP.—Sgt. F. Foley (1st Scots), 20ft. 3in., 1; Gdsm. G. Astle (Gren. Gds., Depôt), 2; Gdsm. W. Rickard (1st Irish), 3.

HIGH JUMP.—Sec. Lt. L. T. Lillingstone (1st Scots), 5ft. 10in., 1; L.-Sgt. K. Whitehead (3rd Gren.) and Lt. H. R. Norman (2nd Coldstream), 2.

THREE MILES.—Gdsm. C. Richardson (1st Scots), 1; L.-Cpl. J. Morrison (1st Scots), 2; Gdsm. Elliott (2nd Scots), 3. Time, 16min. 7 1-5sec.

BOXING

NEW YORK AND FOULING

NEW YORK, July 10.—A letter from the British Boxing Board of Control was read at to-day's meeting of the New York State Athletic Commission, and was filed without comment. The letter pointed out that the British Boxing Board could not recognize Schmeling as the world's heavy-weight champion until he had fought Scott.

Over 20 New York referees were summoned by the Commission to hear the interpretation of the new rules on fouling. The Commission had recently stated that a boxer would not be disqualified for hitting low, but now states that it does not intend to allow butting or hitting a man when he is down or any other infringements which carry the penalty of the loss of the fight. Mr. Muldoon announced that their aim was to stop a man rolling on the floor from a low blow and also to prevent the man who is losing from deliberately fouling to avoid defeat. The referee alone in future will be the judge of a foul. Referees have been instructed to warn boxers in a loud voice so that the judges at the ringside can hear and they are to award the round to the man who has been fouled.—*Reuter.*

Kid Berg beat Henry Perlick on points in a boxing bout at Newark, New Jersey, on Friday.

PLUNGING CHAMPIONSHIP

A. Beaumont, of Harrogate, equalled the record with 85ft. 10in., when he won the National Plunging Championship, at North Shields on Tuesday. F. W. Parrington (Liverpool Police), the holder, was second with 84ft. 9in., and E. Innes (Newcastle) third with 80ft. 3½in.

LAWN TENNIS

PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The holder, D. Maskell (All England Club), and T. C. Jeffery (Melbury) qualified for the final of the professional Singles championship at Wimbledon yesterday. The final will be played to-morrow.

Maskell was not extended in his match with H. Knibbs, though lack of concentration allowed Knibbs to catch up from 1—4 to 4 all in the second set, and from love—4 to take the lead at 5—4 in the third. Apart from these lapses Maskell, who won by 6—3, 6—4, 7—5, was in good form, and his sound ground-play and crisp volleying proved too much for Knibbs's methodical and rather uninspired methods. Jeffery, who was by no means fit, had considerable difficulty in beating J. Pearce (Queen's Club) by 5—7, 6—4, 7—5, 7—5. Pearce led by 5—2 in the fourth set, and was twice within a point of squaring the match at two sets all. Jeffery, however, had the greater variety of strokes, and could generally depend on a point from a concentrated pressure on his opponent's backhand.

The results were:—

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP.—SEMI-FINA

Parliament

DISORDER IN THE COMMONS

MACE REMOVED FROM TABLE

TWO MEMBERS SUSPENDED

LORDS AND EMPIRE FREE TRADE

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, JULY 17

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

The Stockport Corporation Bill was passed. The London County Council (Improvements) Bill, the London Midland and Scottish Railway (No. 2) Bill, the Southern Railway Bill, the Manchester Corporation (General Powers) (No. 1) Bill, and the Criminal Appeal (Northern Ireland) Bill were read the third time. The British Museum Bill passed through Committee and was reported to the House.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH DOMINIONS

VISCOUNT ELIBANK asked the Government:—Whether they had further considered in consultation with the Government of the Dominions the terms of reference to be arranged for the Imperial Economic Conference; whether they were now prepared to agree to that Conference considering every aspect of closer trade relationship between this country and the Dominions and Colonies; and, if so, whether they would now agree to submit to that Conference for the fullest possible discussion the policy of Empire free trade, including the imposition in this country of duties on foreign foodstuffs.

The noble lord, who also moved for papers, said that the reason why he was asking these questions and making this motion after the debate which had taken place in the House on the previous day was that that debate did not raise the same issues as were contained in his questions. The speeches of the leaders of the Government evaded the specific points raised by his questions. It was clear from the debate that so long as Mr. Snowden remained Chancellor of the Exchequer there was no possible hope for this country to emerge from the morass in which it was struggling. At this moment there were two definite policies for achieving the end which he (Lord Elibank) had in view. One policy was represented by Empire free trade, including the taxation of foreign foodstuffs, and the other was represented by free import boards. He would be glad to see whether it would be possible to find some policy to knit the two methods together, and he would ask the Government whether they would be prepared to recommend the Imperial Conference to receive a small deputation on the subject of Empire free trade. In company with Lord Beaverbrook and others who had been interested in the matter, he would be glad to organize such a deputation, and he would ask the Government for their earnest consideration of the subject.

LORD ERNLE said that he was in favour of a system of import boards. Out of every 4lb. loaf only 8oz. was grown on British soil. The Federal Board of the United States and the Wheat Pool of Canada controlled practically the whole of their supplies, and in the Argentine a syndicate had been established controlling 60 per cent. of the supplies. What was to prevent those three bodies combining to their mutual advantage to exploit our necessities? To-day everything tended in that direction and there was nothing to hinder it. Our rigid adherence to free trade had become a real menace to the world and was encouraging exaggerated nationalism to still further strangle the international exchange of commodities. He did not believe that the United States would have put another tier on its Chinese wall of tariffs if it did not know that it had our unrestricted markets at its doors. The relaxation or abandonment of free trade would be the first step towards the restoration of the commercial sanity of the world. Free trade, once the bulwark of individualism, was now the most effective weapon of Socialism. To the Liberal Party free trade was a religion, while to the Socialist Party it was a stepping stone to nationalization. But if once that goal was reached the workers of this country would apply the same protective principles as they applied in their trade unions, and this country would become one of the most highly protected countries in the world. He did not agree with the whole of Lord Beaverbrook's policy; but he looked upon it as the one effective weapon with which we could fight the inevitable consequences of free trade in driving down the profits of private enterprise.

The DUKE of MONTROSE said that he would prefer to keep the idea of the Empire in the back of his mind, and to look upon this question solely from the point of view of safeguarding and protecting our own labour interests. He would advocate taxing the goods of countries which had a lower standard of life than our own, and the tariff should apply to food as well as to manufactures.

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said the desire to equalize the standard of living in the various competing countries had always been the policy of those who were interested in international questions at Geneva. But he would put it to Lord Ernle whether he regarded it as a matter of advantage to the workers, other things being equal, that they should be able to obtain their food on the cheapest possible terms. Any attempt artificially to raise food prices would be the worst possible policy in the interests of the industrial workers. Not only would it throw taxation off the well-to-do on to the poorest classes, but at the same time it would reduce to the level of starvation those workers who were very near that level at present. He was wholly in accord with what Mr. Snowden had said in the debate in the House of Commons on the previous day. He regarded that statement—particularly that part of it against any large protective duties on food in this country—as one of the most important and simple declarations of policy which anyone who cared for the welfare of our huge industrial population could carry out.

LORD ARNOLD, Paymaster-General, said the answer to the first of Lord Elibank's questions was that there was no separate Empire Economic Conference, but it had been arranged that the economic side should be part of the work of a single Imperial Conference. Economic subjects would be kept together as a separate section of the agenda. The agenda of the economic side suggested by H.M. Government in the United Kingdom had already been communicated to all the Dominion Governments. The replies were not entirely complete, but suggestions for additional subjects had been made. In regard to the second question, the agenda for the conference would permit the consideration of any proposals which might be put forward for the purpose of fostering inter-Imperial trade, but it would be made clear from the outset that H.M. Government were opposed to any new or increased taxation of foodstuffs imported into Great Britain and to any system of tariffs in Great Britain. It followed from this that the answer to Lord Elibank's third question was in the negative.

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD, intervening, said that that seemed to be at variance with what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said yesterday. Did he gather definitely that the Government would not allow the policy of Empire free trade to be discussed at all at the conference?

LORD ARNOLD.—Certainly not. The question was whether H.M. Government would agree to submit to the conference proposals for the policy of Empire free trade, including the imposition of duties on foreign foodstuffs. To that, the reply is in the negative.

VISCOUNT BRENTFORD.—If any Dominion desires that this question should be discussed, will H.M. Government raise any objection to that discussion?

LORD ARNOLD said that any proposal for increasing inter-Imperial trade could be discussed, and if this proposal came under that category it would be brought under discussion, but, so far as H.M. Government were concerned, it would be made clear what their position was. They had never wavered in the slightest degree from their position in regard to tariffs generally, and the taxation of foodstuffs, and that ought also to be the position of the Conservative Party, because until very recently they, too, had taken up an attitude in regard to food taxes very similar to that of H.M. Government.

In reply to a question by LORD ELIBANK as to whether the Imperial Economic Conference would receive a deputation on the recommendation of the Government, the noble lord said that that was a very unusual and unprecedented suggestion. He was bound to say that there were very great difficulties in carrying out such a proposal, but if the noble viscount would frame the proposal a little more carefully and put it before the Government it might be considered. The proposals for Empire free trade so far as the Government could understand them—they varied very much and in many respects were contradictory and mutually destructive—were based on a series of assumptions that were not proved. The difficulty for Lord Elibank and Lord Beaverbrook was that the facts were against them.

EARL PEEL said that Lord Arnold appeared not to have read recent discussions and decisions such as the remarkable proposals of well-known bankers, including a former Chancellor of the Exchequer who was a great Liberal champion of free trade. The reason for the conversion of the bankers was probably that it was so difficult to get the public to invest money in industrial enterprises. Lord Arnold still stood by the good old policy of doles as against the Conservative policy of work. It was said that the Imperial Conference was to be entirely free, but it was tied by the statement that the British Government would not agree to any food taxes or protective duties. If that were so, it was hardly worth while asking these distinguished men from the Dominions to come to the Conference.

LORD PASSFIELD, Secretary of State for the Colonies, said the agenda of the Imperial Conference would be drawn sufficiently widely to admit any question which any party in the Conference might wish to bring forward or discuss. There was nothing ambiguous about the statement of Mr. Snowden, nor was there any contradiction between that statement and that which Lord Arnold had made that afternoon. It was singular that the Government should be denounced for doing exactly the same thing as the leaders of the Conservative Party had done. Was it wrong for the Government frankly to state their conviction that there would be great disadvantages to the country in food taxes and protective duties?

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said the reply of Lord Arnold showed that this was to be a tied conference. The subject of Empire free trade was ruled out.

LORD PASSFIELD said the subject was not ruled out. If it were brought forward it would be discussed by the representatives of his Majesty's Government, but they had announced their present position in advance.

EARL PEEL.—But it might change?

LORD PASSFIELD said he could only say what was the opinion of his Majesty's Government to-day. He could also predict that it was not likely to change, but it would be impolite to the Conference to assume in advance that it was impossible that it could change. They could go into the Conference and discuss and argue, but they did not see any likelihood that it would be possible for his Majesty's Government to take up the attitude which was called Empire free trade.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said that that was tantamount to the subject being ruled out, because no Dominion would come forward with a proposal which they were told several months in advance his Majesty's Government had no intention of listening to and discussing with any desire to reach a conclusion. He withdrew his motion for papers.

Their lordships rose at five minutes past 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, JULY 17

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Ascot District Gas and Electricity Bill and the Middlesex County Council Bill were read the third time.

BIRCH FOR BOY OF EIGHT
ANGRY SCENE

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.) asked the Home Secretary if he was aware that in a recent case at Chelmsford a boy of eight years was placed on probation and at the same time sentenced to receive four strokes of the birch; and whether he would take steps to prevent probation and birching being combined in dealing with child offenders.

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting).—I have made inquiry and I am informed that the boy was before the Court for two separate offences to which the boy's father pleaded "Guilty" in his behalf. After consideration of the circumstances, the justices decided that it was necessary for them to punish the boy for the one offence and to place him on probation for the other. The justices appear to have acted within their discretion.

Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.).—Shame, shame! (Unionist cries of "Order" and "Withdraw.")

The SPEAKER.—The word "shame" is not a Parliamentary expression. (Cheers and cries of "Withdraw.")

Mr. BROWN.—I do not know whether it is a Parliamentary expression or not, but I assert —— (Cries of "Order, order" and "Name, name.")

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member has not risen to a point of order.

Mr. BROWN.—I do not know whether it is a point of order or not, but I say it is a monstrous outrage to punish in this way a boy of eight years of age. (Loud shouts of "Sit down" and "Shut up.")

The SPEAKER.—I hope the hon. member will not continue that kind of behaviour. (Cheers.)

Mr. BROWN (who was again received with cries of "Sit down" and "Name, name").—Whether it is, in a Parliamentary sense, in order or not, I say it is an outrage for the justices of the peace to punish a boy with corporal punishment. (Some Labour cheers.)

Mr. CLYNES.—The hon. member is under a complete misapprehension of the nature of my answer. I have not said a word in justification of the decision of the magistrates.

Mr. BROWN.—Have you done anything to stop the outrage? (Some Labour cheers.)

Mr. CLYNES.—I have had it in my mind to convey my view, in the proper form, to the justices in question.

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER.—This is highly objectionable, and will the right hon. gentleman take any steps to stop it?

Mr. CLYNES.—Steps have been taken repeatedly to call the attention of magistrates to the subject.

Mr. BROWN.—Stop this outrage.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to call on other questions on the paper.

At the close of question time and after Mr. MacDonald had made his statement on business in reply to Mr. Baldwin, Mr. BROWN again returned to the subject, raising it as a point of order. Addressing the Speaker, he said:—I tried to catch your eye before the exchange between the Front Benches. Earlier to-day I directed a question to the Home Secretary with regard to a sentence of birching on a child of eight. A supplementary question was directed to ascertain whether that sentence had been carried out, and I understood the Home Secretary to say that the matter must be raised on the motion for adjournment. I have consulted my hon. friends, and I find that some days at least must elapse before the matter can be raised on the adjournment. I desire to ask the Home Secretary if, pending that matter being raised on the adjournment, he will say that that sentence shall not be carried out on this child of eight. (Some Ministerial cheers.)

The SPEAKER said that that was not a point of order.

Mr. CLYNES said that as no supplementary question was put that point was not brought before the House, and he was not able to give any answer to it. There was a misunderstanding on another point, which he tried to explain, but was unable to because of the noise. He had caused inquiries to be made whether the sentence had been executed, and, as a fact, he did not know.

Mr. BROWN.—Will you stop it being executed? (Some Ministerial cries of "Stop it.") May I with great respect press the Home Secretary to stop it?

Mr. CLYNES.—I can only say that a Home Secretary is not a Court above a Court. (Opposition cheers.) The justices have the discretion, and they reach decisions according to the merits and the facts of the case. I generally presuppose that the men on the spot know most of the facts.

Mr. E. BROWN (Leith, L.), on a point of order, asked the Speaker if other members would be allowed to put questions about supplementary questions on things which had not been reached.

The SPEAKER said that the hon. member for Leith was quite right. Every member had the same right as any other, and the latitude that was given was because a misunderstanding had apparently arisen, owing to the Home Secretary not being able to reply. The question was now closed.

Mr. CLYNES asked if he could be allowed to conclude his sentence. (Cries of "No.")

Amid uproar, Mr. W. J. BROWN again rose on a point of order. When he was able to make himself heard, he shouted across to the Unionist and Liberal benches: "You may be fed up with this, but it is a very important matter." (Cries of "Order" and "Sit down.")

The SPEAKER.—If the hon. member really has a point of order of course I will hear him.

Mr. W. J. BROWN.—I desire, with the utmost respect to you, Mr. Speaker, to keep within the rules of order. (Opposition laughter.) The point of order I wish to raise is that, in your discretion, Sir, for which I am obliged to you, you have allowed me to try and clear up a misunderstanding between myself and the Home Secretary in regard to this matter. The Home Secretary was in process of trying to clear up that misunderstanding, when a point of order was raised from the other side, and the reply to that point of order was that the Home Secretary having explained the position, the incident could now be regarded as closed. I now wish to submit that in point of fact the Home Secretary has not yet explained that matter, and was in process of doing so when the point of order was raised by the hon. member opposite. (Cheers and some laughter.)

The SPEAKER.—The Home Secretary has given a very full answer. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CLYNES then rose again, but there were protests from the Opposition, Mr. E. BROWN ejaculating at frequent intervals "Order, order!" In reply to further interruptions from Labour members, Mr E. BROWN retorted: "I have as much right to speak as he has."

The SPEAKER again intervened, and said there had been quite enough disorder already. (Cheers.)

Mr. CLYNES.—I was about to conclude my sentence by saying that I am now endeavouring to get the facts, and, so far as the Home Secretary has any power to act, I will act fairly when in full possession of the facts. (Hear, hear.)

SUSPENSION OF TWO LABOUR MEMBERS

MR. BROCKWAY AND INDIA

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.) asked the Prime Minister whether time would be given before the recess for a discussion on the situation in India.

Mr. MAC DONALD (Seaham).—I would refer my hon. friend to the reply which I gave on Monday last to a question by Mr. Mardy Jones.

Mr. BROCKWAY.—Have there been no developments since Monday which now make a debate desirable?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Any developments that have taken place have been in exactly the opposite direction. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROCKWAY.—In view of the fact that over 5,000 men and women are now in prison in India and that the last hopes of a settlement seem to have been destroyed, is this House to have no opportunity of discussing this matter before the adjournment?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I should deprecate most strongly any sort of statement that the last hopes of a settlement have been destroyed (general cheers), because, as a matter of fact, it is not the truth. (Cheers.)

Mr. BROCKWAY asked the Speaker what way there was for back-bench members to raise a question on which they felt very deeply, when there was an agreement between the leaders of the three parties.

The SPEAKER.—I cannot create new methods. The methods of the ordinary procedure are open to all members irrespective of party.

Mr. BROCKWAY.—I am very sorry, Sir, but I cannot possibly be silent in view of the situation in India. (Opposition cries of "Order.")

The SPEAKER.—This is not the time for a demonstration.

Mr. BROCKWAY.—I speak with very great respect for you, Sir, but, honestly, the situation is now so serious that we should be failing in our duty if we did not speak our minds on this matter. If the Front Bench will not allow us an opportunity to do so, then we must find other means of doing so. I say that with very great respect, but one cannot keep silent——

As the hon. member, who had spoken amidst constant Opposition cries of "Order" and "Name," remained standing when the Speaker rose, the SPEAKER said:—I shall certainly name the hon. member if he does not obey my ruling. Mr. BROCKWAY once more rose and declared that he could not be silent. He was again greeted with cries of "Order" and "Name."

The SPEAKER.—I must name the hon. member for East Leyton.

Mr. BROCKWAY.—I very much regret it.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I beg to move that Mr. Brockway be suspended from the service of the House. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. BECKETT (Peckham, Lab.).—Good old Labour Government.

MACE SEIZED BY MEMBER

The House divided, the Government tellers being Mr. Parkinson (Wigan, Lab.) and Mr. Barnes (East Ham, S., Lab.), and the tellers against the motion Mr. W. J. Brown (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) and Mr. Beckett. When the tellers appeared at the table after the division to announce the figures, the positions taken by the Government tellers indicated that the motion had been carried. Before, however, the figures could be announced, Mr. Beckett seized the Mace resting on the table in front of him and, saying, "I do not know what you think about it, Mr. Speaker, but it is a damned disgrace," bore it away down the floor of the House towards the Bar amid general uproar. Several members jumped up from their seats as if to arrest his progress, but he had almost covered the distance to the Bar before he was stopped and the Serjeant-at-Arms (Admiral Sir C. Keppel) took possession of the Mace, which he replaced in its position on the table. During these proceedings there were repeated cries of "Get out of it" from members of the Opposition, and considerable booing. Mr. Beckett passed through the crowd at the Bar into the outer lobby amid cries of "Stop him."

[In the commotion caused by the incident the division figures were not announced at the Table by the tellers, but the official record of Parliament states that they were 260 for the suspension and 24 against.]

The SPEAKER called upon Mr. Brockway to withdraw.

Mr. BROCKWAY said:—"Out of respect to you, Sir, I withdraw," and at once walked out of the Chamber. At the same time further cries of "Get out of it" were raised.

The SPEAKER then rose again and said:—I beg to name the hon. member for Peckham for disorderly conduct.

Mr. MAC DONALD, amid loud Opposition cheers, moved "that Mr. Beckett be suspended from the service of this House."

The motion was immediately put from the CHAIR, and the general cries of "Aye" were responded to by some "Noes" on the Labour side. Unionists shouted to the "Noes" to "stand up," but all the Labour members remained in their seats. When the SPEAKER afterwards put the question a second time what seemed to be the only cry of "No" from the Labour benches came from Mr. STEPHEN (Camlachie, Lab.).

The House divided, and the motion for the suspension was carried by 324 votes to four—majority, 320. The announcement of the figures was received with some derisive laughter.

The SPEAKER.—The hon. member will retire from the House at once.

There was no response from Mr. Beckett, who had already left the Chamber. There were, however, cries from a number of members, "He has run away."

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

THE NAVAL TREATY BILL

Mr. MAC DONALD, replying to Mr. BALDWIN, announced the business for next week as follows:—

MONDAY.—Supply, Navy Estimates; Coal Mines Bill, consideration of Lords' reasons for insisting on certain of their amendments; Unemployment Insurance (Money Resolution) Report.

TUESDAY.—Finance Bill, Report.

WEDNESDAY.—Unemployment Insurance Bill, second reading; London Naval Treaty Bill, second reading; further stages of Public Works Facilities Bill and Public Works Loans Bill.

THURSDAY.—Supply, Vote to be announced later.

FRIDAY.—Finance Bill, which, it was hoped, would have reached the third reading stage.

The text of the London Naval Treaty Bill would be available to-morrow. It was hoped to complete the further stages of Road Traffic Bill to-morrow, after the Unemployment Insurance Money Resolution had been disposed of.

Mr. BALDWIN asked if it was necessary to take the London Naval Treaty Bill before the House rose. Could it not be taken in the autumn?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I should like very much indeed if that were possible. It has been put down; I confess that I have not quite satisfied myself yet, except to this extent that it undoubtedly has been the practice that legislation arising out of treaties should be passed before the treaties are ratified. I do not think that it is quite necessary that it should be done, but I will look into it further and if the right hon. gentleman will put a further question to me I will give my final decision.

Mr. BALDWIN said that an important question arose on the Public Works Loans Bill. If the London Naval Treaty Bill was taken, it looked as though the other Bill might come on very late. Was there any possibility of that Bill, which involved an important principle, being taken at a more convenient time? It looked as though on Wednesday there might be a very late sitting.

Mr. MAC DONALD said that that was perfectly true. What he had done in this week's announcement was to try to make a substantial contribution to the rising of the House at the end of the week after next. He hoped that members would all cooperate—certainly he would do everything he could to meet members opposite—to try to get that business by that time. If it was impossible they would have to take a day or two in the week following, but he hoped that that would be unnecessary.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) said that the Prime Minister would remember that the Government had themselves moved to report progress on the Public Works Loans Bill last week, and so took it out of an afternoon sitting. The right hon. gentleman must surely give the House a proper opportunity of discussing a question with which the Government themselves were not at that moment prepared to proceed.

Mr. MAC DONALD replied that it was nearly at the end of the sitting that the motion to report progress was made, but he quite admitted that that was so. He hoped that the business connected with that Bill would be at such a stage, when it was brought forward again, that so far as they were concerned no great time would be required in order to deal with it.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN.—Does the right hon. gentleman mean by that that he is going to make a change in the Bill?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Certainly not; exactly the opposite. (Opposition cheers.)

FINANCE BILL

THE REPORT STAGE

The House then considered the Finance Bill, as amended in Committee.

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), to meet a wish expressed in Committee, moved a new clause exempting from payment of duty petrol used by lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. The clause was read a second time and added to the Bill.

SIR D. HERBERT (Watford, U.) moved a new clause providing that money payable under life assurance policies applied for payment of estate duty should not be aggregated for ascertaining the rate of duty. A man likely to leave a large estate, he said, desiring to provide for estate duty by means of insurance on his life, had to effect an insurance for a large amount, the result under the present law being that the aggregation of that sum sometimes considerably increased the duties payable on the whole estate. The new clause was not intended to exclude policy money from the payment of duty, but that the duty should be calculated as if the policy money were an estate by itself, in which case it would pay at a lower rate.

CAPTAIN BOURNE (Oxford, U.) seconded.

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) said it was against public policy to do anything to discourage thrift, and it would be bad for the State if anything were done to reduce the inducement by which a man was led to insure.

Mr. SNOWDEN said there was no justification for the assertion that the present practice of aggregating life insurance policies in the general estate penalized a man who had insured. Life insurance was not the only form of saving. It must not be assumed that he was in any way hostile to life insurance; he was a strong advocate of it, and he agreed that it was an admirable way of making provision for the future. An insured person, however, had had the advantage of the abatement on his insurance premiums during his life, and what was now proposed was a double abatement. If the amendment were carried, it would cost at the beginning £2,000,000 a year, and there would be recourse afterwards to insurance policies in order that these should be assessed on death at the lower rate than would be applicable to the aggregated estate. That might be very good from the point of view of life insurance, but it did not commend itself to those who regarded the question from the revenue point of view.

SIR B. PETO (Barnstaple, U.) contended that it was to the advantage of the Treasury that the largest possible amount of money should be made available by insurance during life for the payment of estate duties after death.

The clause was rejected by 271 votes to 140—majority, 131.

Mr. SNOWDEN accepted a new clause, moved by Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.), providing for relief from income-tax under Schedule A of unoccupied tenements in houses let in different tenements. The clause was read a second time and added to the Bill.

SIR H. BUCKINGHAM (Guildford, U.) moved a new clause to provide that earned income relief should be allowed in respect of royalties received by inventors.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Sevenoaks, U.) seconded the new clause, but it was resisted by the Government and after brief debate withdrawn.

SIR L. WARD (Hull, N.W., U.) moved an amendment providing that a rebate should be granted on the duty paid on hydrocarbon oil which could be proved to have been used as the raw material of a manufactured article. He said that the object was to assist manufacturers of paint and varnish, who used turpentine and white spirit.

Mr. SNOWDEN opposed the amendment, which he said was identical with one that was moved in Committee.

The new clause was negatived by 268 votes to 153—majority, 115.

RELIEF FOR PLANT OR MACHINERY

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) moved the following new clause:—

For the purpose of calculating the annual profits or gains arising or accruing from any trade, profession, employment, or vocation, there shall be deducted in each of the three accounting periods following April 6, 1930, any sums which, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners by whom the assessment is made, can be proved to have been expended upon the purchase, installation, erection, or improvement of plant or machinery with a view to the reconditioning, re-equipment, modernization, or improvement of such plant or machinery: provided always that if recourse is had to the benefits conferred by this section, no claim shall be entertained by the Commissioners in respect of the diminished value by reason of wear and tear of the said plant and machinery to the extent of any deduction allowed hereunder.

He said that when these important proposals last came before the House they received a remarkable measure of support and very nearly commanded a majority. (Cheers.) The principle underlying the new clause was that they should endeavour to give some encouragement to industry by lightening their heavy burdens.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that Mr. Churchill's proposal did not provide the best method by which money could be expended for the assistance of industry. The schemes which had been approved under the Road Development Act, involving tens of millions of money, were better for that purpose, and they embodied the assurance that money would be expended on previously examined and thoroughly approved work. Any sound business had no difficulty to-day in getting money needed for reconditioning. There were unlimited resources at the disposal of industries which could show that they would pay for reconditioning and reorganization.

Mr. OLIVER STANLEY (Westmorland, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could not hold out a hope that, at some future time, arrangements would be made to encourage expediture on the renewal of machinery.

SIR H. SAMUEL (Darwen, L.), who was received with ironical Unionist cheers, said it had been made clear by the hon. member on the Liberal benches who moved the amendment on this subject during the Committee stage that an amendment on a matter so complex and technical ought properly to have been prepared in consultation with the Government of the day. The matter was put forward for the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the hope that he would agree to devise a practicable proposal at a later stage of the Bill, and, frankly, the members of the Liberal Party were disappointed that the right hon. gentleman gave a reply that was not of the character that they would have desired. It was a matter of great public importance whether or not our fiscal system should be so devised as to apply the full weight of taxation upon savings which were to be used for industrial development, and it ought to command the earnest attention of the Government. While the Liberal amendment was framed to allow of the subject being debated on Committee stage, the new clause now before the House was a definite legislative proposal on the Report stage, and he felt some doubt about voting for it. (Unionist laughter.) He did not vote for the amendment on Committee stage; but hon. and right hon. members of the Liberal Party who voted for it were free to do so again, though he did not think many of them would do so.

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen, E., U.) called attention to the position of the Liberal Party in regard to the clause. It was the proposal they had brought forward in Committee, and yet they were not going to vote for it. (SIR R. HUTCHISON (Montrose, L.).—"Wait and see.") He was very glad to hear that indication of Liberal support. Without this assistance it would be difficult for industry to reconstruct and rationalize and compete in the markets of the world.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Glasgow, Kelvingrove, U.) said it was deplorable that with the figures of unemployment rising every day the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not content with ruling out tariffs, should also turn a deaf ear to a proposal that would have afforded some ease to the situation.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG said he believed it to be totally untrue in fact to say, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said, that there were unlimited funds available for the re-equipment and modernization of plant and machinery. The remark showed what a danger a Chancellor of the Exchequer could be who pinned his faith too firmly to the academic aspect of the matter and was too little interested in the practical aspect of the matter.

Mr. GRAY (Bedfordshire, Mid, L.) said it was a mistake to regard the clause as a subsidy to industry; it was nothing of the sort. What they were really doing by the clause was to ask industry to accelerate its expenditure on plant and machinery, and, at the same time, the Treasury would be accelerating the depreciation which it would ultimately allow. The Treasury had not, in his view, given the consideration to the clause that it might have done, though he was bound to admit that, as it stood, without limitation or alteration, it was a very difficult clause, bearing in mind that it would have a relation to surtax as well as to income-tax.

Mr. MAC LAREN (Burslem, Lab.) said he held as a cardinal principle that taxation levied on industry was a hindrance to its development and that something must be done to remove that taxation if the wheels of industry were to be allowed free play and to get into full operation. But did hon. members opposite really believe that a remission of seven millions a year for three years would rehabilitate the industry of this country? Surely not.

CAPTAIN CROOKSHANK (Gainsborough, U.) said that day after day letters were appearing in *The Times* from correspondents all over the country with regard to the abuse, as they claimed, of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. These correspondents expressed the opinion that something should be done to get people back to work, and asked why more stringent provision was not made with regard to unemployment insurance. The present amendment contained an obvious opportunity; it was much better to refrain from taking £7,000,000 a year from industry into the Treasury than to go on paying many millions to assist people out of work.

The new clause was negatived by 246 votes to 142—majority, 104.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) moved to omit Clause 3 (Annual value of premises in London) for purpose of duty on Excise licences. He urged that the old right of appeal to quarter sessions should be retained instead of the new right of appeal to the Revenue Commissioners given under the clause.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE explained that the clause was rendered necessary by Clause 29, which altered the method for Schedule A in London. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not inserted Clause 3 the effect of Clause 29 would be to put the London licence-holder at a disadvantage compared with his fellows in the provinces.

The amendment was negatived.

LIFE INSURANCE AND INCOME-TAX

Mr. A. M. SAMUEL moved to leave out Clause 10 (Amendment as to relief in respect of life insurance premiums). He said the most the Treasury would be surrendering or giving up their claim to was the amount applicable to small policies. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was letting out the big men by his proposed amendment. He (Mr. Samuel) was fighting for the men whose incomes were £200 or £300 a year. The amount at stake before letting out the big men was only £350,000. When the big men had been let out it could only be a trumpery sum. There was a grave injustice involved to the men of small means. Perhaps there were 500,000 men with small policies who would be hurt by the retention of this clause.

SIR D. HERBERT seconded the rejection of the clause. He said he had been authorized to state that it was the considered opinion of the Life Offices Association that if the clause were passed as proposed to be amended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer it would be a very serious blow to life assurance. (Mr. SNOWDEN.—"Nonsense.") If the right hon. gentleman said nonsense, he (Sir D. Herbert) could only ask the House whether on a matter of this kind the opinion of the representatives of the life offices was not worth more than that of any Chancellor of the Exchequer. The life offices had found that one of the most useful forms of advertisement in persuading people to insure their lives was the statement on prospectus or proposal forms that they would get a rebate of half the standard rate of income-tax in respect of the premiums paid. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had made a very considerable concession on the clause, but in the revised form the clause would have a result, which surely the right hon. gentleman could hardly wish. It was, on the face of it, a restriction of relief on the poorest class—those whose incomes did not exceed £250 a year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had by his concession given up the greater part of the money involved, and he asked him to go a little further.

Mr. PALMER (Greenwich, Lab.) said that the more he examined the clause as it was proposed to be amended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's amendment the more he felt that they were making confusion worse confounded. (Opposition cheers.)

MAJOR HILLS (Ripon, U.), supporting Mr. Samuel's amendment, pointed out that this country was very much under-insured. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was withdrawing a concession and therefore increasing a burden and increasing it to the greatest extent on those with the smallest incomes.

Mr. SNOWDEN said that the reason for the changed attitude of hon. members on this subject since the Committee stage was that the life insurance offices had been very actively at work. It was the business of the life insurance offices to get as much in concessions as they possibly could. But what man was going to be influenced to take out an insurance policy or not by a matter of a few pence or a few shillings, which were all that would be involved in this concession. When the question was discussed in Committee the sum he had in mind as the cost of a concession was £150,000 a year, and he did not promise to consider the enormous sum of £400,000 a year. After he had gone into this matter in accordance with the promise he gave when the Bill was in Committee he found that it was impossible to deal with it in regard to pre-1916 policies and post-1916 policies except on the lines of the amendment he would move later. He found that the cost of the concession would be a great deal more than was expected; but as the House was expecting him to make a concession he would make it. (Hear, hear.) If after having wrung from him a generous concession hon. members opposite were not satisfied with it he should have to go back to his original position.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) said that while appreciating what Mr. Snowden had done many members were convinced that the demands they had been putting forward were in the public interest.

After further debate, the amendment was defeated by 224 votes to 163—majority, 61.

Mr. SNOWDEN then formally moved an amendment, as a result of which the clause read as follows:—

Section 32 of the Income Tax Act, 1918 (which relates to relief from tax in respect of life insurance premiums) shall, as amended by the Finance Act, 1920, have effect as if at the end of subsection (3) there were inserted the following new paragraph:—

(D shall, as regards premiums or sums in respect of which the claimant would but for this restriction be entitled to an allowance at half the standard rate of tax, be given at a rate of tax greater than four-ninths of the standard rate—

(i) where the taxable income of the claimant does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds; or

(ii) where the taxable income of the claimant exceeds two hundred and fifty pounds in respect of the amount, if any, by which the premiums or sums exceed the amount by which the taxable income exceeds two hundred and fifty pounds;

In this paragraph the expression "taxable income," in relation to any person, means the total income of that person, estimated in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Acts as they apply to income-tax chargeable at the standard rate less any amount on which he is, by virtue of subsection (1) of section forty of the Finance Act, 1927, entitled to relief by way of a deduction of tax.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

Further consideration of the amendments was adjourned.

The order for the committal of the Navy and Marines (Wills) Bill to a Standing Committee was discharged and the Bill committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House adjourned at three minutes past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS
AT 11

Unemployment Insurance.—Money resolution. Committee.
Road Traffic Bill, further consideration.

THE DANGERS OF DOLES

LORD JOICEY AT NEWCASTLE

LORD JOICEY, presiding at the annual meeting of Newcastle Chamber of Commerce yesterday, made a strong appeal for retrenchment in national and local expenditure and urged that the administration of the dole should be looked into. He said things looked very bad. Industries were having to dispose of some of their reserves and even capital accumulated. Other countries were not in quite the same position. Though France was ravaged by war she had no unemployment and had been able to reduce taxation. Belgium also had reduced taxation. Yet we seemed to be going from one financial disaster to another without anybody being able to put things right. He was amazed that the Government did not realize the effect of this constant spending of public money. Something should be done to bring it home to the spendthrifts. But Politicians did not very readily state the true facts before the electorate because they were so afraid of losing votes.

He declared that he would not be surprised to see, instead of an increase from income-tax, supertax, and death duties, a considerable decrease. We should look into the administration of the dole, and have the courage and strength to do what was right. Doles were a curse to the country and to the men who received them. He realized that we could not allow people to starve through unemployment. They should have a sufficient allowance from the State to enable them to avoid starvation. But at present we were demoralizing the people and teaching them to be unemployed. Men would not go to work if they could get money without it. We were rapidly drifting into two classes, he alleged, the people who worked and the people who did not, and those who worked would have to pay for those who did not. We were destroying the character of the people by teaching them not to be thrifty. It might be said that the rich would pay, but their money would quickly get exhausted and there would be no money to carry on industries.

Discussing the coal trade, Lord Joicey said he had never known it so bad as it was at present. The object of the Coal Bill was something that the people did not see. It was that the Miners' Federation should get control of the trade. He declared that he would never listen to national control of miners' wages and conditions of working at the collieries. He was certain that if the Bill passed it would put up the cost of coal to the consumer.

LORD ONSLOW ON AGRICULTURE

LORD ONSLOW, speaking yesterday at a Conservative fête at Stogursey, Bridgwater, said that in no department had the failure of the Government been more glaring than in the treatment of agriculture. The Conservative policy in industry was a thorough-going one of safeguarding, which would produce fresh revenue for the benefit of agriculture. The first thing to be done was to fix a guaranteed price for wheat. He stood four square behind Mr. Baldwin, and was an out and out supporter of his agricultural policy in every detail.

COAL MINES BILL

THE "SPREAD-OVER" AMENDMENT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Executive Committee of the Miners' Federation, which resumed its meeting yesterday, instructed the officials of the Federation to keep in touch with the Government over the framing of the amendment to the clause relating to the "spread-over" of working hours which the House of Lords has introduced into the Coal Mines Bill. The executive had agreed to the retention of the clause provided the consent of the Federation should be made a requisite condition of the adoption of a spread-over arrangement in any district.

In fact, the terms of the Government's amendment have already been determined, and they were approved by the miners' representatives yesterday. It is proposed to insert about a dozen words in the paragraph, the opening words of which are:—"Provided that if an application, by agreement between representative organizations of the owners of and the workers employed in or about the coal mines in any district, is made to the Board of Trade in that behalf. . . ." The words to be inserted here are "with the consent of the Mining Association [the national organization of the colliery owners] and the Miners' Federation."

It is being represented in some quarters that the consent of the Miners' Federation will ensure the rejection of any and every "spread-over" proposal; that the Federation's opposition to a modification of a strict 7½-hour day is well known, and that the Federation will require from each of its constituent organizations a rigid adherence to its policy. There is no doubt that the annual conference of the Federation might pass, if it so wished, an instruction to its executive committee to refuse consent to any "spread-over" arrangement. Any such resolution would

CARTELS AND TRUSTS

REGISTRATION ADVOCATED

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

The conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union was continued yesterday in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords. At the morning session the general debate on the report of the Secretary-General was concluded and in the afternoon the delegates discussed and carried, with three groups abstaining, a resolution which advocated the public registration of cartels and trusts, combined with a measure of supervision.

In the general debate, over which the DUKE of SUTHERLAND presided, more views were expressed on M. Briand's proposals for European cooperation, and it was announced that, after the declarations made on Wednesday in favour of organization, a meeting would be held to discuss ways and means of bringing about a detailed study of the European problem within the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Two of the most interesting speeches during the morning were heard from M. LA FONTAINE (Belgium) and M. Fernand-Merlin, president of the French group. The former pressed the need for moral and economic as well as military disarmament. The three forms, he said, were intimately and closely linked together, but the problem was whether they should be taken in stages or the three should be realized simultaneously. Moral disarmament did not consist simply in saying they were all members of the same family, but rather in destroying that atmosphere of distrust which was still fostered by schools, universities, and particularly by the Press. On the economic side, he expressed regret that before the recent Economic Conference which discussed a tariff truce, a series of States increased their duties so that if tariffs were stabilized they would have high ones. In this way all their hopes were frustrated. He was also pessimistic about naval disarmament as the result of the Naval Conference, which was chiefly concerned with limitation, which might mean a higher limit than one already existing. Military disarmament, he considered, did not seem to be possible until moral and economic disarmament had become a reality.

M. FERNAND-MERLIN submitted that the best way of securing peace was to concentrate on the reconstruction of Europe. The Briand Memorandum was the fruit of deliberations carried on for 10 years, and was inspired by the philosophy of centuries. The Memorandum had already passed two stages. It had been broached to a European gathering during the last Assembly of the League of Nations, and this year it had been submitted to the Governments. None of the Governments who had given answers had refused to join the Federation, and he was particularly glad to note the cordial tone of the German reply. The third stage through which the Briand plan would have to pass was its submission to the peoples, and this could only be done through the intermediary of the Parliaments. The peoples, he contended, were in favour of European cooperation. It would strengthen the League, and he felt confident that no opposition to the plan would come from across the seas. If the European Federation had existed in 1914, he was convinced there would have been no war.

Two delegates from Czechoslovakia, Dr. GESA DE SZULLO and Dr. W. Medinger, took part in the debate. The first urged that there should be a distinction between minorities which had never been majorities, and those who had become minorities under the Peace Treaties. Plebiscites, he said, ought to be arranged in order to give all nationalities the right of life and development. Dr. MEDINGER said that the substitution of the Young Plan for the Dawes Plan was undoubtedly progress, but considering the difficulties under which Germany and the countries that were in close economic relations with her were labouring, he felt certain that further reductions would have to be made. He considered, too, that frontiers under the 1919 treaties had been created without taking economic factors into account. These imposed a severe handicap on economic and technical progress, and he suggested for the consideration of the next conference the abolition of the régime of passports and visas as well as all limitations of the international labour market.

RESOLUTION ON COMBINES

COMTE CARTON DE WIART (Belgium) presided over the discussion on Trusts. This was introduced by BARON JOSEPH SZTERENYI (Hungary), who presented a draft resolution in the name of the permanent committee on economic and financial questions. The resolution declared that cartels, trusts, and other analogous combines are natural phenomena of economic life, towards which it is impossible to adopt an entirely negative attitude. As, however, they may have a harmful effect on public interests and those of the State, it is necessary they should be controlled. The control should not take the form of an interference in economic life likely to affect its normal development, but should simply seek to establish a supervision over possible abuses. The resolution proposed obligatory registration of cartels in the books of the State and the creation in each State of a committee on trusts and cartels independent of the Government. This committee should be entrusted with all inquiries of a general nature, but particular cases should only be made the object of an inquiry at the request of the highest competent official authority. The conclusions of the committee should be made public, and the competent central authority should be entitled to institute proceedings for the punishment of abuses and in certain cases to obtain that treaties should be declared void. With regard to international economic combines, cartels, and trusts, the resolution considered that special control is equally necessary and proposed that registration should be made with the League of Nations or another international body, whose duty would be to examine the treaties and agreements, to exercise a permanent supervision over all that concerned cartels and trusts, and to make, on the basis of the experience gained, proposals for the further international regulation of the question. It was proposed that individual States should pledge themselves to give legal protection and recognition only to those international combines which announced their formation and were registered.

The discussion showed support for the resolution, but several speakers thought the trusts were dealt with very lightly and that the proposals must be regarded as a first step.

JAPANESE VIEW

BARON CHIBA (Japan) said he was in favour of the resolution. The formation of cartels and similar combines was an inevitable step towards meeting the distressing conditions in economic life, but the combines were too often associated in their minds with monopolies which attempted to exploit the consumer. It was therefore appropriate to place them under the control of a competent body.

SENATOR A. W. BARKLEY (America) said that the United States group were in sympathy with the general purposes contained in the resolution before the Conference, but they would wish to make reservations on the point that the formation of the trusts was a matter of evolution and a natural outcome of economic growth. Trusts might be a very illogical growth, and the Department of Justice in America was seeking to bring about the dissolution of organizations created by separate States which had violated the law of the country with regard to combinations. In the chaotic conditions resulting from the World War unnatural and injurious growths developed as a sort of fungus on the body of commercial life, and they should not be hasty in giving legal status to such growths.

M. MARIUS MOUTET (France), who disclosed that but for an electoral accident he would have been the *rapporteur* on this subject, said that the report he would have liked to present would have been much less favourable to the trusts than the one they were discussing. He would hesitate to give them any legitimate status, national or international. His attitude would have been that trusts should be recognized if they served the general interest, but in the case of international combinations which could be interpreted as a conspiracy against the general interest they should be treated as hostile. From the international point of view the report indicated that publicity was a sufficient instrument. As a first step it was acceptable, but it was not sufficient.

SIR A. SHIRLEY BENN thought it should be their endeavour to regulate manufacture, so that reasonable prices might prevail. He was glad the report called for some kind of control, for if they could have control they could get rationalization and work for our people to live. He would have pleasure in voting for the report.

The vote on the resolution was not taken until 6.30 p.m., and only about 60 delegates were then present. As no hand was held up in opposition to the motion the CHAIRMAN declared it to be carried unanimously. It was then intimated that the American group had abstained from voting either for or against. This led to some private discussion among the delegates, and eventually it was announced that if America abstained from voting France would do the same. A Rumanian delegate followed by saying that if France abstained Rumania, too, would abstain. Before the movement spread any farther the CHAIRMAN declared the resolution to be carried by a majority, and the Conference adjourned until this morning.

DISTRICT NURSING

SUCCESS OF NATIONAL GARDENS SCHEME

The council of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing met, by invitation of Lord and Lady Forres, at 70, Grosvenor-street, on July 9. CAPTAIN SIR HAROLD BOULTON presided.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the great loss sustained by the institute through the deaths of Mrs. Heywood Lonsdale, who represented the Committee of County Nursing Associations on the council, Mr. S. Russell Cooke, who was one of the honorary treasurers, and the Archdeacon of Llandaff, who was specially interested in the Cardiff Association and the work generally in South Wales.

The report of the executive committee, which was presented by the chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Warren Crooke-Lawless, contained several matters of special interest. The first annuities from the Long Service Fund had been paid, and the chairman referred to the great pleasure which it gave to the council to be able to give this help and to the splendid way in which the committees of the affiliated nursing associations had cooperated in subscribing to it.

Miss WYNNE-EDWARDS, the representative of the superintendents of the Southern Training Homes, emphasized the value of the scholarships which the council hoped to offer to certain Queen's nurses to enable them to obtain the health visitor's certificate.

Miss WAGG reported that up to the present time over £2,800 had been received at the offices of the institute as a result of the National Gardens Scheme, which was a considerably larger amount than had been received by the corresponding date last year. The public seemed to be more interested than ever in the scheme, and the National Gardens Committee were very grateful to the owners who so generously opened their gardens and to the Press for the publicity they have given to the scheme.

SIR HAROLD BOULTON reported that since the last meeting of the council Countess Grey, Mr. Edward White, Colonel Dawson, and Mr. H. M. Stevens had been appointed members of the council.

LORD SHAFTESBURY moved a vote of thanks to Lord and Lady Forres for their kindness in allowing the meeting to be held in their house.

THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association this year is to be held in two parts. The first, the annual representative meeting, which discusses policy and internal business, is to be held in the Great Hall of the British Medical Association House, London, from July 18 to 22 inclusive. The second, the scientific and social part, is being held at Winnipeg from August 25 to 29 inclusive.

The annual representative meeting will be presided over by its chairman, Dr. C. O. Hawthorne, F.R.C.P., LL.D., of London. On the first day there will be a discussion on a recommendation of the Council of the Association "that the time is now ripe for the medical profession to ask for the inclusion under the National Health Insurance Service of the dependents of insured persons."

Under the head of "Medical Ethics" the difficult question of whether a medical practitioner who makes an invention or discovery in the medical field should derive financial benefit from a patent or from royalties will be discussed.

Another discussion will be under the recommendation of the Council that where advice on birth control is given at any maternity or child welfare centre, it should be given on medical grounds only, and at the discretion of the medical officer, and not merely because it is asked for by the patient.

On July 19 it has been arranged to take, first, the discussion on the hospital policy of the association, a matter of considerable complexity, having regard to the new position caused by the taking over of the old Poor Law hospitals by the county and county borough councils and the increasing number of contributory schemes throughout the country. This will be followed by a discussion on the general medical service proposals of the council, which are in the nature of a contribution to the discussion whether the medical service of this country shall develop as a service, becoming more and more officialized, or as one which, while making available everything medical that any member of the community requires, shall retain so far as possible the independence of the medical profession and the right of the patient to choose his or her own doctor.

The formal annual general meeting of the association will be held at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, July 22, in the Association House, when the president (Professor A. H. Burgess, F.R.C.S., of Manchester) will demit office. The incoming president, Professor Harvey Smith, of Winnipeg, will not be present, but the president-elect for 1931 (Dr. W. G. Willoughby, Medical Officer of Health for Eastbourne) will be introduced. The retiring president will present to the association a badge to be worn by the president's lady at future annual meetings.

That part of the annual meeting which follows at Winnipeg is divided into 14 sections, of which all the presidents are from this side of the Atlantic and are as follows:—

Medicine, Lord Dawson of Penn; Surgery, Lord Moynihan of Leeds; Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Mr. Comyns Berkeley (London); Bacteriology, Pathology, Physiology and Bio-Chemistry, Professor Robert Muir (Glasgow); Diseases of Children, Dr. Robert Hutchison (London); Mental Diseases and Neurology, Sir Farquhar Buzzard, Bt. (Oxford); Ophthalmology, Mr. W. Bishop Harman (London); Laryngology and Otology, Sir St. Clair Thomson (London); Preventive Medicine, Dr. A. S. M. Macgregor (Glasgow); Tuberculosis, Professor A. Lyle Cummins (Cardiff); Radiology, Dr. A. E. Barclay (Cambridge); Medical Sociology and History of Medicine, Dr. J. D. Comrie (Edinburgh); Anaesthesia, Dr. R. E. Apperly (London); Orthopaedics, Mr. Laming Evans (London).

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MEMORIAL TO LORD CHEYLESMORE

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S TRIBUTE

The Duke of Connaught unveiled a memorial to the late Lord Cheylesmore in the Embankment-gardens yesterday.

In response to the request of Major R. I. Tasker, the chairman of the London County Council, and Sir Oscar Warburg, chairman of the Memorial Committee, to perform the ceremony, the DUKE said that Lord Cheylesmore was an old and dear friend, as well as a brother officer. He was a representative Englishman who was never so happy as when working for the good of his country and his fellow citizens. There was not a good object connected with the defence of his country which Lord Cheylesmore did not warmly espouse, and in him they had lost a friend who was an Englishman worthy of the name. Before them was a memorial beautifully situated. He hoped that all who used the park would recognize it as a monument of a true Englishman and a perfect gentleman—one who always did his utmost to promote whatever was best in the interests of his country and of those among whom he lived.

Lord Cheylesmore was beloved by all who came into contact with him and especially by the soldiers who served under his command. His record of work was a marvellous one for any man. He was a member of the London County Council from 1907 to 1919, and chairman in the year 1912-13. He was an alderman of the Westminster City Council from 1903 until his death, mayor in 1904-5, and vice-lieutenant for the County of London from 1922 until his death. He was president of the Metropolitan Mayors' Association for many years, while during the War he acted as president of the principal courts-martial held in London. He was chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, chairman of the Governors of Dulwich College, a past Master of the Worshipful Company of Salters, chairman of the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops, chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, and chairman of the Metropolitan Drinking Fountains and Cattle Trough Association.

Those were the many societies with which he was connected, and his loss to them was great. He (the Duke) was associated with Lord Cheylesmore in the National Rifle Association, and, largely owing to his energy and sound common sense, great advance was made in the shooting of our country. His Royal Highness added that he appreciated having been asked to perform the ceremony.

The memorial takes the form of an inscribed panel, surmounted by Lord Cheylesmore's coat of arms. The inscription reads:—

Major-General Lord Cheylesmore, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Grenadier Guards; born 1848, died 1925; soldier, administrator, philanthropist and steadfast friend.

In front of the panel, which is immediately at the back of the Belgian monument to the English people, is a lily pond into which water flows from a dolphin's head below the inscription. On either side of the panel are seats on the stonework which forms part of the monument. The lily pond is flanked by flower beds, separated from it by paths leading to the panel. The memorial was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present at the ceremony were:—

Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, Mr. Herbert G. Eaton, Miss Frances Eaton, Lord Jellicoe, Lord Denbigh, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Ullswater, Lord Cavan, Lord Jessel, Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Codrington, Susan Duchess of Somerset, the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Cecilie Goff, Lord Haddo, Sir Richard and Lady Muriel Paget, Sir Henry Streatfeild, Grace Countess of Wemyss, Major-General Sir J. Hanbury Williams, Major-General Sir Bertram Boyce, the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster, Mr. George H. Hellbuth (who, as Mayor of Westminster, launched the appeal), Sir Francis Anderton, Sir Edwin Lutyens, Mr. Cyril Jacobs, and Mr. J. Elliot Mark.

METHODIST UNION

NEEDS OF VILLAGES AND NEW ESTATES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEEDS, JULY 17

At the representative session of the Wesleyan Conference in Leeds to-day, under the presidency of Dr. H. B. Workman, the subject of Methodist union was introduced by the Rev. E. Aldom French, who detailed the decisions reached in previous conferences and presented an interim report.

The task of the Committee of Union, Mr. FRENCH said, was not to arrange the Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, or United Methodist districts in any particular district. They must know the resources and point of view of all the Churches to be joined together. Union must be accomplished in such a way that good will existed on every hand in all Churches. Local amalgamations should not be forced, but they should be fostered as essential. Such amalgamations would greatly affect local preachers, but Methodist people were nearer together to-day than they were 12 months ago, and the young people were taking great interest in Methodism. Preliminary arrangements were necessary concerning the Conference of 1932, and they suggested that the uniting Conference of the three Churches should be held in London in the third week in September, 1932. The usual conferences of the three Churches would be held in 1932, and the Uniting Conference would follow.

SIR ROBERT PERKS, who, the president recalled, had been a delegate to the conference since 1878, said the villages of England were strongholds of Anglo-Catholicism. Methodism was weak, and in 4,000 villages there were no representatives of Methodism. There was a great opportunity for Methodism in the villages and in the new estates that were springing up everywhere. There would be 40,000 local preachers available in the new Methodist Church. Referring to the dispute with the Roman Catholic Church in Malta, he said he was glad Mr. Arthur Henderson took the action he did.

Several speakers raised points in opposition to Methodist union, and this brought forth a protest from the REV. JOHN HORNABROOK. "The worst thing that could happen now," he said, "would be for any impression to be created in the minds of the other Churches that the conference should be hesitant in the matter of union. Ways and means will be found to meet any financial obligation involved. I cannot conceive that after all these years of discussion and prayer small obstacles cannot be overcome."

It was decided, after explanations by the REV. E. ALDOM FRENCH, that the September synods should have the right to make suggestions to the Uniting Committee on the question of district divisions. After further discussion it was decided, on the motion of SIR ROBERT PERKS, that a copy of the complete report concerning Union should be sent to every synod.

Moving the adoption of the report of the London Mission and Extension Fund the REV. C. ENSOR WALTERS referred to religious facilities on the new estates which have sprung up around London, and mentioned that, while the people who lived there were not entirely pagan, as had been stated, there were areas without churches. Methodists were doing their utmost to erect churches and Sunday schools. "The Bishop of London," he said, "sent a letter to *The Times* stating that large districts on new estates were without churches, and making an appeal for funds with which to build new churches. I wish, when the Bishop sent that letter, he had pointed out that, though there might be no Established churches, there were often Methodist churches."

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS

The undermentioned Voluntary Aid Detachments have been registered at the War Office:—

No. 122 Devon (Commandant Miss D. E. Whitehead), No. 136 Somerset (Commandant Miss G. A. Poole), and No. 210 Yorkshire (Commandant Miss A. E. Unthank), organized by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; No. 48 City of Birmingham (Commandant Mrs. O. Aston), No. 60 Buckingham (Commandant Mrs. J. R. Wethered), No. 11 Dorset (Commandant Mr. E. W. H. R. Scott), and No. 230 Isle of Wight (Commandant Miss E. Hampshire), organized by the British Red Cross Society.

The undermentioned detachments (which are under the commandants named) have received official recognition by the War Office under the new scheme:—

No. 48 Buckingham (Miss E. H. Bull), No. 104 Kent (Mrs. A. L. Muir), No. 112 East Lancashire (Miss S. Okell), organized by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; No. 36 Essex (Mrs. H. Warren), No. 130 Essex (Miss J. A. McKechnie), No. 1 Glamorgan (Mr. S. Hay), No. 14 Glamorgan (Mrs. M. N. Davies), No. 39 Norfolk (Mr. P. W. Thouless), No. 82 Norfolk (Mrs. M. E. Bainbridge), No. 68 Nottingham (Miss M. Smith), No. 124 Surrey (Mrs. E. Townley), organized by the British Red Cross Society; and No. 2 Bute (Lady Mary Crichton Stuart), No. 8 City of Glasgow (Mrs. D. Grieve), organized by the British Red Cross Society (Scottish Branch).

The Port of London Authority have appointed Mr. M. G. Matthews to be their dock and warehouse manager in succession to Mr. G. S. Maskall, retired.

THE NAVAL TREATY

MINISTRY'S BUILDING PROGRAMME

FIRST LORD'S REPLY TO ATTACKS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

The following is the full text of the memorandum which Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, has circulated to members of the Labour Party in the House of Commons with reference to criticisms which have been levelled against the London Naval Treaty (the cross-headings in which have been inserted):—

Statements are being circulated to the Party and printed in the Press concerning the Labiur Government's naval building programme so misleading that I deem it advisable to circulate a reply for the information of the members of the Party.

The statements referred to are contained (1) in a memorandum circulated by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy dated June 21, 1930; and (2) in an article by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy in the *New Leader* of July 11. They both purport to show that this country is leading the way in "increased naval shipbuilding." The charge is quite unfounded. The whole of the shipbuilding proposed to date by the present Government is for replacement only, is on a scale less than could be laid down under the tonnage allocated to this country in Part III. of the London Naval Treaty, and does not add a single ship to the British Navy, which will, on the contrary, have a smaller number of ships as the result of the Treaty than we found on taking office, and a much smaller number than would have been built if no limitation agreement had been secured.

In both statements, Hansard of June 18, 1930, is quoted to show that no other country but Italy has embarked on new construction. From the way in which this has been handled it is calculated to mislead both the Party and the public. Commander Kenworthy asked me in the House on the date mentioned, what ships had been "laid down" since the Naval Conference—that is, keels of ships actually laid on the slips in that period. On this is based a statement that, since the conclusion of the Conference, Italy has announced one cruiser and two destroyers, and the United States, France, and Japan, nil. I cannot believe that an ex-Naval officer does not know the difference between "keels laid" and "announced programmes."

ACTION OF OTHER POWERS

It is further stated that we have been the first off the mark to announce naval shipbuilding since the Conference. On that, I would point out first of all that we were the only Power to reduce shipbuilding on the 1928 and 1929 programmes, and that to the extent of four cruisers (three of them large), four destroyers, five submarines, a large submarine depôt ship, a net layer, and two sloops. These ships, cancelled by the Labour Government, would have cost over £12,000,000. On the other hand, the United States already has the money appropriated for the construction of all the large 8in. cruisers which she is authorized under the Treaty to lay down up to 1933. Japan has a comprehensive building programme to be completed by 1932. That remains unmodified. The French 1930 programme was announced on November 12, 1929, of new construction amounting to 42,526 tons. The Italian 1930 programme was announced on April 30, after the Conference. It amounts to 42,900 tons. Both programmes admittedly represent expansion as opposed to replacement. They are not confined in any way at present to the Treaty limitations of tonnage agreed by ourselves, the United States, and Japan.

Commander Kenworthy states that we do not require to lay down replacement cruisers as we shall have 51 in 1931. The fact is, however, that the replacement cruisers now proposed will not be completed until 1933, by which date we shall be down to 42 ships, on a 16 years' life basis, but the greatest point to remember is that even adopting (as we do) a 20-year basis, 15 ships drop out for age by 1936, replacements for which should normally all be laid down by 1933 to complete by 1936. We are, therefore, well inside the necessary replacement figure.

Commander Kenworthy states that the proposals will give very little work this winter. The amount of labour involved is not to be measured by the Supplementary Estimate, since, if orders are placed in the autumn for gun mountings and materials, wages will be paid by contractors which will not fall on the Treasury in this financial year. On the other hand, if the remnant of 1929 programme (most of which, of course, has been finally cancelled) had not been ordered, not only would private yards have suffered but 2,000 men at least would have been discharged from Government dockyards.

"MISLEADING STATEMENTS"

The most misleading statements appear in the tables in the centre of the article in the *New Leader* of July 11, headed "The Armaments Scandal." They are a revelation of the lengths to which misrepresentation may be carried.

First of all, in quoting the Tory cruiser programmes, no mention is made of the fact that these were all large 10,000-ton ships with 8in. guns and would have cost £3,000,000 each, whereas the cruisers we propose will be under 7,000 tons and cost approximately £1,500,000.

In the second place the Tories are quoted as having built only seven of the destroyers of the 1928 programme. They built, as a fact, nine. Next the Tory programme of 1929 in submarines is given as five, while the actual figure was six. Then it is stated that of the 1929 programme the Labour Government has commenced two cruisers, 10 destroyers, and five submarines. As explained by me over and over again to Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy the actual figures commenced by us are one cruiser, five destroyers, and three submarines—*i.e.*, eight ships less than the figure given in the article.

In the figures given by Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy for the Labour Government programme of 1930 he includes four sloops. He includes no figures for sloops in the Tory programmes, although they were included in 1927-1928 and 1929 by Lord Bridgeman, and we cancelled two sloops in the 1929 programme.

Finally Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy states that since we took office we have announced five cruisers, 19 destroyers, and nine submarines. Even including the 1929 programme, however, the total is four cruisers, 14 destroyers, and six submarines. Of these, I would point out that nine of the ships were authorized by Parliament before the General Election, and if one takes account of the ships cancelled by our Government since coming into office, the net announcement is no cruiser, 10 destroyers, and one submarine.

Other minor inaccuracies need not be specially mentioned, but it is noteworthy that they all aim to show the Government's position in the most unfavourable light and one not justified by the facts.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL, REGENT-STREET

COMBATING THE INFLUENCE OF THE CINEMA

Sir William Ray presented the prizes at the Speech Day of the Regent-street Polytechnic Institute Secondary School yesterday morning. Sir Kynaston Studd, Chairman of the Board of Governors, presided, and among others present were:—Lady Studd, Lady Ray, the Rev. J. H. Ellison (Chaplain to the Lord Mayor of London), and Major Mitchell.

MR. P. ABBOTT, headmaster, said that the inspection by the Board of Education had resulted: "It can be stated without hesitation that the school has made very considerable progress and is now a well-balanced and well-developed secondary school." In recounting the school successes of the year, Mr. Abbott said that out of 101 boys entered for the general school examination 94 were successful, and of these 68 were also awarded the matriculation certificate. On the athletic side the school had gained the Challenge Shield for swimming awarded at the London Secondary Schools swimming gala and also the City of London Swimming Shield for secondary schools, awarded to the best open team. This was the first time both shields had been awarded to the same school. In their non-educational activities they were trying to give boys interests to combat what he should describe as perhaps the most pernicious influence of our time, the cinema, which although it might be used for good was, owing to the unfortunate films placed before the public, a very subversive influence.

TOTALISATOR TEST CASE

ALLEGED ILLEGAL USE AT GREYHOUND RACES

A case to test the legality of the totalisator on racing greyhound tracks again came before the Liverpool Stipendiary Magistrate yesterday.

The ELECTRIC HARE GREYHOUND RACING COMPANY, LIMITED, was summoned for keeping the Stanley Greyhound Track, Liverpool, for the purpose of uniawful gaming. James Shand, manager of the track, was summoned for permitting unlawful gaming with a hand totalisator, and 35 clerks were summoned for assisting.

Mr. R. C. Essenhigh appeared to prosecute for the Chief Constable of Liverpool.

Mr. G. H. Howard-Jones represented two defendants (Messrs. Thomas Geffrey Foster and Robert Wilson Alexander Keith); and the company and the remaining defendants were represented by Mr. W. Clothier.

Mr. Essenhigh applied for the summonses against Foster and Keith to be withdrawn. He said that they were accountants. It might be necessary to call them as witnesses.

The MAGISTRATE agreed.

Mr. Essenhigh, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the summonses were taken out under various statutes. The Racecourse Betting Act, 1928, made it lawful to have a totalisator on racecourses only and when they were used for horse-racing. Totalisators were barred at other races. That statute did not provide any penalty. It mentioned the Betting Act, 1853, and said that the provisions of that Act should not apply in the case of horse-racing. Money was received at the Stanley Greyhound Track for the purpose of betting for a consideration. The money was received by the authority, who deducted from the total of money received some 5 per cent. to be used for the working of the totalisator, but the 1928 Act provided for horse-race courses only and the deduction of expenses for a specific object. In this case there was no specific object. The money, or part of it, might be used by the proprietors for wages for the people who are employed.

"This," said counsel, "is a place which is being used for unlawful gaming, and by the application of the 1928 Act itself this is not permitted. Therefore it is unlawful. Under the Vagrancy Act it is a public place used for gaming at a pretended game of chance."

Mr. Essenhigh explained in detail the working of the totalisators, and said that a police-sergeant kept observation on the track on three occasions.

Police-sergeant Hitchin, of the Liverpool Police, described in detail his observations at the Stanley track.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clothier he said that from his observations and calculations all the conditions laid down in a notice publicly exhibited at the track were strictly observed. These said, among other things, that all the money contributed by the public on any particular race would be returned, to the nearest 3d., to the public who had betted on the winning dog, less 5 per cent. deduction for expenses. Everything was done in a very orderly manner. The booths were fixed, and there was no possibility of welshing.

THE DEFENCE

Mr. Clothier submitted to the Magistrate that the summonses were wholly misconceived. The average member of the public, he said, felt that the totalisator gave the public a square deal.

Subject to the deduction for expenses of a small percentage of the money subscribed the public got back at the end of a race what it had subscribed. The man in the street felt that the possibility of "welshing" was eliminated by the totalisator system, and the possibility of bookmakers making a large profit out of a race and the public making nothing was also eliminated.

Mr. Clothier said that one series of the summonses was taken out under section 1 of the Betting Act. Apart from that Act there was no legal prohibition of betting on horse-races. The Act did not prohibit members of the public betting with each other, but prohibited betting being carried on under certain conditions.

"The Act of 1853," he said, "prohibits the carrying on of a business which enables members of the public to bet, not among themselves, but with or the establishment or management. Where bets are made by the 'tote' it is not, in my submission, with the company or the establishment, but among the members of the public themselves."

Mr. Clothier quoted many cases in support of his submission and said that the latest decision of the House of Lords was that bets made by means of a totalisator were not made with those who set up the totalisator or operated it, but among the members of the public who availed themselves of the use of the totalisator. It was clear, therefore, that they had not infringed the Act of 1853. The proprietors of the totalisator had no interest whatsoever in the result of the races and could not, therefore, be said to be betting with the public. Referring to the Betting Control Board Act, 1928, Mr. Clothier said that the Act enabled the Betting Control Board to erect totalisators on courses where horse-racing was carried on, but the Act did not say that a totalisator erected elsewhere was illegal.

Mr. Essenhigh, in reply, submitted that the totalisator as used at the track at Liverpool was an unlawful instrument being used in an unlawful manner.

The defendants, all of whom pleaded "Not guilty," exercised their option of going for trial. They were committed for trial on the summonses taken out under the Betting Act, 1853, and the Betting Houses Act, 1854. They were allowed bail, and the summonses under the Vagrancy Act were adjourned.

The STIPENDIARY, in announcing his decision, said that the issue involved was obviously one which would have to be thrashed out in a higher Court. He was convinced in his own mind that, rightly or wrongly, the use of a totalisator was forbidden by law on a racecourse except where horses were being raced.

DIOCESE OF GIBRALTAR

WORK FOR BRITISH SEAMEN

The BISHOP of GIBRALTAR presided yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Friends of the Diocese of Gibraltar at the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

ARCHDEACON PHILPOTT said it had been found that fewer British people were under the jurisdiction of the diocese than had been the case for some years past. People were going farther afield, taking advantage of the opportunities of more rapid transit. The expenditure for the year had come out at £164 less than that of the previous year, and it was gratifying to find that the people of England had contributed £288 more. The work for seamen necessitated a very considerable expenditure. Such work was very expensive nowadays, and their institutes must be maintained. Although there were fewer men, they must not be neglected. British seamen were well looked after in the diocese, and the work was being maintained at the highest possible level.

The REV. A. W. TONGE, chaplain for South-East Spain, made a special appeal on behalf of the British seamen putting in at Spanish ports.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, JULY 19, 1830. Price 7d.

After the funeral ceremonies at St. George's Chapel the King returned to Frogmore Lodge, where their Majesties slept. The Duke of Wellington would have returned to London, but His Majesty having desired the noble Duke to meet him at the Castle at ten o'clock in the morning, his Grace retired to Lord Maryborough's seat at Fern-hill, in the Forest, for the night. . . . The noble Duke came to the Castle some time before the time appointed; and as the King had not arrived, his Grace strolled into the Home Park, unattended, and dressed in his plain black frock coat, which, together with his hat, was somewhat of the dustiest; when suddenly, as the noble Duke was contemplatively pacing the green sward, near Herne's-oak, the keeper of the lodge at the Waterloo-gate rushed from his wicket, and bawled out to him—"Holloa, you, Sir! Keep off the grass!" The noble Duke looked round; and, seeing that there was no person on the grass but himself, he instantly obeyed the peremptory order of the lodge-keeper, and quietly betook himself to the common gravel walk. It is almost unnecessary to say that the lodge-keeper did not recognize his Grace; or that, when he was informed thereof, he repented himself heartily of what he had done.

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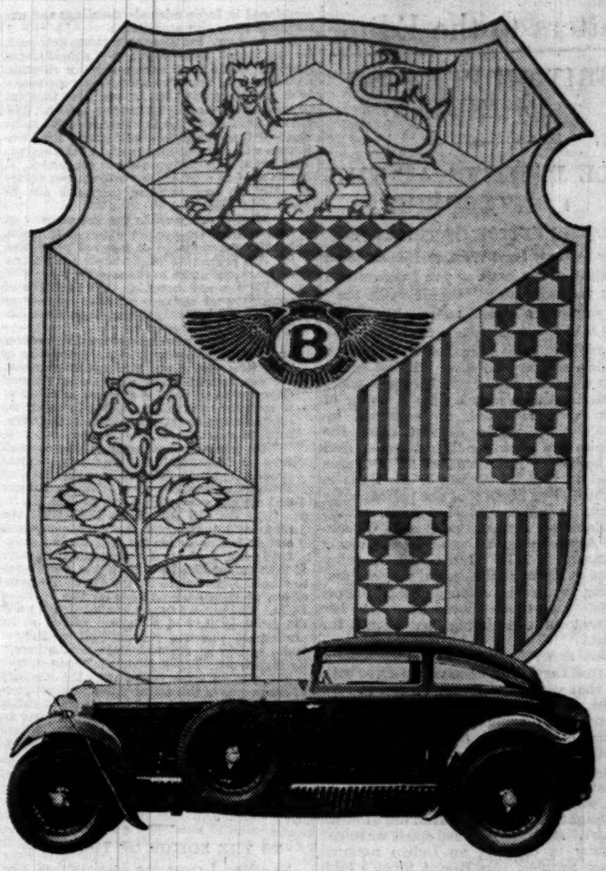
At a meeting of the council of the R.S.P.C.A. yesterday Sir Robert Gower, M.P., was re-elected chairman, Lord Danesfort vice-chairman, and Mr. C. A. Phillimore honorary treasurer.



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Letters to the Editor

BRITISH PURPOSE IN INDIA

ALL PARTIES AT THE CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—From Lord Winterton's courteous criticism of my letter to you I understand that the expression "Dominion Status" has acquired a special technical meaning. It is held to confer upon a Dominion both the right and the obligation to undertake its own military defence. If that be so, then neither Canada nor Australia could claim Dominion status; for if either of them were attacked, for example, by Japan, they would depend upon the Empire as a whole for their defence. And on behalf of India's claim for a status equal to that of Canada or Australia it might well be urged that she permanently maintains an Army which is on the instant available for Imperial purposes. Canada and Australia had to set about organizing an Army in 1914. India had an Army Corps at Ypres at the crucial moment and taking part in the defence of the Channel ports. This much should be put to her account in considering her claims for status.

But apart from these technicalities I am sure Lord Winterton would agree with me that we should do all we can to help India to raise herself in the world. She is now producing men—Tagore is an example—who are bringing her great credit among the nations. And she is developing a national spirit which, ugly as it is in some of its manifestations, is on the whole to the good. This high credit we might well turn to fruitful use in world affairs. And this national spirit we might employ in creating an Indian national Army capable, like Runjit Singh's Sikh Army, of holding the Indian frontier against at least Afghans and frontier tribesmen.

And if India is ever to have full self-respect as well as self-government, and if we are to retain our own self-respect, we should say now that when, in due course, she attains the goal of responsible self-government she shall also have the responsibility—and it will be a great one indeed—of deciding for herself whether she will remain within the Empire.

Sir Alfred Knox would like me to have some "practical common sense." I have only a little. But I have just sufficient to know that common sense is not enough. If a soldier had only common sense he would stay comfortably at home. In human affairs we need an ideal in addition to common sense. Indians especially crave for an ideal. We have given them one. The noblest, though most difficult and delicate and dangerous, part of our whole great work in India is, with our common sense, to help them speedily to realize it.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND.
Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1, July 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Home Government and the Government of India have done well to emphasize that the British Government intends entering the coming Conference with an open mind, being in no way committed to a definite acceptance of the Simon Commission's recommendations. The Simon Commission's report is an admirable one, as every impartial reader of it must admit; but the invitation to the Conference would be a hollow farce if Britain were already determined to carry out the Commission's recommendations without heed to Indian opinion and without considering any alternative proposals.

But it is to be hoped, for the sake of the future peace of India, that the British Government and the British people will not be content with merely preserving an open mind as regards particular constitutional schemes. If anything is certain it is that more than half our troubles in India in the last 30 years have been due to party differences and party manœuvres at home, the political agitator in India making capital out of those differences, while authority in that country has been seriously handicapped in its task through having to keep its weather eye open for cloudbursts in Whitehall, Westminster, and even Fleet-street. It is high time that the British people should stand forth united in their appreciation of and their insistence upon the main principles that should govern Indian constitution-making. Hitherto Britain has not bothered about first principles. The method of procedure has been typically British. Start first with a constitution of some kind; go on with constitution-making at intervals; later produce a solemn Parliamentary motion, to be reinforced by a series of Ministerial declarations; and finally when things are getting more than a little mixed up, endeavour clearly to define Britain's goal for India. And Britain is surprised that this topsy-turvy method of doing things has occasioned in India misunderstandings and extravagantly foolish ambitions!

Let us now, for Heaven's sake, get back to the point from which we should have started. There is no excuse now for shirking a statement of first principles. They are easily to be comprehended by anyone who troubles to read the Simon Commission's report. The British attitude to the Conference ought to be this:—"Our delegation will attend the Conference with an open mind so far as the acceptance of any particular scheme is concerned. It is prepared to consider any scheme put before it. But no constitutional proposals can be acceptable which

"(1) Do not provide for the security of India's frontiers against external invasion, for the maintenance of internal peace and for the protection of Britain's vast moral and material stake in the country;

"(2) Do not recognize that the pace of constitutional advance must necessarily be conditioned by the political capacity of the great mass of the people;

"(3) Ignore India's communal differences and the present need for the protection of minorities and make inadequate provision for the reconciliation of those communal differences and for the ultimate creation of a common citizenship, without which no complete system of responsible self-government is possible;

"(4) Exclude the Indian States as such from participation in India's future political progress, take insufficient account of Britain's obligations to the Ruling Princes and are not acceptable to those Princes;

"(5) Do not contain in themselves the seeds of future constitutional development and do not allow for the gradual, but eventually full, realization of Dominion status."

If political parties in Britain can only agree to stand firmly united by the above five principles, we need have no fears for the future of India. The present unrest in that country will die down in face of a Britain united in its anxiety to promote the political welfare of India and in its determination not to betray its high trust. But if Britain's "open mind" is going to be synonymous with the inability of the people of this country to speak with one mind on the subject of Indian constitutional reform, we must expect a continuance and an increase of disorder in India. It is with Britain herself that the remedy for India's political unrest now lies.

Yours faithfully,
CLIVE RATTIGAN.

85, Fleet-street.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I crave the hospitality of your columns to draw attention to the extreme importance, not only from the British but from the Indian point of view as well, of having all the three parties represented at the forthcoming Conference? Apart from satisfying the advocates of the maintenance of the precedent that has once been set up, such a step would, in my opinion, ensure easy passage through both Houses of Parliament of the proposals agreed upon at the Conference when they are presented in the form of a Bill.

To this I might be allowed to add the further advantage that Indians would have the satisfaction of knowing that they were dealing with the nation as a whole instead of with a single party subject to the dangers and uncertainties of a General Election. Moreover, the prospect of sitting for the first time in conference with the representatives of the whole nation will go a long way towards creating a feeling of fellowship by removing from the Indian mind the suspicion of inequality, which, as Sir Francis Younghusband rightly pointed out in your columns yesterday, is the principal reason behind the demand for equal membership within the Empire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FAZAL HAQ.

The University, Reading, July 16.

DISTURBANCES IN EGYPT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me, as an Egyptian lawyer of 26 years' practice and independent of all political parties, to say a few words on the Egyptian situation?

No member of the present Cabinet represents the country in either House of Parliament. In taking up their portfolios they do not even represent their respective parties, and they had to send their resignations to their parties when the Liberal constitutional party refused to join the Government. The Premier thus faced great difficulties in forming his Cabinet.

It is difficult to convince many Egyptians that the British were neutral. Personally, I believe that they were neutral at the initial stages, but nevertheless, I think that neutrality here means a support to those Ministers who resort to rule ignoring the Constitution. It is not difficult to see that had not the British troops been in Egypt no Government would have dreamt of ignoring the unanimous vote of both Houses of Parliament and suspend Parliamentary life in spite of the will of the Egyptian nation.

It is somewhat strange that democratic Britain, which thoroughly believes in Parliamentary government, thus throws its power in Egypt in the balance of an unconstitutional Government, which led to the present troubles. It is all the more a pity because the Egyptians are very eager to come to a friendly agreement with Britain and have the best good will towards the British nation. There are ample evidences to that effect which space does not enable me to enumerate. I hope that the British nation is not less willing to show its good will towards the Egyptians by leaving them to have the chance of a real and uninterrupted constitutional life.

Yours faithfully,
ABADIR HAKIM.

The Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, W.

THE BEDFORD HOURS

A NATIONAL HEIRLOOM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Art lovers, through your columns, have been made aware of the great opportunity, which we owe to the generosity of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, of acquiring for the nation the famous Psalter and Book of Hours of John, Duke of Bedford, brother of Henry V.

This book, one of the treasures of Lulworth Castle, so tragically destroyed by fire, was sold for £33,000 last year. Though perhaps one of the keenest collectors in the world of such books for his wonderful library, dedicated to the public in New York, Mr. Morgan, in order to give the British nation the opportunity of retaining the book here, where it so properly belongs, advanced to the British Museum the whole of the purchase money free of interest for one year. He did so to allow us time to raise it in this country. This time limit, after which the book goes to America, expires in less than a fortnight, on July 29.

At the present moment £12,300 out of the £33,000 has been found by the National Art-Collections Fund and generous subscribers, including those who have placed their offerings of pence in the British Museum collecting box; £20,700, therefore, still remains to be raised by contributions large and small, all being welcome.

As evidence of the importance attached by our society to saving this masterpiece representing English art and English medieval portraiture at its finest, the National Art-Collections Fund decided to contribute substantially towards the purchase price, though, as in the case of the British Museum, the claims of the Luttrell Psalter, happily saved, have taken heavy toll of our modest resources.

It needs only the response of all who are ashamed to allow Mr. Morgan's unparalleled generosity to be shown in vain to prove that this country is as determined to retain the book as America was eager to secure it. It is for them to come forward promptly and generously.

Contributions should be sent either to the British Museum or to the National Art-Collections Fund, Hertford House, Manchester-square, W.1.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT WITT, Chairman, National Art-Collections Fund.

July 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In accordance with the undertaking given by the trustees when they issued their first appeal for help to save for the nation the Luttrell Psalter and the Bedford Book of Hours, I have sent for publication in your columns a list of the subscriptions hitherto received. It will be seen that a sum of £20,700 is still needed to secure the Bedford Book. If that sum is not forthcoming before July 29, this monument of English history and art will, in spite of the generous efforts of so many contributors, pass finally to America.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
F. G. KENYON.

British Museum, July 17.

** A list of the donations will be found on page 5.

SETTLERS IN KENYA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As chairman of the body in London which represents the interests of the British producers in East Africa may I say that we welcome your leading article in *The Times* to-day? We may not agree with all its phraseology. We may think that for the future of East Africa and British influence in the African world we may hold not only "an" important, but "as" important a place in the development of that country as can be attributed to any of its inhabitants, and we do consider that the statement of the paramountcy of native interests as worded in the White Paper of 1923 was unfortunate; and unless read with due reference to the context, and if read as glossed by the recent Memorandum on Native Policy, is irreconcilable with the phrase and antagnostic to the practice of a "dual policy." But leaving matters of emphasis aside, we are in agreement with your leading article (and, indeed, always have been) that legislation in matters which exclusively affect natives should be reserved out of the powers conferred upon a locally elected majority.

Hitherto, British Colonial communities have pursued a plain path towards representative institutions. It is dangerous for such a community to allow to pass unchallenged the enunciation of a policy which implies that their way thither is to be clogged, if not barred. As your leading article says, Kenya is young, and the white community requires security for growth and due development to maturity; and would rather relinquish the material advantages of closer union than accept them as an occasion for disinheritance.

It is not perhaps generally comprehended how hardly the settlers in Kenya have been hit not only by the War and political uncertainties, but by the struggle with a novel soil and climate. Both are exceptionally fine, but they are unchartered. Two seasons of drought, locusts, and now excessive rain have abetted the heavy fall in prices of produce. Few, very few, of the settlers are wealthy; not many have made money; many have lost it. Every grain of intelligence and energy which they possess should be concentrated upon agricultural problems and not dissipated on political crises. They have not the funds wherewith to be vocal. They, in common with the white communities of Tanganyika and Uganda, are therefore grateful when a journal such as *The Times* devotes its sympathetic attention to their troubles.

Yours, &c.
W. M. CROWDY.

Upshire, Waltham Abbey, July 15.

BRIGHTER CRICKET

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Not as one of those who sit on Olympus and decide who shall represent their country or their first-class county on various occasions at cricket, but as one who is not a first-class cricketer and undoubtedly never will be, but who has got a great deal of enjoyment and hopes to get more out of second-class cricket, I am venturing to write and put forward one more suggestion to add to the many already made, aiming at brighter cricket.

Much has been written during the last few years and much more will be written as to exactly how cricket may be made more cheerful to the onlooker than in certain circumstances it is now. I think that many of the suggestions made—involving drastic alterations, such as the fixing of time limits; the alteration of the leg-before-wicket rule to allow of a player being given out if, in the opinion of the umpire, the ball would have hit the wicket no matter where it pitched; still higher and wider wickets; unprepared pitches, &c.—cannot fail to strike the ordinary cricketer, as opposed to the onlooker, as rather unpractical, for various reasons.

I think the M.C.C.'s decision to give a good trial to the larger wickets is a step in the right direction, although so far I must own that, when batting in front of the new wickets they seem to me so big that it seems almost impossible to defend them all, and when bowling at them they seem no bigger than they used to be! No one will pretend, however, that this change can do anything appreciable towards brightening up cricket. It will merely help the bowler—a most laudable object.

The idea which I would like to put forward is not based on any alteration of the rules of the game, and at any rate has the merit of extreme simplicity. It simply consists of changing the method of scoring, so that the forcing bat and the hard hitter becomes worth much more to his side than the slow unenterprising bat. The result should be that counties would not be able to find a place for anyone who was inclined to be a slow scorer. It would obviously not pay them to do so. I would give the batsman 15 runs for a hit which now counts six and eight runs for a boundary hit which now counts four provided that it be, in the opinion of the umpire, in front of the wicket. The other scoring would remain the same.

Yours, &c.
J. H. AMORY, Devon C.C.C.

PARKWAYS OR RIBBON ROADS?

THE AMERICAN METHOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The holidays are approaching, and soon a host of happy, hopeful travellers will be let loose upon the roads of these islands, speeding in every direction, with diverse aims and intentions, but surely all of them anxious to see "country." And, instead, along so many routes which might have been delightful, it will be houses all the way, houses built, building, or at least threatened. Do we want them along the Bath Road, through Savernake Forest?

Can nothing be done even now? A generation ago it would have been so easy to arrange to have garden-roads or parkways—call them what you will; but here our authorities refused to listen. In America they were wiser. They saw the advantage of sterilizing road-frontages against building. For that is all that is necessary. Run for country, through the cheapest land available, and keep it "country." Link up, of course, somehow, with cities, towns, and villages, but always by-pass their congestion. A journey lengthened by a mile or two is nothing now.

Imagine the possibility of travelling across England along open tracks fringed by grazing or agricultural land, allotments, market-gardens, ground reserved for games, commons, or woods, speed-tracks which would be elastic, capable of expansion to any width which the circumstances of the future may require; and this possibility secured at a cost infinitesimal compared to the prospective advantage gained. Drive out of London to-day bound North, South, East, or West, along any of these terrible ribbon-roads, and think that if we had been wise, and shown reasonable foresight, all these might have been garden-roads as far in as within five miles of Charing Cross.

To-day one parkway, leading in and out, to and from three-quarters of Great Britain, may still be possible. Do let us make an attempt to preserve it at least—if only as an example.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. C. SWINTON.

The Carlton Club.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read with very great interest the valuable letter in your issue to-day written by Mr. Owen Clough, in which he makes such a powerful plea for the study of the facts of the case in respect of every commodity. Mr. Clough's long experience in South Africa in a position of high responsibility gives his views a special value.

It was, broadly speaking, a recognition of the point of view urged by Mr. Clough which led Lord Melchett and others to establish the Empire Economic Union, which for nearly a year now has been engaged in a careful and detailed study of the sources of supply of every primary commodity, together with a study of the nature of the trading transactions of every Empire country.

If those particularly concerned in different products decide to act on Mr. Clough's valuable suggestion, the resources of the Empire Economic Union will be gladly placed at the disposal of such organizations in order to facilitate their work. At least one organization of the kind that Mr. Clough has in view has been in being for some years—I refer to the Sugar Federation of the British Empire, which has already by its efforts achieved much in stimulating policies which have resulted in a greater demand for Empire-grown sugar within the Empire.

Yours faithfully,
LLOYD, Chairman, Empire Economic Union.

351, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1, July 16.

FREEDOM AND REALITY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I point out that "An Old Wykehamist," in his letter in your issue of July 17, misses the essential point of Prof. MacMurray's talks? The speaker's object has been to show that reality means freedom; in other words, that we must be free to be real, that is, true to ourselves. Therefore, only by candour in expressing our thoughts and feelings to other people can we be real in our relation to them; and only thus, in the long run, can truth win. Truth must prevail; that is the final test of everything. The more truth prevails on every hand, the sooner will all the complications referred to by your correspondent cease to arise. The greater man's development of freedom and reality, the less reason there will be for deception, hypocrisy, and all such subterfuges. Your correspondent refers to the code of conduct and morality set forth in the Gospels. Surely the attitude of Christ Himself in this matter is sufficient guidance! Hypocrisy was one of the sins to which He gave the greatest condemnation. I think, therefore, Prof. MacMurray's view is right, and that, though we are yet a long way from that goal, it is the one we should strive to reach.

I am, Sir, &c.,
D.Sc.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read the leading article in your issue of the 12th instant concerning the Select Committee's Report on the Musical Copyright Bill, and as it makes reference to this society I beg to be allowed the opportunity of making the following comments.

I observe that the article suggests "there may be room for further inquiry into the society's methods." The whole proceedings of the Select Committee did in fact constitute such a thorough and complete inquiry into the society's affairs that it is difficult to conceive in what direction there is room for further inquiry. The Committee were certainly not biased in the society's favour, and had they found anything to substantiate the allegations which have been made against the society they would doubtless have said so in their report. The fact that they have not is sufficient proof that the allegations were unfounded.

The report somewhat grudgingly admits that "the present charges of the society compare not unfavourably" (presumably from the music users' point of view) "with the charges made in foreign countries." The evidence showed that they are in fact very much lower. The report states that "it was shown that substantial increases had been demanded and obtained in the past." It makes no suggestion, however, that they were not justified. Certainly the increases were not more than were called for by the corresponding increase in the society's membership, and even with such increases the fees still remain on a much lower level than in foreign countries.

As to the proposed legislation setting up an arbitration tribunal, surely there would be time enough for this if it were ever shown that the society had in fact abused its so-called "monopoly" powers.

Yours faithfully,
C. F. JAMES, General Manager.

The Performing Right Society, Limited, Chatham House, 13, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1, July 14.

AGE OF OAKS

Near the town of Diss in Norfolk is an open space known as Denmark Green, where tradition says a decisive battle was fought in the ninth century between the Anglo-Saxons and invading Danes. The former were led by King Edmund, who was defeated but escaped, only to be captured by villagers. They sold him for a ransom to the Danes, who fastened him to an oak and shot him. At the beginning of the twentieth century an oak, which was popularly supposed to be the tree in question, was blown down in a gale, and some arrow heads found embedded in the trunk were preserved by the owner, and believed on good authority to be those which caused the king's death 1,100 years before.—Mrs. ARMINEL WERRING, Werrington Lodge, Farnham.

Points from Letters

CROSS-CHANNEL FERRIES

I do not know if subsequent events have produced a change in the French official view of a Channel ferry; if not, I think Sir Eustace Tennyson-d'Eyncourt will find that he is basing his proposal on a large assumption—namely, that the French authorities would adapt either Calais or Boulogne for the accommodation of a ferry service. The late Lord Pirrie went into the question with, I think I may say, enthusiasm. He had the necessary type of steamer designed and every detail connected with the project thoroughly examined, especially as to cost and working expenses. He told me that, to his astonishment, when he submitted his carefully elaborated scheme to the French they declared themselves incurious and that they would not spend sixpence on a Channel ferry.—Mr. THOMAS RHODES, 3, Raleigh House, Larkhall Estate, S.W.8.

SOLICITOR AND CLIENT

I venture to think the majority of the profession will agree with the proposals contained in Mr. Harvey Clifton's letter. Let it be compulsory for solicitors to become members of the Law Society, and let them be allowed to pay the annual sum they now have to pay to the State to the Law Society to form a guarantee fund, such as Mr. Harvey Clifton suggests. Nothing more is needed for the protection of the client, and nothing less is due in common fairness to the solicitor. It may be said that the State is justified in exacting this payment from solicitors because they have special privileges. So have barristers, yet they are not required to pay the same substantial sum for stamp duty on admission to their profession, nor are they mulcted in a special tax every year for the privilege of practising.—Mr. WILLIAM STURGES, Caxton House, Westminster.

ENGLISH HARBOUR, ANTIGUA

Anyone who has looked down upon the deserted dockyard at Antigua and the beautiful little harbour described in *The Times* last Monday must have felt that the presence of one of those ships which refitted there before Trafalgar would complete a unique picture. The harbour is unused and in a remote part of the island. No more suitable haven of rest could be found for one of the few remaining three-deckers. The fact that one sees wooden hulks which have been long at their moorings in many West Indian harbours would seem to set aside the fear of damage by sun or hurricane.—Mr. SYDNEY E. APPLETON, The Haven, Chiltern-avenue, Bushey, Herts.

WITNESSES ON OATH

From a very long professional and official experience I can fully confirm Mr. Stewart Jobson's opinion. The requirement of a proper bearing upon the part of the witness, and the demeanour of the officer himself in administering the oath (more especially his eye, for "the harvest of a quiet eye" may well include admonition), are most certainly not without their effect upon some witnesses; and therefore I think it is greatly to be deprecated that some Courts (even the High Court) should countenance the reading, on which the attention is often laboriously concentrated, of the terms of the oath from a card, which would deprive of solemnity even the old and longer form of Scotch oath from which our present form is taken: "I swear by Almighty God, as I shall answer to Him at the great Day of Judgment, &c." When, further, it is administered, as I have known it to be, by a subordinate official, with interrogations interpolated as doubts crossed his mind (relating particularly to such matters as the payment of hearing fees), it becomes meaningless at best and at worst even ludicrous. The officer who takes pains with his oath plays an effective if humble part in the administration of justice.—Mr. G. WASHINGTON FOX, 57, Eden-street, Kingston-on-Thames.

A BERKSHIRE BOMBING AREA?

As a peace and quiet-loving resident of the little hamlet of Uplambourn, in Berkshire, may I join the general protest against the projected bombing area in the Lambourn downs? This beautiful neighbourhood, hitherto unspoiled, surely deserves to be acquired for the nation for other purposes than the practice of war. Are there not many "beauty spots," already spoiled, which merit destruction and would make excellent targets? And must the already frayed nerves of the ex-Service men and potential Derby winners of Lambourn and neighbourhood be jarred by the sound of high explosives?—Mr. BASIL SUTTON, Lambourn, Berkshire.

AUTOMATIC TRAFFIC CONTROL

With all the money that is spent on testing out different methods of automatic traffic signalling, and the skilled brains employed, no one as yet has realized that the cheapest and most effective way of controlling the traffic is to suspend the signals over the junctions in the same way that the majority of the City lamps are suspended. The control box, switches and controller should be at the top of a building at the corner of the junction, in such a position as to give a clear and unrestricted view of all the approach roads. The traffic controller would then be able to release any approach road that tended to become congested. The advantages of the system are cheapness, no disturbance of paving for the laying of cables, and more efficient control.—Mr. F. T. KOSH, The Glen, 11, Bourne-road, Bromley, Kent.

ENDORSING A FIVE POUND NOTE

Mr. Allen's letter conveys the impression that if Bank notes were payable to "bearer or order" the Bank of England could insist on endorsement as a condition of payment. This is not the case. Endorsement means endorsement completed by delivery (B. of Ex. Act, 1882, s. 2). Endorsement and delivery are essential elements in negotiation (B. of Ex. Act, s. 31, ss. 1 and 3). When presenting a Bank note for payment at the Bank of England there is no intention of transferring the property in the note. The note has reached its "home" and is in course of being discharged, not negotiated. The signature on the back, therefore, is not an endorsement, but simply a receipt. The Bank of England cannot demand this or any other form of receipt as a condition of payment, whether payment is to "bearer," or "bearer or order." Tender of a sum of money coupled with a demand for a receipt is not legal tender." (Leake on Contracts, 7th edn., p. 657).—Mr. GORDON BODEN, 85, Pretoria-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

IMPERIAL TRADE

An Empire Economic Union is being commended to the home electorate as promising better markets for British goods. The Imperial Economic Committee's thirteenth report, published early this year, surveys the trade of the Empire, as a whole, between 1913 and 1927. Two pertinent conclusions arrived at by the committee are (1) that the value of the merchandise passing between the Empire and foreign countries in 1927 was three times that of the merchandise passing between Empire countries, and (2) that Empire-foreign trade between 1913 and 1927 had increased more rapidly than inter-Imperial trade. Times are so bad that we cannot afford to make them worse: and it is not easy to see how the Empire, as a whole, can fail to lose by a policy of antagonizing three customers out of four. If we subordinate business to political considerations it is likely, in the long run, to be bad for both politics and business.—Mr. ERIC MACFADYEN, 1-4, Great Tower-street, E.C.3.

SWEDEN AND CANTERBURY

With reference to the letter in your issue of June 18 from Professor Tancred Borenius headed "Sweden and Canterbury," an explanation of why part of the province of Smaland paid a tax to St. Thomas Becket at Canterbury may perhaps be found in a certain family register compiled by the Lady Tale Uiftand. She married in 1624 one Palle Urne of Gyllebo, in Skaane, Sweden. In this register (Thotts Manuscript, Folio 1077) she states that the coat of arms carried by the families Kyrning, Porse, Pæp, and Ribbing is the same as that of "the famous Archbishop Thomas of Canterbury." These families were closely associated with Sweden, and flourished in Halland and Skaane in the thirteenth century. I am not aware of how the connexion existed, but in our Northern countries family names were seldom used or existed. The coat of arms indicated the family to which individuals belonged up to the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is reasonable to suppose that these four families had a common origin, and that this in some way included Thomas Becket.—M. ROSENKRANTZ, Roseloe, Hot Springs, Virginia.

TARR STEPS

A great debt of gratitude is due to Dr. H. D. S. Horlock Sweetapple and to the Somerset County Council for repairing Tarr Steps, on the Barle, near Dulverton. The Piltdown man crossed streams by leaping from stone to stone. Perhaps even he added stones to facilitate his passage of a stream he often wished to cross. These we call stepping-stones. The day came when it entered the mind of our somewhat less remote ancestors that it would be convenient to join these stepping-stones together by connecting slabs. Tarr Steps afford us the finest example in England of this evolutionary process. Those who connected the stepping-stones by slabs were the first bridge builders in England. It is interesting to note that Tarr Steps are to be found at one end of the county and Clifton Suspension Bridge at the other.—The REV. T. SISSMORE, Witham Friary, near Frome.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

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". . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18/12/29.
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BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
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Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Mddx.
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2. Four thousand of these have found them again in the Children's Home.
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Cheques, etc., payable CHILD EMIGRATION SOCIETY, crossed and addressed Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., etc., Savoy House, 115, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

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Cheques Pres. Carlile, Fresh Air Fund, 55, Bryanston St., W.1
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Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

ARMY TRAINING

THE 2ND DIVISION

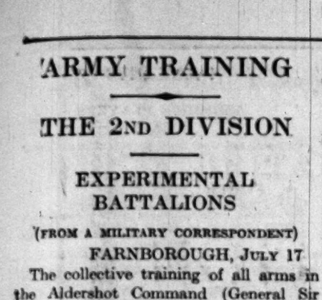
EXPERIMENTAL BATTALIONS

(FROM A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT)

FARNBOROUGH, JULY 17

The collective training of all arms in the Aldershot Command (General Sir David Campbell) is now in full swing, special interest being attached to the training of the 1st and 2nd Divisions during the current week. Taking the arms of the Service in order, in the 1st Cavalry Brigade a regiment has been affiliated to each of these divisions since March 1 and active cooperation in tactical exercises began this week. The divisional artillery completed section, battery, and brigade training and practice camps last Saturday, and they are now cooperating in the infantry brigade training. The medium artillery are in practice camp. They will cooperate with the 2nd Division in its exercise at the end of August. The Air Defence Brigade and the R.E. Companies will do the same. The Royal Signals, after completing all preliminary training, are working now with their divisions. The 2nd Battalion of the Royal Tank Corps is providing a company to take part in each of the important brigade exercises during the brigade training of both divisions.

During the current week the brigades of the 2nd Division have each carried out independent exercises. On Monday the 5th Brigade (Brigadier J. R. M. Marnshull-Ford) and attached troops spent a long day in the wooded



and heather-clad area north of the R.M. College at Camberley, the opportunity being taken during the approach march to practice anti-aircraft and anti-tank defence. The 6th Brigade, under its new commander, Brigadier A. P. Wavell (from the General Staff of the 3rd Division on the Plain), and attached troops carried out an exercise in the Chobham Ridge area, learning special lessons in the movement of mechanized vehicles on the line of march and in the use of their experimental platoons, of which more anon. Tuesday was spent by the 5th Brigade in the area astride of the Basingstoke Canal, west of Aldershot, special attention being paid to daylight withdrawal from a position, to rapid bridging by the infantry, and to pontoon bridging by the R.E. The 6th Brigade spent the same day in the Fox Hill area and to the northward. The use of mechanized machine-guns, of anti-tank guns, and of the experimental platoons were special features of the operation.

IMPORTANT OPERATIONS

These independent exercises culminate to-day in a larger operation under the Divisional Commander (Major-General T. A. Cubitt), which should lead to important developments during the night and the early hours to-morrow. The operations began at 2.45 this afternoon, the troops engaged on the Northern side being the 6th Infantry Brigade (1st Suffolk, 2nd Loyal Regiment, and 1st King's Own Yorkshire L.I.), less the 1st Royal Warwick Regiment, who are marking at Bisley; the 10th Field Brigade, the 15th Light Battery, and a 3in. Mortar Battery, R.A. The Southern force includes the 5th Infantry Brigade (2nd Buffs, 1st King's Own, 2nd Norfolk, and 2nd Duke of Cornwall's L.I.); the 13th Field Brigade, and the 20th and 21st Light Batteries, R.A.; and a "light tank" company (less one section) of the 2nd Royal Tank Corps. One Flight of the Fourth Army Cooperative Squadron, R.A.F., is cooperating with the Northern side, and one from the same squadron with the Southern.

The scheme is a simple one on paper, but it will be difficult to make use of the cross-country Carden-Loyds if fighting should continue in the early morning over the ground north of the Basinstoke Canal behind the Bisley ranges. The general idea is that the troops on the ground are operating on the eastern flank of a major operation. A Southland Division, advancing on the general line, Aldershot-Frimley, was being held up on the line of the Basingstoke Canal, west of Aldershot, at noon to-day by a Northern delaying force, which is trying to gain time to concentrate fresh troops to oppose the Southerners. The Southern commander heard at 1 p.m. about the southward movement of the Northern 6th Brigade column, and, in order to facilitate a further advance by the Southern main body towards Frimley, directed his 5th Brigade column to protect his right flank by securing the Fox Hills and then Pirbright Common, south of the canal and east of Farnborough. By 2.45 p.m. the Southern 5th Brigade had made good without opposition the southern features (Normandy Hill, Surprise Hill, and Gravel Pit Hill) of the Fox Hills, and it resumed its advance at 3 p.m. The Northern commander, moving southward, received news of this movement by 1.30 p.m., when he directed the 6th Brigade to protect the high ground about Pirbright Common and the Fox Hills; if driven back, to hold the line Frimley-Frimley Green and the canal to the eastward "at all costs." At 2.45 p.m. the commander of the 6th Northern Brigade heard that the troops on his right (western) flank had lost the canal line west of Aldershot, and intended to make a stand about a mile to the northward.

AN ENCOUNTER BATTLE

The troops are now in contact in an encounter battle on the familiar ground south of the Crown Prince Wood line. As will be gathered from the foregoing order of battle, the Southerners have the advantage in infantry of four battalions against three, and the help of a whole company of "light tanks," while the Northerners have no armoured fighting vehicles. Both sides have the distant support of field artillery and the close support of light artillery, the Northerners having also a battery of the new 3in. mortars, which first appeared in the experimental stage last year. A rumour has just reached me that the use of gas by the Northerners is probable to delay the Southern advance. It seems likely, however, that by nightfall they will be forced back to the line of the canal. It will, I think, be better to provide a continuous account of the operations to-morrow, when all reports have been received and co-ordinated, confining myself at the present stage to some notes upon a special feature of the exercise. I have mentioned above the experimental platoons in the battalions of the 6th Brigade. The term "infighters" is being used in that connexion both here and elsewhere. The term, for want of a better one, is being applied in conversation to certain mechanized platoons in the machine-gun companies in this brigade, in which light tanks were included last year as an experiment. This year a different experiment is being tried. In the machine-gun company of each battalion there are four platoons; one of Carden-Loyds without trailers (indistinguishable from those representing light tanks last year, but driven by infantrymen); one of Carden-Loyds with the trailers, which I have described before; one platoon with animal transport, and one imaginary, represented by flags. The expression "in-fighters" is being applied to the Carden-Loyds without trailers. The idea is to keep them quite close to the firing line, under the orders of the commanders therein, so as to support with their fire an advance at close ranges, when more distant support by the machine-gun company becomes impossible, and to perform other functions. We can thus visualize an "experimental battalion" this year as having three rifle companies and the machine-gun company from which one platoon (protected by armour during movement, as the others are not) is detached from the machine-gun command for the purpose mentioned; and also the battalion Headquarters, the Signals, anti-tank guns (two real, two imaginary), anti-aircraft guns, and intelligence *personnel*. I understand that a similar experiment is being tried in the 7th Infantry Brigade at Tidworth. Comparison between conclusions arrived at over training areas differing so completely will be an interesting feature of this year's Army Training.

PREVENTION OF FLOODS

LORD DESBOROUGH'S VIEW OF RESERVOIRS SCHEME

At a meeting in London yesterday of the Thames Valley branch of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, Mr. A. B. Buckley, consulting engineer, lectured on the scheme he has drawn up for Lord Mayo as a suggested alternative to the prevention of Thames floods by canalization. The scheme provides for four storage reservoirs for surplus water, which could be discharged when the flow of the river fell. The scheme was fully described in *The Times* on Saturday.

The EARL of MAYO, who presided, said there had been a great deal of exaggeration in regard to floods in the Thames Valley. Those who suffered inconvenience were mostly those living on low-lying land where houses ought never to have been built. The canalization scheme would empty the whole of the flood water of the Thames into the sea as rapidly as possible. That meant emptying it into the channel near London. Were they going to court a greater disaster than the one of two-and-a-half years ago? Moreover, canalization would get rid of the picturesque islands and bends and the river's beautiful old bridges, which must give place to larger ones. The scheme was unnecessary, and it would be a grave scandal to waste public money on it.

LORD DESBOROUGH, Chairman of the Thames Conservancy Board, speaking of the volume of water the Board had to deal with, said 1in. of rain was equal to a body of water 670 miles long, 250ft. wide, and 10ft. deep. The question was whether the proposed reservoirs would be of sufficient capacity to deal with such a volume of water. The construction of storage reservoirs had been considered long ago, and one authority said they would have an "infinitesimal effect" on the flow, and would be "child's play." He (Lord Desborough) found it very difficult to accept Mr. Buckley's figures as to the water that had to be carried off, and he thought the expense (£3,400,000) was tremendously under-estimated. His figure as to the estimated minimum storage required to eliminate floods was 120,000,000,000 gallons, which, at £200 a 1,000,000,000 gallons, worked out at £24,000,000. Nevertheless, he hoped the scheme would receive the examination it deserved.

In reply to a question, LORD DESBOROUGH said the £9,000,000 scheme had not been adopted. All that had happened was that the Board was advised that the only way to prevent floods was to increase the capacity of the river—but not necessarily by widening it. He personally was deadly opposed to that scheme, and he would much sooner have floods. But, then, he lived on a hill. (Laughter.) Heaven forfend he should live to see the day when the river was canalized.

On the proposition of LORD ASTOR, seconded by LORD HAMBLEDEN, a resolution was passed in favour of investigating Mr. Buckley's proposals.

INCREASE OF MOTOR ACCIDENTS

MORE POLICE PATROLS RECOMMENDED

Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Allan, Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, in his report for 1929 (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3621, price 3d.), discusses the problem of the increasing number of motor accidents. He urges that the best way for the police to cope with this is to make more use of the uniformed motor-cycle patrol, commonly known as the "Police Cop." The employment of these patrols may be unpopular from the motorists' point of view, he says, but their presence on the streets acts as a deterrent to reckless driving. Statistics show that where these patrols have been in operation for a considerable time accidents have been reduced.

In the investigation of crime, the Inspector recommends that there should be more consultation between superior officers, especially those of the detective branch. Police energy, he says, should be concentrated on the development of speed in circulation of information and dispatch of personnel, as these are of primary importance in order to secure that element of surprise which is necessary to deal with certain classes of criminals. The criminal has the advantage of selecting his *locus* where police protection is weakest. Colonel Allan, therefore, strongly emphasizes the importance of close cooperation between the public and the police, aided by a well distributed telephonic system and motor transport.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS

INSPECTION AT CHELSEA BARRACKS

Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Codrington, Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, inspected the two battalions of the regiment now stationed in London—the 1st and 3rd—at Chelsea Barracks yesterday morning.

Colonel C. P. Heywood, whose appointment as Director of Military Training in India was announced yesterday, was in command of the parade. This was formed up in quarter column with the band in the centre of the big barrack square. The 1st Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. C. Dawnay, was on the right, and the 3rd Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Loyd, on the left. The troops were in review order, a mass of vivid scarlet and black, white and gold, against the grey asphalt and the dun coloured barrack buildings.

The ceremony followed the customary course—the general salute, the inspection of the ranks, the march past in slow time, and then the quick march past to the lively strains of the "Coldstream March." Even among so critical an audience there were few who could find a fault in the way the movements were carried out.

The most impressive moments of all came before the arrival of Sir Alfred Codrington and after the final salute had sent a cloud of pipe-clay flying into the air when the rifle slings were slapped in the "present arms." These were when the four colours, with their escort of sergeants, were marched from a distant corner of the parade ground, troops and spectators standing motionless in silence; and again when the music ceased suddenly and amid a similar silence they moved off the ground.

Among the spectators, who included many old members and friends of the regiment, were:—

Lady Codrington, Field-Marshal Lord Plumer and Lady Plumer, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Lieutenant-General Sir Torquhil Matheson and Lady Elizabeth Matheson, Lady Rawlinson, Lord Churchill, Major-General Sir Cecil Pereira, Major-General C. J. C. Grant, Brigadier-General C. S. O. Monck, Brigadier-General J. C. Wray, Colonel the Hon. Sir George and Lady Mary Crichton, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Windsor Clive, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Wyld, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. O. Lane, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Mackenzie Rogan.

THE MALVERN HILLS

A GIFT OF LAND FOR PRESERVATION

The Malvern Hills Conservancy Board has forwarded to Mr. Allan H. Bright, of Barton Court, Colwall, Herefordshire, and a former M.P., the following resolution:—

"The Malvern Hills Conservators tender their warmest thanks to you for your generous gift of some 28 acres of hill land which forms a magnificent slope on the highest peak of the Malvern Hills, namely, the Worcestershire Beacon. This kindly action to protect this area from quarrying, and to leave the hills in a natural and beautiful form, is deeply appreciated by the Conservators, is a practical encouragement to them in their work for the preservation of the hills, and forms a valuable addition to the 1,400 acres they have already secured from desecration. The Conservators hope that your example may be followed by others."

FOREIGNERS' IDENTITY CARDS IN FRANCE

The Foreign Office makes the following announcement:—

In August, 1926, the fee for identity cards issued to foreigners in France was raised from 100f. to 375f. In March, 1927, the fee was reduced again to 100f. In August, 1929, a law was promulgated giving retroactive effect to this reduction as from August, 1926, but a subsequent decree laid down that all claims for a refund of the difference from foreigners not resident in France were barred. Another decree, dated June 18, has now been issued authorizing repayment to foreigners resident outside France and defining the conditions under which repayment will be made. Claims should be submitted before August 31 next, and British claimants are, therefore, advised to obtain particulars from the French Consulate-General in London without delay.

EXPLOSION AT SOUTHEND

ALLEGED PLOT TO FIRE PLEASURE BOAT

The four men charged in connexion with the explosion in the motor pleasure boat Britannia shortly after midnight of July 1 appeared on remand before the Southend magistrates yesterday. One of them, WILLIAM ROBINSON, 26, a waterman, employed on board the Prince of Wales pleasure boat, which lay next to the Britannia off the Marine Parade, who was charged with committing malicious damage, was discharged yesterday and gave evidence against the remaining three defendants. These were ALBERT EDWARD JAMES BRAND, company secretary, and captain of the Prince of Wales, WILLIAM HERBERT WILSON, chief engineer, and EDWARD ERNEST FREDERICK DENNIS, a waterman. They were arrested last Sunday, and were charged with attempting to set fire to the Britannia, and with conspiring with Robinson to set fire to the vessel.

Mr. G. R. Paling appeared for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. Dunman Edwards for Brand and Wilson; Mr. R. Thurlow Baker for the owners of the Prince of Wales; and Mr. W. Gipps-Kent for Dennis.

Before opening the case Mr. Paling applied for the discharge of Robinson, and Robinson went to the witnesses' room.

Mr. Paling said that the Britannia and Prince of Wales were pleasure boats which lay side by side off Southend beach. For years the owners had had a working agreement by which they pooled the daily takings and shared them. When the Corporation moved the Britannia's berth the owners of the Prince of Wales considered they were taking more than the Britannia, and they terminated the agreement at Whitsun. There was further friction between the crews over the working of wireless sets on board. The Britannia's takings increased. On June 30, the day before the explosion, the Britannia advertised a trip at 1s., while the Prince of Wales advertised the same trip at 1s. 6d. This annoyed the Prince of Wales crew and high words passed.

At 12.30 the following morning a police inspector on the Marine Parade heard a terrific explosion and saw sparks flying from the Britannia. With the help of two men he succeeded in checking the fire which had broken out on board. The hose of the fire extinguisher had been cut, and £800 damage was done to the boat, but it was only by chance that the whole ship costing £14,000 had not been lost. Experts decided that a mixture of paraffin, petrol, and air had exploded between the sides of the ship and the inner casing.

STATEMENT TO POLICE

On the evening of July 2 Detective-inspector Wiffen saw Robinson at Walham Green police station. He at first denied all knowledge of the offence, but on July 5 he made a lengthy statement, in which he said that on June 26 Dennis suggested to him that they should burn the Britannia, and that Brand and Wilson were in the conspiracy. On June 29 Robinson overheard Wilson say to Brand, "What about doing her propeller in?" Brand said, "That won't put her out of action long enough." Wilson said another way was to put some seaweed in the discharge pipe.

On June 30, Robinson went on, Wilson said to Brand, "Look at the Britannia for the last time." At 11.30 that night Robinson met Dennis by arrangement on the sea front. They took off their shoes and stockings and crept across the mud to the Prince of Wales. They took two half-gallon tins of petrol and paraffin. They poured the mixture down the fore ventilators and tried to light a piece of rag, but failed. Then while Robinson was holding the top of one of the ventilators Dennis dropped a lighted match down it. There was a terrific explosion, and Robinson was blown off the boat on to the mud. He discovered that he was almost blind, and Dennis, who was unhurt, took him home, where he bathed his eyes. Robinson's wife fetched Brand, who arrived early in the morning and gave Robinson £5 to go to relatives in London.

At Brand's instigation he told his relatives the story of a gas explosion. Brand and Wilson were the ringleaders, the statement added. Wilson called on Robinson and said he should not want for money.

Robinson gave evidence, and said that Dennis told him, "I don't want you to do anything except watch." After the explosion Dennis caught hold of him and said, "Will you do one thing for me—swear an allegiance you will tell nobody?" The witness replied "Yes." Dennis led him home by a round-about route. When his wife called Brand round next morning he said, "I wish you had never done it. You are in a fine state." Robinson said, "Yes, I done the less and got the worst." Robinson said that the statement he made concerning the gas stove explosion was totally untrue.

When Mr. Edwards asked Robinson if he had been told he would be let off lightly if he told the truth, Mr. Paling objected.

Mr. Edwards.—Here is a man who has turned King's evidence. He is a liar. I say he is still a liar.

Mr. W. Gipps-Kent, for Dennis, suggested that the whole of Robinson's evidence with regard to Dennis was a tissue of lies.

In answer to Mr. Paling, Robinson said that a fortnight before the explosion Dennis told him that something was going to happen to the Britannia before August.

The defendants were remanded, each on bail of £200, until August 8.

RATIONALIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

"CONSUMERS OVER-STOCKED"

Mr. William H. Lough, president of Trade-Ways, Inc., New York, was yesterday the guest at luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in London at the Hotel Metropole. Mr. F. E. POWELL presided.

Mr. LOUGH, in an address on the benefits and dangers of rationalization, said the word ought to be broad enough to include all efforts for the betering of the processes in merchandise. What had to be faced was the result of a period of intense production. In the U.S.A. there was in operation a movement which had for its object the combating of the wastage of distribution. It was found that there were too many salesmen and too many shops for all to make a living. There was an over-stimulus of production, until they had pushed the consumer beyond his actual capacity to buy. The consumer, in fact, was over-stocked and there had to be a wait for a period before the wheels of merchandise could go on again. The market had been temporarily exhausted. Against these difficulties there had been obtained two outstanding benefits—namely, a universal freedom of opportunity and an introduction of new goods and methods of distribution. The great effect of rationalization had been the introduction of better organization combined with a better standard of management.

DEFAULTING SOLICITORS

BILL TO ESTABLISH RELIEF FUND FOR SUFFERERS

A "Relief Fund" for the assistance of those who suffer through the misconduct of solicitors is proposed by the Bill to amend the Solicitors Acts presented by Sir Dennis Herbert (Watford, U.), the text of which was issued yesterday.

The fund, which is to be established by the Law Society with money set apart from its income, is for the purpose of "making such grants as may be deemed necessary or desirable to relieve persons who may suffer hardship as a result of the defaults of any solicitor."

Power is provided by the Bill for the infliction on a solicitor guilty of professional misconduct of a fine not exceeding £100, such fine to go to the Relief Fund. It is also provided that all solicitors shall become members of the Law Society.

The Bill has the support of Mr. Stuart Bevan, Dr. Burgin, Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, Mr. Edward Grenfell, Sir Donald Maclean, Major Milner, Major Nathan, and Mr. George Oliver.

MOTOR-COACH DRIVER ACQUITTED

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Branson, EDWARD VINCENT WALL, 24, motor driver, on bail, was found *Not Guilty* on an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Frank George Stanley and with, having charge of a motor-coach, causing bodily harm to Julia Melson, and he was discharged. Mr. Percival Clarke and Mr. Garth Moore appeared for the prosecution; Mr. John Horridge defended. The charges arose out of a collision at Buckhurst Hill on the night of June 14 between a motor-cycle which Stanley, a youth of 19, was driving, and a motor-coach, of which the defendant was the driver. Stanley died almost instantaneously. Miss Melson, who was riding pillion on the motor-cycle, was injured, and it was stated that she was still in hospital. The defendant pleaded "Not Guilty," and gave evidence denying any negligence on his part. The jury, without leaving the box, immediately *Acquitted* him.

EIGHT LOOMS TO A WEAVER

A JOINT CONFERENCE EXPECTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JULY 17

The application of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, that the system of running eight looms to a weaver, which has been the subject of agreed experiments in Burnley for a considerable period, should be extended to all districts in the county, will come up for discussion at a meeting of the general council of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association in Manchester on Saturday.

Some months ago the general council passed a resolution against entering into any agreement with the employers on this system, and asking that the Burnley experiment should be discontinued. Since then the report of the Government Committee of Inquiry has been issued, and the view has been expressed by Mr. A. Naesmith, the amalgamation secretary, in a letter to the Manufacturers' Association, that "it would be far better for discussions on mechanical, industrial, or economic changes to take place in the light of the recommendations that are probably in the report. It is considered likely that Saturday's meeting will result in a joint conference between representatives of the two organizations, at which the whole problem will be considered.

Discussing the matter yesterday, Mr. T. Ashurst, secretary of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, said:—"The system of running more looms to a weaver can only be adopted on certain fabrics. These are the fabrics on which we are subjected to the most severe competition. We have lost a lot of trade, and to bring that trade back, or even to retain what we have, means that we shall have to adopt fresh methods. The weavers talk about the displacement of labour. This system, unfortunately, is going to bring about some displacement of skilled labour, but in place of that skilled labour a certain amount of unskilled labour will be required to do the necessary additional labouring work. It does not seem to me therefore that there is going to be a big diminution in numbers, but rather that fewer skilled workers will be employed and that the work which is not skilled will in future have to be performed by unskilled labour and paid for as such.

"A skilled worker will actually be receiving a fairly substantial advance on to-day's wage. Any outside critic of the industry would blame us if we continued the old system of employing skilled labour on unskilled work simply because the reservoir of employees was large. The operatives themselves have said that if we returned to anything like good trade we should not have sufficient workpeople to run the looms, so that the institution of more looms per weaver is forestalling any difficulties there might be in that direction. Summed up it means that we are endeavouring to work out a system for the scientific use of the operatives in different categories."

RAILWAY CONCESSION

CHEAP RATES FOR BICYCLES AND PERAMBULATORS

A further concession by British railways to cyclists and ramblers is announced. The mileage limit of 30 miles on the outward journey by railway, which formerly applied to bicycles and tricycles, children's mail-carts, perambulators, invalid chairs, and bath chairs (accompanying passengers) in connexion with the issue of return tickets at single rate, has now been extended to 60 miles. The tickets are at owner's risk and are available on the day of issue or during the week-end from Friday to Tuesday. The extended radius of these tickets will enable cyclists, ramblers, and others to go farther afield in their exploration of the countryside.

Bicycles and tricycles, children's mail-carts, and perambulators accompanying passengers holding advertised walking tour tickets available out to one station and return from another are now also charged at the single rate for the double journey at owner's risk. These arrangements do not apply on the Metropolitan District lines.

DISTRESS IN THE COALFIELDS

PLEA FOR NEW FUND IN COMING WINTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JULY 17

The Lord Mayor of Cardiff (Alderman William Charles) presided at a luncheon in Cardiff to-day to signalize the closing of the work of the Coalfields Distress Fund. He was supported by Sir Charles Batho—who was Lord Mayor of London when the Fund was instituted two years ago—Alderman A. J. Howell and Sir William Williams (ex-Lord Mayors of Cardiff, and ex-chairmen of the South Wales divisional committee), Mr. Noel Curtis Bennett (secretary of the Central Committee), and others associated in the administration of the Fund in the South Wales coalfield.

The following message from the Prince of Wales was read by the Lord Mayor:—

"I am glad to hear that representatives of the voluntary workers for the Coalfields Distress Fund in South Wales are being entertained by you in Cardiff to-morrow. As Patron of the Fund I have kept myself informed of its progress and achievements, and have been deeply impressed by the spirit of loyalty and cooperation animating all sections of the community. I am glad to have this opportunity of sending my sincere thanks and appreciation to all the voluntary workers in your area without whose wholehearted assistance the successful administration of this great Fund would have been impossible.—EDWARD P."

It was decided to send the following reply to his Royal Highness:—"South Wales divisional committee of Coalfields Distress Fund and representatives of local committees in area assembled at luncheon at City Hall to-day, desire me to express our heartfelt gratitude to your Royal Highness for the gracious message of appreciation of services rendered by workers for Fund in South Wales.—CHARLES, Lord Mayor."

The Lord Mayor also read a message from the Lord Mayor of London expressing regret at his inability to be present.

INCREASED UNEMPLOYMENT

ALDERMAN A. J. HOWELL proposed the toast of "The Central Joint Committee." The total of £1,742,000 had been subscribed to the Fund by the public and through the Government grant, and over £800,000 had been placed at the disposal of the South Wales Divisional Committee for the alleviation of distress in the coalfield. They were very grateful to the public and to the Government, and it would interest them to know that the cost of admmistration had been less than 1 per cent. Last March they had 80,000 unemployed miners in South Wales. To-day they had 92,000 out of work, and he was really concerned as to what was going to happen. He appealed to Sir Charles Batho to see what could be done in order to start another fund so as to alleviate the distress that was bound to arise in the coming winter.

SIR CHARLES BATHO, in responding, having described how the Fund was originated at the earnest desire of the King and Queen, said that nothing in his 20 years' experience as chairman of committees had given him such pleasure as to work in collaboration with other members of the Central Committee in trying to relieve the distress in the coalfields. Although many funds had been administered from the Mansion House, no fund had ever been administered with such little expense and with such good feeling on all sides. As to the future, it would not be fair on his part to commit others. Alderman Howell had made his appeal, and it would no doubt be duly recorded in the Press.

Mr. CURTIS BENNETT, in proposing "The Divisional Committee," said that he believed that the Fund and all it stood for had done more than anything else since the War to bring about a better understanding and a closer cooperation between all classes of the community. The men and women of South Wales had been, and were still, fighting difficult problems, and were fighting them with faith and courage.

The memorial to Lord Northcliffe, which is being erected in the forecourt of St. Dunstan-in-the-West, Fleet-street, will be unveiled by Lord Riddell on Thursday, October 2.

THE EFFECT OF DRINK ON WORKERS

SIR H. A. LAWRENCE'S INVESTIGATIONS

Evidence as to the result of his investigations into the effect of the consumption of liquor on industry was given to the Licensing Commission at Broadway-buildings, Westminster, yesterday, by General Sir Herbert A. Lawrence, chairman of Vickers Limited, and Vickers-Armstrongs Limited.

There did not seem to be, he said, any evidence that working time was now lost by workmen as the result of excessive drinking. Great improvement had taken place in this respect since the War. The restriction of hours in the morning had undoubtedly proved advantageous in this direction.

Mr. JAMES FITTON (a member of the Commission).—Do you not think that there is a tendency for publichouses to become more like cafés?—That is so, but my complaint is that the tendency is progressing too slowly. There are still too many of the old drinking shop type.

Sir Herbert Lawrence added that it was the general opinion that the present consumption of alcohol did not lessen a workman's energy or cause more frequent accidents. It was felt, however, that excessive drinking had a detrimental effect on accuracy. It was evident that in no case was greater efficiency attributable to the use of alcohol. The general view seemed to be that in work involving strenuous physical labour, such as in smelting shops and forges, beer for the men was necessary and was not harmful.

SIR JOHN PEDDER.—Would not a temperance drink have the same effect?—I do not think a temperance drink would have the same stimulating effect. The stimulating effect of beer is appreciable, though not large.

He added that there was a general unanimity of opinion that an improvement in publichouses and the replacement of existing drinking houses by licensed cafés would be greatly to the benefit of the working classes. Asked by SIR JOHN PEDDER whether "treating" was an evil which should be stopped, Sir Herbert Lawrence replied:—"I am against interfering with the liberty of men, especially when we are now getting a good class of men who want to, and do, live decently."

Mr. FRANK WHITBREAD (another member of the Commission) suggested that the point of view regarding publichouses had changed considerably since the War. In the old days a publichouse was looked upon as a place "which a man would step into when his wife was not looking."

The witness agreed.

When Mr. Joseph Wilson, a borough councillor of Sunderland, gave evidence, a number of glasses were displayed on the table. One had a ring round it about half an inch from the top, and Mr. Wilson suggested that this was the fairest container which could be used for beer. The glass ensured that the beer should come up to the line, allowing room above the line for the foam.

Dealing with measure frauds carried out by the use of unstamped glasses, Mr. Wilson referred to the "Lloyd George" measure for spirits and wines.

The CHAIRMAN (Lord Amulree).—What is that?—It is a measure which came in during the War.

Did Mr. Lloyd George have anything to do with it?—No. It came in at a time when Mr. Lloyd George was considered blameworthy for every mortal thing which was happening to us. (Laughter.)

"Prohibition would be an outrage on the British character and temperament," Mr. Wilson said. "The English barmaid is a lady and forms a real barrier in this country against prohibition. The Englishman is a decent drinker and traditionally respects women. The Scotsman is not so 'fine'—hence the well nigh total absence of barmaids in Scotland."

Mr. Charles A. Thompson, president of the York Commercial Travellers' Association, expressed the view that extended facilities should be given for persons away from their home to obtain alcoholic refreshment.

Mr. J. C. Meggitt, ex-chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, said he thought that Sunday opening of licensed houses in Wales was unnecessary and undesirable. There was no evidence of Sunday drunkenness on the part of visitors to South Wales.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

News in Brief

Corn harvesting has begun in Essex.

Prince George will preside at the festival dinner to be held at the Mansion House in aid of University College Hospital on Thursday, November 6.

Sir Francis Agar has been elected a representative of the Corporation of London on the Board of the Thames Conservancy, in place of Mr. H. Percy Monckton, resigned.

Miss Marjorie Cropper, a dispenser, of Bearton-avenue, Hitchin, Herts, was thrown while riding a horse at Preston, near Hitchin, on Wednesday. She died yesterday from her injuries.

The centenary of Belgian Independence will be celebrated on Monday next at 11.30 a.m., when a *Te Deum* will be sung in Westminster Cathedral in the presence of Cardinal Bourne. The Belgian Ambassador and the Lord Mayor will be present.

When taking five passengers for a trip in a speed boat on Wednesday evening, Raymond Irwin, son of the Ilfracombe harbour master, was washed overboard by waves. His second mate took control, and Irwin was rescued by a rowing boat.

The committee of the East India United Service Club, St. James's-square, has received and hung a large miniature of the late General Sir Dighton Probyn (1833-1924), which was bequeathed to the club by Miss Charlotte Knollys, who died last April 24 at the age of 95. Sir Dighton Probyn won the V.C. in the Mutiny, and long commanded "Probyn's Horse"—the 1st Sikh Irregular Cavalry. In his later years he was Comptroller of Queen Alexandra's Household.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The London County Council is calling for tenders for the construction of a concrete culvert, in connexion with the Deptford Pumping Station. (p. 4).

The South Indian Railway Company invites tenders for the supply of steel tires for locomotive engines and tenders; steel drawbars, &c., for wagons; and spare parts for loco engines. (p. 4).

Salaries of £400 to £1,000 are offered by a manufacturing firm to successful salesmen. (p. 3).

A Borough solicitor is required for Battersea. (p. 3).

The Warwick Pageant will be resumed to-day and to-morrow. (p. 12)

For the return of a gold chain bracelet, lost at the League of Remembrance Garden Party, a reward will be paid. (p. 1)

Inspectors, superintendents and agents are required by a progressive Life Office undertaking a national advertising campaign. (p. 3)

The University of Liverpool announces that the George Herdman Chair of Geology is vacant. (p. 3)

DEMAND FOR NATIONAL MARK BEEF

The Ministry of Agriculture state that their National Mark beef publicity campaign in London has met with striking success, and probably never before in the history of the Metropolis has there been such a steady demand for the highest quality beef as during the last four months.

For the month of June the average weekly sales of National Mark beef in London amounted to 4,645 sides, or, in terms of ½lb. portions, 3,000,000 portions. This was an increase of 1,000,000 portions on the January sales, and is more than double that for November last year.

The statement adds:—"An important feature of the sales of National Mark beef in London is that they are made to housewives in all districts of the Metropolis. In London National Mark beef is not regarded as a luxury for the well-to-do, but as the best way of spending money on meat for all classes of buyers. Housewives, as letters received by the Ministry clearly prove, are abundantly satisfied that a purchase of National Mark beef gives unvarying high quality, freshness, and appetizing flavour, combined with less shrinkage in cooking, and economy in carving the joint."

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You've nothing to learn. Just hold it! Just let it face the movie that's to be! There's Dad showing Molly how easy it is. Let it see Geoffrey and Brian diving from the dinghy. Let it see Joan riding on the haycart at the farm. Let it see the trawlers picking their way into the harbour with their catch, the air filled with the flurry and fury of gulls fighting for fish! Be quick, man! Dull winter's coming, and in the dark evenings you will see it all again. Just as it moved and as you lived on that glorious summer day. And then there's the miracle of colour movies too—Kodacolor—marvellous colour pictures in life's true colours.

¶ *You've finished when you've taken your films. We develop them and send them back by return.* CINÉ-KODAK PRICES FROM 15 GUINEAS

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NOTE—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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KEEPING A JOB—AND DOING IT

By CALLISTHENES

Keeping a job and doing it should be the same thing, but they are not.

There are many men who set out to get and keep a job who pay little attention to the question of doing it well.

The arts by which a man keeps a job without doing it are pretty well known, and most business men know of organisations that provide them with full scope. He studies personal flattery of his superiors. He will practise it by carrying out energetically their personal whims even if they are trivial, even if he knows them to be against the best interests of the firm. He will turn the main current of his endeavour towards ingratiation instead of efficiency. In every judgment he expresses he has his eye not on truth, but on what will please his superiors.

With this there usually goes activity in keeping rivals out of the way. The good work of his juniors if it is of such a quality as to suggest promotion is; as far as he can arrange it, kept from those in control or presented to them in such a light as to make promotion less likely.

Such men are the weeds and parasites of business, and like all weeds and parasites they flourish more in the sickly business than in the strong business, in the business passing from its prime to the decrepitude of age rather than in the one rising from youth to prime.

In a good business, one which is strong, efficient, progressive, only the man who does the job keeps it. The leaders of it are not to be deceived by any of the meretricious arts of ingratiation. They scorn any attempt to confuse flattery and loyalty. Being human and having risen to authority they will like their own way, but being trained business men they will know and value sound and disinterested judgment when they are offered it and will have the wisdom to accept it and be grateful for it even when it thwarts a fancy of their own.

In a good business, too (and we believe in these things we are describing the administration of our own Store), the man who obscured or misrepresented the merits of juniors would very soon be found out. Promotion there must be to fill the places at the top, and these promotions must preferably come from inside the Business. If a man is found none of whose juniors is ever reported as fit for promotion the heads of the business will soon begin to seek the special reason for this special barrenness.

Every man and woman in this Store knows that the way and the only way to keep a job in it is to do that job well. Every junior knows that the way to qualify for promotion is to work for it. Similarly the Store as a whole knows that the way to keep its place in public favour is to work for it efficiently, tirelessly, ambitiously.

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HYDE PARK CARILLON

The carillonneuse, Miss Norah Johnston, will give recitals on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park this week-end—to-morrow evening from 6 to 6.45, and on Sunday evening from 7 to 7.45. The *Daily Sketch* has also arranged that in the following week-end Professor Victor Van Geyseghem, of the Belgian National School of Carillon at Malines, will play two specially selected programmes.

"H.M.V." RECORDS OF PRESS CONFERENCE SPEECHES

"His Master's Voice" has just added to its lists records of several of the principal speeches delivered at the Imperial Press Conference in London. This achievement, the first of its kind, was rendered possible by placing the electrical recording van close to Grosvenor House in Park-lane, and the addresses were engraved on wax disks through the medium of microphones in the conference hall. The sole object was to present to each delegate a permanent souvenir of the great occasion, and the records, which are not for sale, are being sent to the home of every member of the Conference.

Entertainments

ART EXHIBITIONS

RUSSIAN ART

Consisting of icons, prints, and lacquer work the exhibition of "Russian Traditional Art" at the Godfrey Phillips Galleries, 43, Duke-street, St. James's, is of more than ordinary interest. Icons we have seen before, at the Victoria and Albert Museum and elsewhere, and the examples here—though they have the fascination of showing the Byzantine tradition of painting persisting through the centuries and responding to various influences from other parts of Europe—are probably not of outstanding excellence in a comparative estimate. Among the more attractive artistically are Nos. 15, 22, 37, 38, 43, 46, 48, and 51—the last, a long panel with 10 subjects, particularly so. But what makes the exhibition so interesting is the way one section of it links on to another, with the effect of a native tradition so deeply founded that it will survive the most radical changes in subject matter and intention.

The stencil prints and drawings are by Mr. P. J. Yukin, who is one of the most skilful of the restorers of icons now at work in Russia. His prints and drawings are—or appear to be—all copies in outline of existing icons, but they are so authentic in style of drawing that they might be taken for original compositions. Paradoxical as it may sound, it is more difficult for the modern artist to draw stiffly than fluently—if he is to give a plausible rendering of form—but Mr. Yukin seems to find no difficulty in this. He draws naturally like a Primitive. Better almost than the paintings themselves, his drawings bring out the allusions—as they might be called—to the personal modifications of the Byzantine style by such Italian artists as Duccio and Simone Martini, which make the whole subject of Russian icons interesting and baffling. You think in terms of the thirteenth century and are actually looking at works of the sixteenth and seventeenth. Nos. 56, 76, and 78, in particular, may be quoted.

But the surprise of the exhibition is the collection of contemporary lacquer boxes from the village of Palehi, near Moscow. These, we are told, are the work of icon painters and their pupils turned to secular production, and there is something irresistibly comic, recalling the saying about "what is bred in the bone," in the complete failure to suppress the tradition. For all their change of subject—fantasies, hunting and "folk" scenes—these paintings are as subversive as any icon could be. Of beautiful technical quality, they are in bright colours, with a delicate shading in gold line, on a black ground. As Mr. Roger Fry points out in his preface to the catalogue, they obviously derive from the Stroganov school of the seventeenth century, when a Byzantine revival was unconsciously modified by the Baroque feeling of the period, and to turn to the icon, No. 37, representing the "Resurrection" is to feel their remote ancestry. There are other reflections in them, Chinese and Persian, but everything is easily domesticated in the native style. Oddly enough, behind many of the subjects—"The Quarrel," for instance—one feels the ghost of Piero di Cosimo; and "Hylas and the Nymphs," with its mannered elegance, might be said to haunt the collection. Everything is quaintly stylized, and the steam tractor in "The Past and the Present Village" is drawn as it might be drawn on a *cassone*. These little works are a delight to the eye, and to the reflective mind they point the impossibility of killing tradition. The saying about "a nation's songs" is indeed true.

DRAWINGS

Always a sign of the approaching end of the season is a crop of drawings, and there are several exhibitions at the moment which, though they have no great pretensions, are worth a word or two of comment in the interest of people who live in small houses. At the Bloomsbury Gallery, 34, Bloomsbury-street, there are illustrative drawings in water-colour by Mr. Edward Ardizzone, who has a special turn for figure composition in strong—and generally side—lighting, so that the figures are brought into bold relief. What makes his work interesting is a power of simplification not often found in drawings of the kind—leading one to speculate upon the racial implications of his name. When it is said that his work is illustrative it is not meant that it is all designed for existing books, though drawings for "The Little White Bird," "The English Rogue," and "In a Glass Darkly" are included, but that it bears a direct reference to the events of life. It is not quite free from the implications of that quaint fallacy, common to both art and literature, that the frequenter of saloon bars is *per se* more worth while artistically than the frequenter of teashops and drawing-rooms, but the preference for the kind appears to be genuine, and it is certainly justified in such excellent compositions as "The Landlord's Dog," "Morning," and "Bed-Sit." There is a quality in Mr. Ardizzone's designs which may fairly be called classical.

Miss Nina Hamnett, who shows water-colours and drawings at Prince Vladimir Galitzine's Gallery, 20A, Berkeley-street, is remarkably free from artistic conventions, and every drawing by her looks as if the subject had dictated its own means of expression. Character rather than form is her inspiration, and she is at her best in sub-satirical interpretations of the social scene, as in "Café Paris," "The White Horse Tavern," and "Regent's Park." Though they do not contain figures, some water-colours of the Thames belong to the same order of inspiration, and therefore succeed. At the same gallery there are water-colours of Italy, Switzerland, and elsewhere by Mr. Paul Perks. There is some confusion in them between a descriptive and a constructive treatment of the subjects, but at their best, as in "Approaching Storm," "Lugano," and "Javanese Boy," they are very good, largely seen and broad and simple in statement.

PORTRAIT PAINTERS

Two portrait painters, Mr. Henrique Medina and Mrs. Leslie-Cotton, are at present exhibiting in different rooms at the New Burlington Galleries. Mr. Medina, who is a young Portuguese artist working in London, gives little evidence in his work that he is not an Englishman, and he is an exceedingly capable portrait painter on what for convenience may be described as academic lines. As is usual in this kind of work, where the smallest error of fact is at once evident and colour needs to be kept sternly within the modesty of Nature, artistic interest is in inverse ratio to degree of finish, and there is nothing in the exhibition so completely satisfying as the half-length of "My Brother" and the profile head of "The Composer Claudio Carneyro." These are admirable paintings of their kind, with the effect of having been swiftly executed in a single mood. The more completely worked out portraits suffer from some weakness of construction in the figures and too positive colour in the costumes, but they are lively and full of character in the heads. For interest of subject first place must be given to that of "His Excellency Benito Mussolini"; but "Her Highness Princess Orsini," in white, with a very effective disposition of the arms, "Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson," "Dr. F. Pember, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford," and "Miss Joyce Pilkington and 'Micky'" all give the impression of being good portraits. Two rapid sketches, of a girl beside a river and of a dancer as "Salome," excite the wish to see more of Mr. Medina's work in unspecified conditions.

Mrs. Leslie-Cotton, who is not exclusively a portrait painter, trusts everything to invention and a somewhat galvanic liveliness of expression. By far the best of her paintings is that of "Comtesse de la Morinière," a little girl in a "Velazquez" dress with two cockatoos, in which the colour relation of dress to curtain is carefully studied. The other pictures cover a wide range of subjects, from a modern "Adam and Eve" to a tragedy of "Bootlegging," with an emphasis upon the topical and the "chic," and most of them suffer badly from weakness of drawing. "Bullfight" is, in this respect, much above the level of the others, but it is essentially a subject for a small sketch.

TEAM CHESS AT HAMBURG

ICELAND'S WINS AGAINST GERMANY

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HAMBURG, JULY 17

There were a few eventful games yesterday in the Team Tournament, for Iceland, who had up till then scored just two points, won two games against Germany, who are one of the strongest teams in the tournament. Then Miss Menchik got into difficulties against Fraulein Hentschel, and lost in 40 moves, a result that pleased Hamburg very much, for the winner resides here.

A good number of the adjourned games were cleared off yesterday afternoon, so that, with the win in the fifth round, the British Empire team did well on the day. Sultan Khan seemed confident he could draw his game against K. Ruben, and T. H. Tylor had improved his position against D. Noteboom.

The following are the full scores of the fifth round :—

BRITISH EMPIRE		DENMARK	
Mir Sultan Khan	——	K. Ruben	——
F. D. Yates	1	E. Andersen	0
T. H. Tylor	½	A. Desler	½
W. Winter	1	T. E. Gemzoe	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	½
UNITED STATES		**LITHUANIA**	
I. Kashdan	1	S. Macht	0
J. A. Anderson	½	M. Scheinberg	½
F. J. Marshall	1	J. Vistanetzki	0
H. Steiner	1	L. Abramavicius	0
TOTAL	3½	TOTAL	½
HUNGARY		**LATVIA**	
G. Maroczy	1	F. Apscheneek	0
A. Takacs	½	V. Petrow	½
A. Steiner	——	M. Feigin	——
K. Havasi	1	A. Taube	0
TOTAL	2½	TOTAL	½
SWEDEN		**FINLAND**	
G. Staahlberg	1	R. Krogius	0
K. Berndtsson	1	T. Gauffin	0
G. Stoltz	1	H. Larsen	0
E. Lundin	½	I. Rahm	½
TOTAL	3½	TOTAL	½
POLAND		**RUMANIA**	
A. Rubinstein	——	A. Baratz	——
S. Tartakower	½	A. Tyroler	½
P. Makarczyk	½	S. Balogh	½
P. Frydmann	——	H. Taubmann	——
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	1
GERMANY		**ICELAND**	
C. Ahues	0	E. Glifer	1
C. Carls	1	A. Asgeirsson	0
K. Richter	0	E. Thorvaldsson	½
H. Wagner	——	J. Gudmundsson	——
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	2
FRANCE		**NORWAY**	
A. Alekhine	1	O. Hovind	0
A. Gromer	½	A. Krogdahl	½
L. Betheder	——	E. Halversen	——
M. Duchamp	——	O. M. Olsen	——
TOTAL	1½	TOTAL	½
HOLLAND		**SPAIN**	
H. Weenink	——	V. Marin	——
J. H. van den Bosch	1	D. Lafora	0
S. Landau	1	A. Ribera	0
W. A. Schelfhout	0	P. Soler	1
TOTAL	2	TOTAL	1
AUSTRIA		**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**	
H. Kmoch	1	L. Prokes	0
E. Eliskases	——	S. Flohr	——
J. Lokvenc	——	K. Treybal	——
H. Muller	——	A. Pokorny	——
TOTAL	1	TOTAL	——

The adjourned games ended as follows :—

THIRD ROUND.—Sir G. A. Thomas (British Empire) drew with S. Landau ; W. Winter drew with J. H. van den Bosch ; T. H. Tylor against D. Noteboom was again adjourned, so the British Empire has scored two to one for Holland ; H. Muller (Austria) beat T. E. Gemzoe, and J. Lokvenc (Austria) beat K. Ruben, making the score of that match Austria 3, Denmark 1 ; J. Fejfar (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Krogdahl, making the score of that match Czechoslovakia 3½, Norway ½ ; A. Tyroler (Rumania) drew with E. Giller, making the score Rumania 3½, Iceland ½ ; G. Stoltz (Sweden) beat M. Duchamp, and the other game was again adjourned, so Sweden are two to one against France ; C. Carls (Germany) drew with P. Soler, making the result Germany 2½, Spain 1½ ; D. Przepiorka (Poland) drew with M. Feigin, making the result Poland 2½, Latvia 1½ ; G. Maroczy (Hungary) beat J. Vistanetzki, making the result Hungary 4, Lithuania 0 ; I. Kashdan (United States) beat R. Krogius, making the result United States 4, Finland 0.

FOURTH ROUND.—F. D. Yates (British Empire) beat H. Muller, and W. Winter drew with S. R. Wolf, making the result British Empire 2½, Austria 1½ ; A. Taube (Latvia) beat J. Vistanetzki, making the result Latvia 3, Lithuania 1 ; C. Carls (Germany) drew with A. Gromer, and H. Wagner drew with L. Betheder, making the result Germany 3, France 1. D. Noteboom (Holland) beat S. Flohr, and one other game is still unfinished, but Holland have won against Czechoslovakia by three to none.

WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.—THIRD ROUND.—Fräulein Hentschel beat Miss Menchik; Mrs. Stevenson against Frau Beskow was adjourned. Frau Wulf-Kalmar had the bye.

PAPWORTH VILLAGE SETTLEMENT

PRINCE GEORGE'S VISIT

The following appeal on behalf of Papworth Village Settlement, which Prince George will visit next Wednesday, is made in a letter to the Press signed by Sir Humphry Rolleston, president ; Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, Lord Queenborough, Lord Henry Bentinck, and Lady Titchfield, vice-presidents ; and Sir Frederick Milner, chairman :—

For several years Papworth admitted men only, especially those who had contracted tuberculosis while on active service. More recently, however, it has begun to open its doors to another and very large class of persons who are not only in urgent need of help, but otherwise may be a positive menace to the community. Economic conditions now compel many women to work to earn a living, and probably the majority become children's nurses, teachers, and governesses—occupations necessitating close contact with the young. If attacked by tuberculosis, and if they realize what is the matter, which they often do not, they are placed in a serious dilemma. If they admit their condition, their livelihood is irretrievably gone ; if they do not, they are a menace to all with whom they come in contact. It is too much to expect these unfortunate women voluntarily to starve, and they are tempted to hope for the best and go on with their work without saying anything. The children under their care may therefore be in grave danger of infection. It is difficult to say how many children have died as the result of infection conveyed by tuberculous nurses, and it is disquieting to think of the wholesale manner in which a tuberculous cook may spread disease. The law of libel makes it impossible to warn the employers in such cases ; and, in any case, it is unpleasant to take away anyone's livelihood and offer nothing in its place.

Papworth is now doing all it can to admit such women, train them in new trades, and employ them permanently. On July 23 last year the Duchess of York opened the first women's hostel, which has been full ever since. There is an overwhelming demand for accommodation, but it is impossible to deal with more than a fraction of cases which, in the public interest, should be taken in and permanently employed at Papworth, where the spread of infection is prevented. There are many most pathetic, even tragic, instances, and Papworth should surely be placed in a position to come to their rescue.

Her Majesty the Queen honoured Papworth with a visit for the second time last September ; and she also made a more than generous contribution, which has been devoted to the assistance of this most necessary work for women. Is it too much to hope that your readers will follow her Majesty's example and so help to remove the spectre which is at this moment haunting the lives of many poor women ? We shall welcome donations at 10, Upper Woburn-place, London, W.C.1 ; and to our gratitude will be added the heartfelt thanks of those whom their help will enable us to save.

AN EVENING OF DANCING

An evening of dancing in aid of the Royal Free Hospital will be held to-night at 8.15 at the Rudolf Steiner Hall, Park-road, Clarence Gate. The performers will be students of the following schools :—Marie Rambert, Elsa Brunelleschi, and Mrs. Ripmans, and the programme will include operatic, character, classical, and musical comedy dancing. Miss Billie Mayer will appear. Tickets can be had from Mrs. Shorter, 24, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1, and at the hall. The programme has been arranged by the Princess Marie Louise Guild of Help of the Hospital.

CLOSING OF THE MANSION HOUSE

The General Purposes Committee of the City Corporation are recommending the complete closing of the Mansion House for 12 months in order that works to cost £45,825 may be undertaken. The proposal came before the Common Council yesterday, but was adjourned to a Special Court to be held on Wednesday, July 30.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HAMPSTEAD

TO OPEN CREWE HALL TO-MORROW

The Queen will visit Hampstead Garden Suburb to-morrow to open Crewe Hall. Her Majesty will be received by Lord Crewe, president and chairman of the Institute Council, and Mr. Harold Lacey, Principal of the Institute, who will conduct her to the platform.

Among the company on the platform will be :—

Dame Henrietta Barnett, Lord Lytton, Mr. C. S. Syrett (the hon. Treasurer of the Institute), Sir John and Lady Davies, Miss Ethel Hutchings (headmistress of the Henrietta Barnett School), and the chairmen of the Middlesex County Council and the local district councils.

A short religious service in which Bishop Perrin and the Rev. Major Scott will take part will be followed by the dedication of the building by the vicar, the Rev. E. D. Arundell. The Queen will then unlock the door of Crewe Hall and inspect the exhibition of students' work. After tea the Queen will be conducted to the Hall, where the children of the kindergarten department of the Henrietta Barnett School will give a performance of *Hiawatha*.

Crewe Hall is the largest of the contributions towards the institute scheme designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens. The first was Institute Hall, opened by Canon Barnett in 1909. In this hall the organized social life of the suburb was consolidated. Three years later Dr. Sophie Bryant undertook the formation of a school for children, which in 18 years has grown into the Henrietta Barnett School. In 1918 a public company was formed for the management of the Institute and Lord Crewe became the first president of the Governing Council. In 1923 an adequate stage for musical and dramatic societies was added to the Hall at a cost of £3,000. For the service of the children Queen Mary Hall was built at a cost of £14,000, and this was opened by the Queen in June, 1924.

With the opening of Queen Mary Hall two units had been completed, and when work had been started on the connecting range of buildings a truer understanding of the scheme became possible. The demands of the Henrietta Barnett School called into being the greatest of the steps toward the complete scheme, and when her Majesty opens Crewe Hall she will be placing at the disposal of the rising generation additional premises which have cost about £38,000. As it stands to-day the Institute has cost £63,000. This sum has been partly met by a grant of £25,000 from the Middlesex County Council, by a gift of £5,000 from Dame Henrietta Barnett, by £4,000 given anonymously, and by £2,289 received from various friends. A sum of £20,000 is wanted to make possible the further development of the Institute's plans. These include the laying-out of the wide grounds behind the Crewe Hall as a garden and the building of a fully equipped school of art.

ART PERIODICALS

TWO FAMOUS PAINTERS CONTRASTED

The article of most general artistic interest in the July *Burlington Magazine* is that by Dr. Lionello Venturi on a "Madonna by Masaccio," recently in New York. Reproducing it side by side with a "Madonna and Child" by Fra Angelico in the Pierpont Morgan collection, which is similar in composition, he brings out clearly the fundamental differences between the two painters, the one subordinating everything to the plastic effect, while the other inclined to a decorative grace. To give an idea of the range of the other articles in the number—Mr. Reginald A. Smith writes very learnedly on the recent exhibition of "Art in the Dark Ages" at the Burlington Fine Arts Club, and Messrs. J. A. Macintyre and H. Buckley very scientifically on "The Fading of Water-colour Pictures." Their conclusions are, briefly, that the life of a fugitive water-colour pigment can be prolonged to a much greater extent by drying the air in contact with it—for which practical directions are given—than by excluding ultra-violet from the light to which the pigment is exposed.

English glass, domestic and stained, takes a leading place in the *Connoisseur*, the former being discussed by Mr. W. A. Thorpe and the latter by Mr. F. Sydney Eden. Taking his example from the collection of Mr. T. Wiggins-Davies, Mr. Thorpe gives interesting information about the early manufacture of glass in England—flint glass being invented in 1676 by George Ravenscroft, a London merchant. The stained glass is in the form of heraldic panels, of the sixteenth century, at Ronaele Manor, Elkins Park, Philadelphia, and Mr. Eden's article is illustrated with some beautiful reproductions in colour. Those who have not already done so may be urged to visit the exhibition of English Medieval Art at the Victoria and Albert Museum, which is the subject of an article by Mr. Fred Roe, who says, justly, that its quality can be briefly summarized in the word superb. Lady Victoria Manners writes on the busts of Charles I. and Charles Louis, Count Palatine of the Rhine, at Arundel Castle.

True to its policy of keeping up to date, the *Studio* opens with a plentifully illustrated article on the Monza Exhibition of Industrial and Decorative Art. The British contribution there is described in terms of enthusiasm. "Modern Illustrated Books" are the subject of an appreciative article by Mr. Harold Child, who emphasizes the importance of unity, as between illustrations and typography, and gives some striking illustrations of how it has been achieved with difficult material. Mr. Huntley Carter writes on a new principle in play production in the Russian theatre of to-day—that of giving increased importance to the actor, who tended to be suppressed in the "Art of the Theatre" movement.

An article well worth reading is that on "New Life in Print," an exhaustive exposition of the principles of the new typography, by Herr Jan Tschichold, in *Commercial Art*. It is not necessary to agree with the writer to appreciate the logic and lucidity with which the principles are set forth. One principle is that of the abandonment of the medial axis in page composition, and another is the deliberate creation of an "unrestful" page. The one thing certain is that unless the new typography is really based on contemporary psychological needs, as well as on "objective visual law," it cannot be more than a passing fashion.

The *Architectural Review* opens with a sensible article by Mr. John Gloag on the relation of the artist to machine production, from which the following is worth quoting : "Machine-craft has come to stay, and unless the artist discards his prejudices and makes his peace with business—now rendered more flexible by the presence of young receptive minds in many board rooms—industrial and artistic initiative will pass for ever from this country." It is, however, also true that many business directors—including some of the youngest—are less quick than artists to grasp the principles of designing for the machine. They, rather than artists, are the people who hanker after the imitation of handicrafts.

GLOBE THEATRE

MISS MIRIAM ELIAS

In her sketches from Hebrew drama Miss Elias uses several languages—Hebrew, Yiddish, German, Russian, and Arabic—but her art is by no means universal in its appeal. Even with the help of an elaborately annotated programme, playgoers unfamiliar with the niceties of Jewish traditional beliefs will often be hard pressed to put a meaning to her actions. While she passes easily from one tongue to another, she seems always to be using a particular language of gestures which is alien to the English stage. Most of her sketches are partly recited and partly sung. The best of them appeared to be the scene from the first act of *The Dybuck*, in which the young Talmud pupil, exalted by his love for the beautiful Lia, turns from what seems to him the dryness of the Talmud to the forbidden study of the Kabbala. In the expression of the student's ecstasy and despair Miss Elias comes nearest to acting that is of universal significance. In "a fragment without words" she renders with delicate humour the attempts of a Talmud scholar to discover the proper intonation of a difficult passage, and she draws a neat contrast between old-fashioned and modern ways of reading a psalm.

For these and other sketches Miss Elias wears a small pointed beard, and then, changing her sex, she shows a young widow in whose imagination her husband still lives, with good dramatic effect. "What a good actor he would be," said Irving of Wenman, "if only he could forget to listen to his own voice." Listening to her own voice Miss Elias seems sometimes to forget that we have come to see as well as to hear her. The same fault emerges even more clearly in her singing of negro spirituals, which imply an intensity of feeling that she is far from showing.

NEW CAR MODELS

THE SILVER CROSSLEY

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The design of Crossley cars of late years has been sound, and the new model which is just announced is in response to the demand for a quality car at a moderate price. The Silver Crossley sells complete at £545, with a full capacity 5-seater saloon body and equipment which includes such fittings as electrically controlled dipping headlights, safety glass, and so forth.

The main design of the chassis is based on the 15.7 h.p. 6-cylinder Crossley, but the radiator is different in appearance. The latest Perrot Bendix four wheel brakes are fitted, and the 4-speed gearbox has a "silent third." The engine, with its bore and stroke of 65 and 100 mm., is just under 2 litres capacity. The valves are overhead, have double springs, and are worked by rockers and pushrods ; there is forced lubrication, and it is not difficult to alter valve clearance. The crankshaft runs in four bearings, has a vibration damper, and the pistons are aluminium. Timing is by chain, which can be altered from outside. There is an impeller combined with the fan for the water circulation and the ingoing mixture is heated. The springs are half-elliptical and the half-floating back axle gives gear accessibility.

As the engine in the Silver Crossley is very similar to the ordinary 15.7, it is presumably well-balanced and flexible without fuss, while being quiet. Modern Crossley models have that chassis and body finish which makes for individuality, the desire for which, especially among British motorists, does not seem to grow materially less with the production of cars on larger scales.

NEW AUSTIN SEVENS

The new Austin Seven models consist of coachbuilt and fabric saloons which each sell at £140, or with sliding sunshine roof at £5 more. There have been no radical changes in the chassis, but the bodies have been made more attractive to look at, and the bonnet and body of the coachbuilt saloon have been lengthened.

The larger coachwork is designed to allow four persons, up to 36st., to be carried comfortably. The front seats tip up to give access to the back seat through either door. All the seats have pneumatic upholstery and the backrest of the rear seat is fully sprung. The door windows are mechanically raised or lowered and the single-piece windscreen is sloped and has a locking device. There is safety glass throughout. The seating on the fabric saloon has been similarly devised and there are the same features mentioned above, including the pneumatic upholstery, which is in colour to harmonize with the fabric exterior colouring.

The Ford Motor Company announce several important improvements in their 30cwt. truck, and these include a new four-speed transmission, provision for a power take-off, twin rear wheels, and new front and rear axles. The provision for a power take-off for working power pumps, hydraulic tipping equipment, winches, and so forth is in the side of the gearbox, and will greatly increase the serviceability of the lorry. The new four-speed transmission is adapted for a wide range of power and speed, while larger front wheel brakes, giving greater safety, and a new spiral bevel gear of special design are other features of note. Twin rear wheels with low-pressure tires, interchangeable all round, can be had at a slight extra cost. The price of the truck remains unchanged.

STATE OF THE ROADS

ADVICE TO MOTORISTS

The following road information is extracted from the reports received by the Automobile Association :—

HOME COUNTIES.—The London-Colchester road is being widened at Mountnessing, Ingatestone, and Margaretting, while repairs are in hand at Colchester. Special caution should be exercised from Wanstead to Newbury Park Station. The London-Newmarket road is under repair at Harlow and in Newmarket. Repairs are also in progress on the Great North Road at Biggleswade Bridge, Brampton Hut, and Wittering. Care is required on the Oxford-Northleach-Cheltenham road between Witney, Barrington, and Northleach (widening), at Burford cross-roads, and between Witney and Eynsham (repairs). The London-Eastbourne road is under repair at Caterham, Croydon, between Purley and Kenley, at Willingdon, and through Moulsecombe.

EASTERN AREA.—Bridge reconstruction is taking place between Stuntney and Ely on the Newmarket-Ely road, and also on the King's Lynn-Wisbech road (A.A. loopway signs indicate a suitable alternative). The river bridge at Bawdeswell is still closed to all traffic, A.A. signs again being in position. The Ipswich-Sudbury-Haverhill road is under repair between Baythorne End and Haverhill and at Boxford and Hadleigh.

MIDLAND AREA.—Repairs are taking place on the Birmingham-Stony Stratford road at Willenhall Bridge, Thurlaston, Dunchurch Station, Cuttle Mill, and Fosters Booth, and on the Birmingham-Banbury road at Warmington Hill. Widening is in progress between Desborough and Market Harborough on the Leicester-Bedford road, and there is also bridge reconstruction four miles north of Kettering. Care should be exercised on the Stratford-on-Avon-Evesham road at Bidford-on-Avon, Cranhill, and Harvington owing to repairs.

WESTERN AREA.—The Gloucester-Chepstow road is being widened at Highnam Corner, Minsterworth, and Westbury-on-Severn, the alternative being *via* Monmouth. Care should be exercised at Long Hope and Huntley between Gloucester and Ross. Bridge widening is taking place at Venn, three miles west of Ilchester, and pipe-laying at South Petherton on the Shepton Mallet-Ilminster road, while there are repairs at White Luckington. The Taunton-Bampton road is being reconstructed between Preston and Milverton.

DEVON AND CORNWALL.—The Okehampton-Tavistock-Liskeard road is under repair half-width on Newbridge Hill, where care is necessary. Repairs are taking place 1¼ mile from Liskeard and widening at Scunner Villa and between Polbathic and Shëviock, on the Bodmin-Liskeard-Torpoint road.

FIRE BRIGADES' TOURNAMENT

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS AT BEXHILL

After their sports on Wednesday firemen in Camp at Bexhill for the National Fire Brigades Tournament resumed serious work yesterday, when a number of interesting competitions was held. Smart work on escapes and with hook ladders were special features, and the rescue of dummies from a tall building provided many thrills.

RESULTS

STEAMER TURNOUT COMPETITION.—1, "British Thomson-Houston," Blackheath, 33⅘sec. ; 2, "British Thomson-Houston," Willesden, 39 2-5sec. ; 3, Apsley Mills, 39 4-5sec.

DIXON MOTOR-PUMP ESCAPE AND HORSECART COMPETITION.—1, Bedford, 1min. 42sec. ; 2, Cape Hill, 1min. 43 2-5sec. ; 3, "British Thomson-Houston." Rugby, 1min. 52sec.

DEWAR STEAMER COMPETITION.—1, Cape Hill, 52sec. ; 2, "British Thomson-Houston," Blackheath, after a tie.

MOTOR-PUMP FIRST AID ESCAPE AND HOOK LADDER COMPETITION.—1, Cape Hill, 1min. 39 2-5sec. ; 2, Malvern, 1min. 33 1-5sec. ; 3, Apsley Mills, 1min. 39 4-5sec.

MOTOR-PUMP COMPETITION.—1, Croxley Mills, 37 4-5sec. ; 2, Morris Motors, 39 2-5sec. ; 3, Cape Hill, 40 2-5sec.

JUNIOR FOUR MEN AMBULANCE COMPETITION.—1, "British Thomson Houston," Blackheath, 88 per cent. ; 2, Fort Dunlop, 76 per cent. ; 3, Cape Hill, 75 per cent.

JUNIOR ONE-MAN AMBULANCE COMPETITION.—1, Letchworth, 94 per cent., 2 (tie), Croxley Mills and Fort Dunlop, 50 per cent.

ONE-MAN AMBULANCE COMPETITION.—1, Bourneville, 93 per cent. ; 2, Apsley Mills, 92 per cent., 3, Fort Dunlop, 76 per cent.

FOUR-MEN AMBULANCE COMPETITION.—1, Letchworth, 98 per cent. ; 2, Fort Dunlop, 90 per cent. ; 3 (tie), Apsley Mills and Bourneville, 85 per cent.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

There was a private view of the new premises of the Western Ophthalmic Hospital, in Marylebone-road, yesterday afternoon, when the chairman of the committee of management, Mr. T. D. Lawrence, and members of the honorary medical staff, Sir William Collins, Mr. J. Cole Marshall, Mr. A. Rugg-Gunn, Mr. R. Lindsay Rea, and Mr. T. C. Summers, the hon. secretary, Mr. H. W. Burleigh, and the matron, Miss Mary W. Springgay, showed representatives of the Press over the building.

It is a pleasant and homelike hospital, small and compact, and with all the latest modern equipment. It has a triple theatre with space for three patients to be operated on at the same time, an X-ray department, and a pathological laboratory. There are 10 private wards, and for these a covering charge of six guineas is made. There are three public wards —one for men, one for women, and one for children—and space for increasing the accommodation to 80 beds later.

OPERA

STRAND. TEMPLE BAR 2660.
CARL ROSA OPERA SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, at 8. TANNHAUSER.
Gladys Ancrum, Helen Ogilvie, William Boland, Hubert Dunkerley, Philip Bertram, Harry Metcalfe.
Conductor : ARTHUR HAMMOND.

THEATRES

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE SILENT WITNESS.
MARIE LOHR. MALCOLM KEEN.
The Old Bailey trial that is thrilling all London.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) At 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée & Philip Stuart. 202nd Performance.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem. Bar 5122.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., MON. & WED., 2.30.
In association with Willhut, Ltd., Famous Players Guild, Ltd., presents
THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. C. AUBREY SMITH.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. NIGEL BRUCE.

EVERYMAN. Hampstead 7224.
LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Mat., Sat., at 2.30.

GAIETY. (Tem. 6991.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
"THE LOVE RACE."
STANLEY LUPINO, LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT,

Imperial and Foreign News

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRAQ

TERMS OF TREATY

The text of the Treaty of Alliance between the United Kingdom and Iraq, signed at Baghdad on June 30, was issued last night as a White Paper [Cmd. 3627, price 2d. net].

The preamble states that, whereas the British Government have declared that they are prepared to support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932, whereas the mandatory responsibilities of Great Britain in respect of Iraq will automatically terminate upon the admission of Iraq to the League, and "whereas his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of Iraq consider that the relations which will subsist between them as independent sovereigns should be defined by the conclusion of a Treaty of Alliance and Amity," the two parties "have agreed to conclude a new Treaty for this purpose on terms of complete freedom, equality, and independence which will become operative upon the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations."

By the articles of the Treaty, which was signed by Sir Francis Humphrys High Commissioner in Iraq, and General Nuri Pasha, the Iraqi Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, it is declared:—

ARTICLE 1.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between his Britannic Majesty and his Majesty the King of Iraq. There shall be established between the High Contracting Parties a close alliance in consecration of their friendship, their cordial understanding and their good relations, and there shall be full and frank consultation between them in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes not to adopt in foreign countries an attitude which is inconsistent with the alliance or might create difficulties for the other party thereto.

ARTICLE 2.—Each High Contracting Party will be represented at the Court of the other High Contracting Party by a diplomatic representative duly accredited. (In Notes exchanged when the Treaty was signed it was announced that the British diplomatic representative is to have the status of an Ambassador; that his precedence over the representatives of other Powers shall extend to his successors; and that the Iraqi diplomatic representative in London shall be a Minister Plenipotentiary.)

ARTICLE 3.—Should any dispute between Iraq and a third State produce a situation which involves the risk of a rupture with that State, the High Contracting Parties will concert together with a view to the settlement of the said dispute by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations and of any other international obligations which may be applicable to the case.

ARTICLE 4.—Should, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3, either of the High Contracting Parties become engaged in war, the other High Contracting Party will, subject always to the provisions of Article 9 below, immediately come to his aid in the capacity of an ally. In the event of an imminent menace of war the High Contracting Parties will immediately concert together the necessary measures of defence. The aid of his Majesty the King of Iraq in the event of war or the imminent menace of war will consist in furnishing to his Britannic Majesty on Iraq territory all facilities and assistance in his power including the use of railways, rivers, ports, aerodromes and means of communication.

AIR BASES

ARTICLE 5.—It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that responsibility for the maintenance of internal order in Iraq and, subject to the provisions of Article 4 above, for the defence of Iraq from external aggression rests with his Majesty the King of Iraq. Nevertheless his Majesty the King of Iraq recognizes that the permanent maintenance and protection in all circumstances of the essential communications of his Britannic Majesty is in the common interest of the High Contracting Parties. For this purpose and in order to facilitate the discharge of the obligations of his Britannic Majesty under Article 4 above his Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to grant to his Britannic Majesty for the duration of the Alliance sites for air bases to be selected by his Britannic Majesty at or in the vicinity of Basra and for an air base to be selected by his Britannic Majesty to the west of the Euphrates. His Majesty the King of Iraq further authorizes his Britannic Majesty to maintain forces upon Iraq territory at the above localities in accordance with the provisions of the Annexure of this Treaty on the understanding that the presence of those forces shall not constitute in any manner an occupation and will in no way prejudice the sovereign rights of Iraq.

ARTICLE 6.—The Annexure hereto shall be regarded as an integral part of the present Treaty.

ARTICLE 7.—This Treaty shall replace the Treaties of Alliance signed at Baghdad on October 10, 1922, and on January 13, 1926, and the subsidiary agreements thereto, which shall cease to have effect upon the entry into force of this Treaty. It shall be executed in duplicate, in the English and Arabic languages, of which the former shall be regarded as the authoritative version.

ARTICLE 8.—The High Contracting Parties recognize that, upon the entry into force of this Treaty, all responsibilities devolving under the Treaties and Agreements referred to in Article 7 hereof upon his Britannic Majesty in respect of Iraq will, in so far as his Britannic Majesty is concerned, then automatically and completely come to an end, and that such responsibilities, in so far as they continue at all, will devolve upon his Majesty the King of Iraq alone.

It is also recognized that all responsibilities devolving upon his Britannic Majesty in respect of Iraq under any other international instrument, in so far as they continue at all, should similarly devolve upon his Majesty the King of Iraq alone, and the High Contracting Parties shall immediately take such steps as may be necessary to secure the transference to his Majesty the King of Iraq of these responsibilities.

ARTICLE 9.—Nothing in the present Treaty is intended to or shall in any way prejudice the rights and obligations which devolve, or may devolve, upon either of the High Contracting Parties under the Convenant of the League of Nations or the Treaty for the Renunciation of War signed at Paris on August 27, 1928.

ARTICLE 10.—Should any difference arise relative to the application or the interpretation of this Treaty and should the High Contracting Parties fail to settle such difference by direct negotiation, then it shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

ARTICLE 11.—This Treaty shall be ratified and ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible. Thereafter it shall come into force as soon as Iraq has been admitted to membership of the League of Nations.

The present Treaty shall remain in force for a period of 25 years from the date of its coming into force. At any time after 20 years from the date of the coming into force of this Treaty, the High Contracting Parties will, at the request of either of them, conclude a new Treaty which shall provide for the continued maintenance and protection in all circumstances of the essential communications of his Britannic Majesty. In case of disagreement in this matter the difference will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations.

THE ANNEXURE

The substance of the Annexure referred to in Articles 5 and 6 is as follows:—

The strength of the forces maintained in Iraq by his Britannic Majesty in accordance with the terms of Article 5 of this Treaty shall be determined by his Britannic Majesty from time to time after consultation with his Majesty the King of Iraq. His Britannic Majesty shall maintain forces at Hinaidi for a period of five years after the entry into force of this Treaty in order to enable his Majesty the King of Iraq to organize the necessary forces to replace them. By the expiration of that period the said forces of his Britannic Majesty shall have been withdrawn from Hinaidi. It shall be also open to his Britannic Majesty to maintain forces at Mosul for a maximum period of five years from the entry into force of this Treaty. Thereafter it shall be open to his Britannic Majesty to station his forces in the localities mentioned in Article 5 of this Treaty, and his Majesty the King of Iraq will grant to his Britannic Majesty for the duration of the alliance leases of the necessary sites for the accommodation of the forces of his Britannic Majesty in those localities.

His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to provide all possible facilities for the movement, training and maintenance of the forces referred to in the clause above and to accord to those forces the same facilities for the use of wireless telegraphy as those enjoyed by them at the date of the entry into force of the present Treaty.

His Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes to provide at the request and at the expense of his Britannic Majesty and upon such conditions as may be agreed special guards from his own forces for the protection of such air bases as may, in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, be occupied by the forces of his Britannic Majesty.

His Britannic Majesty undertakes to grant whenever they may be required by his Majesty the King of Iraq all possible facilities in the following matters, the cost of which will be met by his Majesty the King of Iraq:—

1. Naval, military and aeronautical instruction of Iraqi officers in the United Kingdom.
2. The provision of arms, ammunition, equipment, ships and aeroplanes of the latest available pattern for the forces of his Majesty the King of Iraq.
3. The provision of British naval, military and Air Force officers to serve in an advisory capacity with the forces of his Majesty the King of Iraq.

MILITARY INSTRUCTORS

In view of the desirability of identity in training and methods between the Iraq and British Armies, his Majesty the King of Iraq undertakes that, should he deem it necessary to have recourse to foreign military instructors, these shall be chosen from amongst British subjects. He further undertakes that any *personnel* of his forces that may be sent abroad for military training will be sent to military schools, colleges and training centres in the territories of his Britannic Majesty, provided that this shall not prevent him from sending to any other country such *personnel* as cannot be received in the said institutions and training centres. He further undertakes that the armament and essential equipment of his forces shall not differ in type from those of the forces of his Britannic Majesty.

His Majesty the King of Iraq agrees to afford, when requested, all possible facilities for the movement of the forces of his Britannic Majesty of all arms in transit across Iraq and for the transport and storage of all supplies and equipment that may be required by these forces during their passage across Iraq. These facilities shall cover the use of the roads, railways, waterways, ports and aerodromes of Iraq, and his Britannic Majesty's ships shall have general permission to visit the Shatt-al-Arab on the understanding that his Majesty the King of Iraq is given prior notification of visits to Iraq ports.

By an exchange of Notes it is placed on record that it has been agreed that "all outstanding financial questions, such as those relating to the Iraq Railways and the Port of Basra and those which it is necessary to settle for the purpose of the operation of the Treaty and of its Annexure, shall form the subject of a separate agreement which shall be concluded as soon as possible and which shall be deemed an integral part of the present Treaty and shall be ratified simultaneously therewith."

By other Notes exchanged the Iraq Government undertake that they will "normally engage British subjects when in need of the services of foreign officials." Such officials will be selected after consultation between the two Governments. This shall "not prejudice the freedom of the Iraq Government to engage non-British foreign officials for posts for which suitable British subjects are not available." Nothing in the Treaty shall "affect the validity of the contracts concluded and in existence between the Iraq Government and British officials."

The Iraq Government intend, "in view of their desire to improve the efficiency of their land and air forces, to ask for a British Advisory Military Mission, the numbers of which shall be decided before the Treaty comes into force and the conditions of service of which shall be similar to those of the existing Military Mission."

U.S. SENATOR AND INDIA

AN ASTONISHING RESOLUTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 17

The efforts of a few Indian Nationalists, who have been busy in Washington for some time past, bore fruit this morning in the shape of a resolution introduced into the Senate by Senator Blaine, of Wisconsin. The last paragraph of this long document sets forth "that as India is an original signatory of the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, the United States Senate instructs the State Department to use its best offices to insure a peaceful settlement of the Indian struggle, with no abridgment of the just rights of the people of India, who are seeking to emulate our own national independence."

There are nine introductory "whereases," in which can be found reference to the "ruthless" use of British armed forces and British censorship of neutral American dispatches, "wholesale massacres of peaceful Indian people by British police, soldiers, and auxiliary forces, the driving of armoured cars over the bodies of peaceful demonstrators, and the killing, maiming, and injuring of hundreds, the wiping out of villages and harvests by British aeroplanes, the revival of flogging, relics of the 'age of barbarism,' the refusal of medical aid to the maimed and the destruction of medicines, appliances, and hospitals, and, finally, the replacing of the 'rule of law by the rule of the sword and executive ordinances.'" The resolution, says that the Senate "deplores such acts of violence, infamy, and inhumanity, committed by one signatory of the Kellogg Pact against another signatory."

Senator Blaine, who is a kindly man, with such honesty as is possible when knowledge and experience are severely limited, has accepted without question the stories which the Indian Nationalists have told him and are telling wherever they can get a hearing. He was the only man who voted against the ratification of the Kellogg-Briand Pact, which, he thought, tied the future course of the United States to that of Great Britain. His present resolution will get some publicity, but it will not be approved.

S. AFRICA AND EMPIRE FREE TRADE

"AN IMPRACTICABLE IDEA"

FAURESMITH (ORANGE FREE STATE), July 17.—Mr. Havenga, Union Minister of Finance, who will accompany General Hertzog to the Imperial Conference, in the course of an address to his constituents here to-day said that he considered Empire Free Trade to be an impracticable idea.

He did not think many people in the Dominions were in favour of it, as it would put the industries they were building up at the mercy of the British manufacturer. The policy of the South African Government, he said, was that it was prepared to give tariff preference to some of Great Britain's manufactures, provided Great Britain extended a similar preference to South African products. But the stumbling block to this arrangement was that the British Government declined to impose taxes on foodstuffs and raw materials. The South African Government was prepared to negotiate for an agreement over a definite period, provided the infant industries of South Africa could feel that they could develop.—*Reuter.*

THE AUSTRALIAN BRIBERY ALLEGATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JULY 17

Mr. Justice Dethridge to-day reopened his inquiry into alleged attempts to bribe members of the Commonwealth Public Accounts Committee which investigated the claims of the broadcasting stations for compensation. After further evidence about theatre tickets for Parliamentarians, Mr. Justice Dethridge stated that he intended to report that the members of the Accounts Committee, excluding Mr. Green and Mr. Coleman, had satisfactorily disproved any suggestion of impropriety. If he had to report immediately he could not do more than state that the charges against Mr. Green and Mr. Coleman were not proven. Mr. Coleman's bank account was consistent with innocence. He hoped to receive a sworn statement from Mr. Coleman, who, in a declaration in London, had denied having received £500 or any other sum.

Further disorders have occurred in INDO-CHINA in connexion with the celebrations of July 14, the French national festival. Two engagements took place between police and revolutionaries near Tan-Thuan-Tay, and three men were killed.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S APPEAL

"WAY TO RECONCILIATION NEVER CLOSED"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JULY 17

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor, addressing the Legislative Council today, said that India was at the parting of the ways, and had to choose between law and order and murder and arson. The way to reconciliation was never closed, and the Government would be most ready and glad to respond to any tangible evidence of a change of intentions of those who had organized the civil disobedience movement. There could be no question, however, of negotiations with persons whose declared object was to make ordinary government impossible.

After referring to the responsibility of political agitators in causing intentional and unnecessary distress to the poorer classes, the Governor drew attention to the methods adopted to carry out a programme of destruction. He showed how passive resistance to the law soon changed to an active campaign of plundering and stealing property, which was initiated by raids on salt depôts, and had been followed by open looting of Government property. Valuable plantations and timber had been cut, and when uneducated agriculturists looted forest produce they regarded the act merely as a means of obtaining free valuable property for which they would have to pay under any system of government. In appealing to such methods the organizers were deliberately using anarchist weapons.

Other actions had been prompted by the sheer desire to destroy. Many innocent persons had been molested and attacked. As an example of the way in which the public moral had been undermined, the Governor said there had been 18 dacoities in the Kaira district among a lawless tribe who were pacified with much difficulty a few years ago. The same people who were knowingly letting loose such forces were also engaged in trying to seduce the police and troops from their duty.

After referring to an expected loss of revenue under most heads, the Governor said it had been necessary to sanction an increase of 2,400 men in the police. That increase had not exhausted the need, unless there were a speedy end to the movement. The total cost already involved was at the rate of about 20 lakhs [£150,000] annually.

The Governor concluded with an appeal for a substantial measure of agreement on the principles of a scheme which would secure the adherence of all parties and interests represented at the Round-Table Conference.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, July 17.—Speaking in the Legislative Assembly to-day on a motion on the Round-Table Conference and Mr. Gandhi's release, Sir George Rainy, Commerce Member, on behalf of the Government, said:—

When we are asked to take all the necessary steps to obtain the cooperation of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders at the Round-Table Conference, may one not fairly ask whether we have not taken the steps already? Was not his Excellency the Governor-General's declaration of November 1 last a reasonable and fair offer which any Indian could honourably accept? The establishment of the Round-Table Conference by his Majesty's Government was a fair offer, which, had it been accepted at the time in the generous spirit in which it was offered, would have altogether prevented the difficult and dangerous situation in which we are to-day.

If honourable members say to me: "But if the [civil disobedience] movement were discontinued and ceased to be a danger, what then would the Government do?" my reply is that I do not think we can reach a more satisfactory position or better spirit and more conciliatory atmosphere by discussing on a hypothetical basis, but I do not hesitate to say, as I said on Saturday, that if the movement were discontinued, a new situation would be created with which the Government would have to deal, and it is quite obvious that the policy of the Government of India, being what it is—that the Conference in London should be a success and should be carried on under the conditions best fitted to promote its success—it must be their desire to do what they reasonably can to restore normal conditions. I think I can speak for every one of my colleagues. We all of us feel the burden resting on us to do what we can to be conciliatory and to bring about a happier state of feeling, but all of us also cannot but feel resting on our shoulders the responsibility that the King's Government must be carried on, and that, whatever else we do, we cannot renounce the trust imposed upon the Government, because it is the Government.—*Reuter.*

EUROPEANS' ATTITUDE

COMMENT ON MR. TRAVERS'S LETTER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JULY 17

Referring to the letter of Mr. W. L. Travers, president of the European Association, in *The Times* of Wednesday, the *Statesman* says:—

The letter supplies evidence of how far Europeans in this country have advanced in their own attitude towards reform, and how little inclined they are to offer resistance to a further advance, provided, always, there are full safeguards for carrying on their legitimate business in the country. The letter may open some eyes at home.

While European opinion here is prepared to go beyond the Statutory Commission's Report, the newspaper points out that it would be a fatal assumption that it is prepared to turn the Round-Table Conference into a body for framing a Constitution. It says:—

The Round-Table Conference must remain a gathering of men seeking the greatest common measure of agreement. It follows that it would be a definite gain to have the Opposition parties at home represented on the Conference. Political stability is too precarious with a minority party in power for it to be left free for a future Government to repudiate proposals assented to by the representatives of the existing Government. From this it follows that when our Simla Correspondent says that there is nobody at home who does not believe that the November statement of the Viceroy was an error of judgment, he does not speak for Europeans in this country. They believe that the November policy must be carried out with due regard to the time which any country in the position of India must occupy in evolving a scheme of government that can be called Dominion status. Whatever obstruction to that development there may be, it will not come from them.

MADRAS MINISTERIALISTS' MANIFESTO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JULY 17

The Madras Ministerialists issued their election manifesto to-day. They denounce the civil disobedience movement as likely to lead to anarchy or to reaction and affirm their belief in constitutional methods and the goal of Dominion status at the earliest possible date, with adequate safeguards in some branches of the administration during the transition period, and express the view that in the Round-Table Conference lies the only hope of an immediate, honourable settlement of India's political problems.

Stress is laid in the manifesto on the abolition of caste and communal differences. "We desire," it says, "to break down the barriers between race and race and caste and caste, and we shall support a policy of the open door for all communities, especially the Untouchables, in the matter of schools, the provision and use of public roads, wells, offices, &c. We believe that unity can only be achieved by a recognition of the equal rights of the members of all communities to share in the benefits of publicly provided national services and the education of all persons in early childhood in common non-sectarian public institutions."

Suggestions from London that all parties in the British Parliament should be represented at the Round-Table Conference have dismayed Moderates. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, in a statement to the *Madras Mail*, declared that such a development would be a great setback.

EUROPEAN FEDERAL UNION

TEXT OF THE BRITISH REPLY

The reply of the British Government to the French Government's memorandum on the organization of a system of European Federal Union was officially issued last night as follows:—

1.—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have examined with profound interest the proposals for the organization of a system of European Federal Union made by the French Government in their memorandum of May 17. They are of opinion that proposals so important in their purpose and in their scope require careful and prolonged consideration. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom would furthermore feel it their duty to undertake that consideration in consultation with all his Majesty's Governments in the British Commonwealth.

2.—They are nevertheless desired to comply with the request of the French Government that they should send in their observations on the proposals put forward in the memorandum not later than July 15. They have accordingly decided to address this note to the French Government, but they wish it to be understood that the comments and suggestions which it contains are of a preliminary and tentative kind.

3.—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom understand from the memorandum that the fundamental purpose which the French Government have in view is to divert the attention of the peoples of Europe from the hostilities of the past and from the conflicts of interest between them which are sometimes alleged to exist, and to fix their attention instead upon the more important common interests which to-day they share. The French Government hope that by their proposals they may promote closer cooperation among the nations and Governments of Europe, and thus strengthen the safeguards against another European war.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT

4.—With this purpose his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are in the fullest sympathy. It is an axiom of his Majesty's Government's policy that the first of British interests is peace, and measures calculated to ensure peace will therefore secure their ready and warm support. They earnestly hope that the initiative of the French Government may bring about a better understanding by the European peoples of the common interests which they share, and may thus lead both to greater mutual confidence and trust among their Governments, and to a diminution of the obstacles to international trade and economic cooperation which now exist.

5.—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are also in agreement with the French Government in thinking that it is primarily in respect of economic relations that closer cooperation between the nations of Europe is urgently to be desired.

6.—They further agree that, if effective economic cooperation and concerted action are to be secured, it is essential that economic questions should be considered not one by one, nor in respect of isolated interests, but as a whole, and from the wider point of view of the general interests involved. Progress on such questions depends on the extent that Governments and public opinion in the various countries can be brought to realize the vital importance of their common interests and the advantages each will derive from measures of greater international solidarity. While, as the French Government recognize, the independence and national sovereignty of each country have to be respected, as well as the special ties affecting particular groups of nations, much can be done by political authorities to promote a wider outlook on economic questions, and, in so far as political action is directed to that object, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom agree to the proposal made in the memorandum for the association of economic and political authorities.

7.—In respect, however, of the methods proposed by the French Government for the realization of their purpose, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom feel more difficulty. They are not confident that mature examination will show that the establishment of new and independent international institutions is either necessary or desirable.

8.—If they have rightly understood the proposals contained in the memorandum, the French Government suggest the creation of a new European Conference and Executive Committee, and perhaps also of a new European secretariat. These bodies would in no way derive their authority from the Covenant or from Part XIII. of the Treaty of Versailles; they would in no way be controlled by the rules and safeguards which those instruments provide; they would be in no way organically connected with the League of Nations; they would only correlate their work with that of the organs of the League in so far as they decided by specific and spontaneous decisions to do so in any given case that might arise. Since the organs of the League have already begun work on virtually the whole of the programme of practical action which the memorandum puts forward, it is difficult to see how these new European institutions could operate without creating confusion, and perhaps also a rivalry, which, however little it might be intended or desired by the European Governments, could hardly fail to diminish both efficiency and the authority of the organs of the League.

BRITISH EMPIRE INTERESTS

9.—Apart from this very difficult problem of co-ordination, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom think it possible that an exclusive and independent European Union of the kind proposed might emphasize or create tendencies to inter-continental rivalries and hostilities which it is important in the general interest to diminish and avoid. It is in their view essential that the measures taken for closer European cooperation should not cause anxiety or resentment in any other continent. Unless this object is kept continually in view, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are satisfied that even wider interests, both of Europe and the world, may be seriously endangered. It will be plain to the French Government that in this connexion there are special considerations of which his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, must take account.

10.—Moreover, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are inclined to believe that the purpose which the French Government have in view can be effectively secured by so adapting the proposals put forward in the memorandum as to bring them fully within the framework of the League of Nations. They are impressed by the fact that the Warsaw Health Conference of 1922, and the reconstruction of Hungary and Austria—to name only a few of many examples that might be taken—were matters of European interest and concern, and yet were effectively dealt with by the existing machinery of the League. They are, therefore, convinced that it would be possible, perhaps by establishing European Committees of the Assembly, of the Council and of the technical organizations of the League, or perhaps in other ways, to create whatever machinery is required for promoting closer European cooperation without incurring the risks and difficulties which a system of new and independent institutions might involve.

11.—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom believe, however, that these are questions which can only be adequately dealt with in open discussion among the Governments concerned, after each Government has had time to examine fully and in all their aspects the proposals which have been made. Since, for the reasons above suggested, these proposals affect intimately not only the Governments of Europe, but the Governments of all the members of the League, his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom hope that the French Government may think it desirable that their memorandum should be placed upon the agenda of the next Assembly.

12.—His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom earnestly hope that these tentative comments and suggestions may meet with the approval of the French Government, and that by some such procedure as that above suggested, practical results of real value may be secured.

A SOVIET PROTEST TO FINLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JULY 17

The Soviet Government has sent to the Government of Finland a Note in which it protests against the expulsion across the Soviet border of "active members of the Finnish Labour movement." The Note expresses the hope that the Finnish Government will take steps to prevent the repetition of these occurrences, and to punish the officials responsible.

GERMAN EMERGENCY DECREES

MOTION FOR RESCISSION IN REICHSTAG

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 17

As was expected a motion to rescind the decrees embodying the Government's emergency revenue measures, which were signed by President von Hindenburg yesterday under the provisions of Article 48 of the Constitution, has been introduced in the Reichstag by the Socialists. Both the Socialists and the Communists have also brought in motions of "no confidence" in the Government.

The votes on these motions will, it is expected, be taken to-morrow or on Saturday. It still looks very likely that they will be rejected and that the Reichstag, after a strenuous two days' labour, culminating if necessary in an all-night sitting, will rise for the summer recess at the end of the week, having indirectly endorsed the Government's decree legislation.

But the Reichstag is not even to be allowed to enjoy for a few hours the feeling of relief which yesterday's decision brought after many weeks of chaos. The Nationalists are going to keep it on tenterhooks up to the last moment. Dark hints are emerging from their deliberations that they might support the Socialist motions unless after all they received, as the price of their favour, an acceptance of their demand for the dissolution of the coalition with the Socialists in Prussia or the vacant portfolio of Economic Affairs in the Reich Cabinet. They must be convinced by now that the first demand is no more likely of attainment to-day than it was the day before yesterday.

As for an extension of the Cabinet's parliamentary basis towards the Right, it is doubtful whether the Chancellor considers the time ripe for it. It is a step which would be more promising if the threatening secession of a further group of Moderates occurred. The Chancellor and the Finance Minister this evening met Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist leader, and Dr. Oberfohren, the leader of the Parliamentary group, to discuss the Nationalist proposals, which were found to be unacceptable.

Herr Dietrich, the Minister of Finance, obtained from the Budget Committee today a free hand to make further cuts in the Estimates amounting at least to 100,000,000m. [£5,000,000], which he had previously announced his determination to carry through.

THE QUEENSLAND MINES INQUIRY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRISBANE, JULY 17

The Government's legal advisers are considering the documentary evidence tendered at the Mungana Mines Inquiry with a view of deciding whether further proceedings are possible. Mr. Theodore is in Brisbane awaiting the decision.

*** The inquiry was held by ex-Justice Campbell, of Sydney, and in his findings he alleged that Mr. Theodore, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Goddard, and Mr. Reid were guilty of fraud and dishonesty in procuring the State of Queensland to purchase the Mungana Mines for £40,000. When the purchase was made Mr. Theodore and Mr. McCormack were both Ministers of the Crown in Queensland. Each had held the office of Premier of the State. Following upon the result of the inquiry, Mr. Theodore resigned his position as Commonwealth Treasurer.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TERCENTENARY

CELEBRATIONS AT BOSTON

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JULY 16

Massachusetts celebrated in Boston yesterday, with a military parade and pageantry, the tercentenary anniversary of the acceptance of a charter for the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

In the parade, besides soldiers of the regular army and sailors, were a detachment of sailors from the British cruiser Durban, companies of the Canadian Black Watch, and units of the "Yankee" Division of the American Expeditionary Force, led by their War-time commander, General Clarence Edwards. Afterwards there was a great meeting on Boston Common, attended by State and national officials, the former President, Mr. Coolidge, the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, and representatives of a number of American States and foreign Governments.

The speaker of the day was Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Warden of New College, Oxford.

In an address extolling the founders of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Mr. Fisher said they were not the first Puritans to set foot on American soil, but they were the first wave of a great tidal flood of immigration, which, continuing for a decade, established a solid block of English Puritans in natural surroundings "calculated to uproot everything that was weak and to strengthen everything that was fierce, strong, and tenacious in their character." However, it must not be imagined that Massachusetts was governed by principles which to-day could be recognized as reasonable and just. "They believed," he said, "in none of the cardinal doctrines of a tolerant and democratic age. They spurned democracy. They persecuted conscience. And seeing that the suffrage was confined to a minority of Church members, they taxed without consent. Yet, wherever the influence of New England penetrated, it carried with it three things: Congregationalism, town government, and the village school. On this triple foundation a great liberty-loving, self-improving, God-fearing, but fiercely competitive, society was ultimately raised."

"BRITISH WEEK" AT ANTWERP

VISIT OF SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, JULY 17

"British Week" at the International Maritime and Colonial Exhibition at Antwerp began to-day. The Second Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, commanded by Rear-Admiral M. R. Best, which is to represent Great Britain, arrived at Antwerp last night. The flagship, H.M.S. Hawkins, was the first alongside, at 7.30, and was followed at intervals of half an hour by the Norfolk, the York, and the Frobisher. Off Fort St. Marie the squadron fired a salute.

Major-General Caquot, representing the officer commanding at Antwerp, went on board the flagship, accompanied by Mr. Marriott, the British Vice-Consul, Mr. Newman, president of the British Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Reyntiens, British Commercial Attaché, and Mr. Ivan Thomas, of the British Legion in Antwerp. After greeting Admiral Best, General Caquot also welcomed Major Beaumont Nesbit and the two military bands, of the Irish Guards and Gordon Highlanders, which are to give concerts in Antwerp.

This morning Admiral Best, accompanied by the captains of the four ships and Mr. H. Tom, the British Consul-General at Antwerp, paid courtesy visits to the authorities and afterwards laid a wreath on the monument to the dead of Antwerp. Later the party visited the British Consulate, where they exchanged greetings with Lord Granville, the British Ambassador. This evening the Governor of the Province of Antwerp, Baron Holvoet, received the British officers at dinner. The dinner was followed by a ball.

Telegrams in Brief

Reuter's REYKJAVIK correspondent reports that the airship Graf Zeppelin flew over the town yesterday.

Mr. Frank Augustus Rolph has been chosen president of the Imperial Bank of CANADA in succession to the late Mr. Howland.

As a result of overstrain at the rehearsal for the Bayreuth Festival, Herr Siegfried Wagner had a nervous collapse at his home in BAYREUTH on Wednesday, and was taken to hospital.

According to a census taken in MEXICO in May the population of the country was then 16,404,030, an increase of 2,089,250, or 14.4 per cent., over the population shown by the census of 1921.

Prince Takamatsu, accompanied by the Japanese Ambassador to France, the Military Attaché, and two officers of the French General Staff, arrived at VERDUN yesterday to visit the surrounding battlefields.

A Soviet military mission now in ITALY has visited the armaments works at Spezia, where the officers were shown naval units, as well as field and anti-aircraft artillery, now under construction for Italy and foreign countries.

As the Australian Government is not supporting the Select Committee of the Senate which is investigating the Central Reserve Bank Bill, the members of the Committee will continue the inquiry at their own expense.

The PARIS branch of the National City Bank of New York has informed the police that Señor Laureano Carlos Villanueva, assistant manager of the branch, left his office on July 7, and has not yet returned to his duties.

M. Léon Daudet has been condemned to pay 50,000f. [£400] damages for libel to MM. Delange and Colombo, Controller-General and Divisional Commissioner respectively at the Sûreté Générale in PARIS. M. Daudet brought an action against these officials at the time of the death of his son, Philippe.

An account of the exploration, investigation, and settlement during the past 50 years of SOUTHERN BAFFIN ISLAND, which lies north of Hudson Bay, between the 60th and 80th parallels of North Latitude, has been issued by the Canadian Department of the Interior, North-West Territories and Yukon Branch.

To investigate the complaints of British settlers in VICTORIA, the Australian Government has appointed a Royal Commission composed of Mr. Justice Dethridge (chairman), Mr. C. McPherson, and Mr. W. McLeod, stock and station agents. The inquiry will be confined to the complaints of settlers who arrived in Victoria in 1922-23.

Severe monsoon weather has interfered with the search for Mr. Hook, the airman, who, injured and exhausted after a crash, had to be left behind in a BURMESE jungle by his companion, Mr. Matthews. The Deputy Commissioner of Prome thinks it is likely that Mr. Hook has been found by one of the search parties, but that news cannot be got through on account of the floods.

COMMUNIST OUTRAGES IN SOUTH CHINA

TOWN CAPTURED AND LOOTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, JULY 17

The revival of Communist activity in Kwangtung, near Swatow, has culminated in the capture and looting of Chaoping (30 miles north of Swatow), which was poorly defended, owing to the withdrawal of troops to Hunan. Important citizens were murdered, the records of the magistrates' Courts destroyed, and the prisoners released by the Reds, who are threatening a wide area on the East River.

The Kwangtung forces are going northward from Hunan to the help of the Nanking troops, but Canton is threatened with war from Kwangsi, where the "Ironsides" are reported to have reoccupied Kweilin and Liuchow. There is much military activity at Wuchow (on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border), where the Canton authorities are concentrating forces and are expecting Yunnanese forces to attack the "Ironsides."

Other Foreign News on following page

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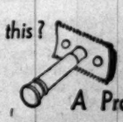

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PEACE MOVE IN INDIA

AN UNOFFICIAL MISSION

THE CONFERENCE

BRITISH PLANS CRITICIZED

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, JULY 17

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have received permission to interview Mr. Gandhi and the two Nehrus in gaol. The object of their mission is "to bring about the return of peaceful conditions in the country."

A letter addressed by them to the Viceroy makes it clear that they are going in a purely private capacity and neither as messengers from the Government nor as representatives of any particular party. It is too early to discuss their chances of success, but this is infinitely the most important move towards peace since the civil disobedience movement began. It may be regarded, first, as a spontaneous attempt to bring about at least an armistice; and, secondly, as the first-fruits of the appeal contained not only in the Viceroy's address to the Assembly, but in the resolutions passed at the different party meetings last Sunday, and in the speeches of Sir George Rainy, Sir Hugh Cocke, and Mr. Eric Studd in last week's debate.

The letter addressed to the Viceroy, jointly signed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, runs as follows:—

Dear Lord Irwin,

We would beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention to the political situation in the country, which, in our opinion, makes it imperative that some steps should be taken without any loss of time to restore normal conditions. We are alive to the dangers of the civil disobedience movement, with which neither of us has sympathized or been associated, but we feel that in a contest between people and Government which has involved the adoption of a policy of repression, and the consequent embitterment of popular feeling, the true and abiding interests of the country are apt to be sacrificed. We think that it is our duty to our country and Government that we should make an endeavour to ameliorate the present situation by discussing the question with some of the leaders of the movement in the hope and belief that we may be able to persuade them to help in the restoration of normal conditions.

If we have read your Excellency's speech aright, we think that, while your Excellency and your Government feel compelled to resist the civil disobedience movement, you are not less anxious to explore every possibility of finding an agreed solution of the constitutional problem. We need scarcely say that we believe that, with the cessation of the movement, there will be no occasion for the continuance on the part of the Government of the present policy and those emergency measures which have been passed by the Government to implement that policy.

We therefore approach your Excellency with the request that you may be pleased to permit us to interview Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, so that we may put our point of view before them, and urge them, in the interests of the country, to respond to our appeal to enable the big issue of Constitutional advance being solved in a calm atmosphere. We desire to make it plain that in going to them we shall be going on our own behalf, and that we do not profess to represent either the Government or any party in taking this step. If we fail in our attempt, the responsibility will be ours.

Should your Excellency be pleased to grant us permission to see these gentlemen in gaol, we shall request you to issue the necessary orders to the local Governments concerned to allow us the necessary facilities. We further request that, if the necessary permission be granted to us, we may be allowed to talk to them privately, without there being any officer of the Government present at our interview. We further submit that, in our opinion, it is desirable that we should see them at the earliest possible date.

VICEROY'S REPLY

The full text of the Viceroy's reply is as follows:—

Dear Mr. Jayakar,

I have received your letter of July 13, in which you and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru state your desire to do all in your power to bring about the return of peaceful conditions in the country, and ask permission to approach Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with this object.

I had occasion, in my address to the Legislature on July 9, to define the attitude of myself and my Government both to the civil disobedience movement and to the constitutional issues. We consider that the civil disobedience movement is doing unmixed harm to the cause of India, and many important communities, classes, and parties hold the same view. With their help, therefore, the Government must continue to oppose it by all the means in their power.

But you rightly recognize that we are not less anxious to see the achievement of a solution of the constitutional problem by agreement among all the interests concerned. It is evidently not possible for me to anticipate the proposals that will be made by the Government of India after they have had time to consider the Statutory Commission's Report, or by the Round-Table Conference, and still less the decisions of Parliament. But I made it plain in my speech that it remains my earnest desire, as it is that of my Government, and, I have no doubt, also that of his Majesty's Government, to do everything we can in our respective spheres to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of the management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility. What those matters may be, and what provision may best be made for them, will engage the attention of the Conference, but I have never believed that, with mutual confidence on both sides, it should be impossible to reach agreement.

If, therefore, you believe that by the action proposed you may be able to assist the restoration of normal conditions in the country, it would not be right for me or my Government to interpose any obstacles to your efforts. Nor do I think that those who have stood side by side with my Government in steadily opposing the civil disobedience movement, and whose cooperation I so much value, would wish me to do so. On hearing from you I will, accordingly, ask the local Governments concerned to issue the necessary instructions which will enable you to make your public-spirited attempt in the cause of peace in India.

"A DELICATE BUSINESS"

This interchange of letters leaves no shadow of misunderstanding as to the exact nature of the mission. First and foremost, Lord Irwin's reply makes clear that there can be no slackening of the efforts of the Government to fight the civil disobedience movement. Mr. Gandhi and the Nehrus may welcome the olive branch, but until that movement is definitely called off it will be impossible to talk of negotiations in the wider sense. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar are paying the visits, not as the result of anyone's suggestion, but on their own initiative, after having sought and obtained official permission.

I saw Mr. Jayakar before he left Simla this afternoon, but he was properly disinclined to discuss his plans. "I am going on an independent mission," he said; "but it is going to be a very delicate business. The less that is said in advance the better."

The Viceroy will receive several leaders of the different parties in the Assembly for the purpose of hearing their views on the situation. He ended his conversations with the Ruling Princes yesterday, and the last of the delegations left on the return journey to their various States to-day. I understand that it is probable that the size of the Indian States group at the Round-Table Conference is likely to be increased owing to the desire of certain Princes to be accompanied by their Ministers. The delegation will thus come under three heads—(1) States represented by their Rulers, accompanied by their chief Ministers; (2) States represented by their Rulers alone; and (3) States represented by their Ministers.

Unfortunately, all these new developments, which, each in its own way, would seem to encourage hope for peace in India and progress towards London, have come simultaneously with the arrival of a sudden wave of hostility to the Conference. The proposal to invite members of all parties in the British Parliament is strenuously attacked by members of all sections of the Opposition in the Assembly here. It is in vain that those who support the idea suggest that when the Conference renders its account to Parliament its case would be strengthened immeasurably if the cooperation of representatives of both sides of the House had already been obtained. It seems equally useless pointing out the immense range of interests, irrespective of parties, that will be the feature of the unwieldy Indian delegation. Opposition to the proposal is steadily growing, and already hard things are being said.

Those who attack the proposal give various reasons for their attitude. For instance, Mr. Jinnah (who, it will be remembered, spoke most strongly in favour of attending the Conference during last week's debate) told me this morning that, in his opinion, the suggestion would wreck the Conference. He said that the invitation extended by the Viceroy last year stated explicitly:—

His Majesty's Government would meet representatives both of British India and of the States for the purpose of seeking the greatest possible measure of agreement for the final proposals which it would later be the duty of his Majesty's Government to submit to Parliament.

Mr. Jinnah laid stress on the use of the term "his Majesty's Government" in each case, and added that it was no use dealing with any other body, especially if it included what he was pleased to call the "sworn enemies of India." His last word was that if the Labour Government invited the other parties, it would confess itself "unable to deliver the goods."

"LETTING INDIA DOWN"

Mr. Jayakar says the proposal "lets India down," and alters the whole idea of the Conference. Others content themselves with negative criticism, based on the fact that the parties of the Opposition were not represented at the Washington Conference, the London Naval Conference, the Irish settlement negotiations, the conference with the Egyptian Delegation, or similar meetings. It is unnecessary to include the charge, coming from the Bombay Liberal camp, to the effect that the suggestion is "an insult" to India.

The fact to be faced is that the first suggestion of the scheme has met with uncompromising hostility in almost every quarter. The plain truth is that the opposition is based entirely on political expediency. The Indian leaders think, rightly or wrongly, that they will get "a better deal" from Labour. If, by any chance, the Labour Government fell to-morrow, and the Conference were held by the Conservative Government, those same leaders would be the first to demand that the Opposition parties should take part.

Added to this there is nervousness as to the personal prejudices of various leaders, both Conservative and Liberal, whose regrettable indiscretions during the last few months have excused, even if they have not justified, Mr. Jinnah's sweeping accusation.

BRITISH DELEGATES TO CONFERENCE

CABINET'S ATTITUDE

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Though the final decision has not yet been taken by the Cabinet, there is a growing feeling of optimism in Parliamentary circles that representatives of the three political parties will be present at the Round-Table Conference, whether it is held in the autumn or next spring, as has been suggested in some quarters. The Prime Minister stated at question time yesterday that the conversations which had taken place during the past few days had probably had the effect of reducing the demand for a debate before the end of the present Session. This was taken to mean that the Prime Minister is prepared to meet the request of the Opposition that all parties shall be represented at the Conference, as he is well aware of the fact that a debate will certainly be asked for if it is only the Government which is to be represented.

There was a strong feeling after yesterday's disturbance in the House of Commons that no responsible member of the House is now likely to ask for a debate if the wishes of the Opposition are met, though it is suggested that some of the Left Wing members of the Labour Party may persist in their demand and create further scenes. But the Labour members as a body deprecated yesterday's hapennings, as they realized that they were bound to be magnified and distorted in India.

. Other Indian news on page 13.

DIRECTOR OF MILITARY TRAINING, INDIA

COL. HEYWOOD APPOINTED

The War Office announces that Colonel C. P. Heywood, C.M.G., D.S.O., has been appointed Director of Military Training, India, with effect from September next.

Colonel Cecil Percival Heywood will take up his new appointment from September 20, when Brigadier H. C. Jackson completes his tenure at Simla. Colonel Heywood has had a varied experience in the training of troops as adjutant of the 2nd Bn., Coldstream Guards, commander of the 3rd Guards Brigade, lieutenant-colonel in his regiment, with the Egyptian Army, and as chief staff officer of the Aldershot Command under General Sir Philip W. Chetwode, on whose staff he will be in India. He is a Staff College graduate and was brigade major, G.S.O. 2, and G.S.O. 1 in France, as well as holding the latter grading at the Cambridge Staff Course, in North Russia, and at the War Office. His active service before 1914 was in South Africa (seven clasps), on the Blue Nile, and in Southern Kordofan. He was seven times mentioned in the War. He is succeeded next month as officer commanding the Coldstream Guards and regimental district by Colonel J. E. Gibbs, an appointment already announced.

THE INVALIDS

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, who has been suffering from a chill at Kensington Palace, was stated last night to be very much better. There is no cause for anxiety, and no further bulletins will be issued.

The following bulletin concerning the condition of the Duke of Northumberland, who recently underwent an operation, was issued last night:—"The Duke has passed a very satisfactory day."

The condition of Sir Aston Webb was stated last night to be slightly improved.

U.S. SENATE AND TREATY

MEASURES AGAINST OBSTRUCTION

VOTE EXPECTED NEXT WEEK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JULY 17

The end of the "filibuster," which is being conducted by opponents of the London Naval Treaty is apparently in sight. Senator Watson, on behalf of the Republican majority, this morning asked for unanimous consent to the adoption of the rule of limited debate—10 minutes for each speaker on the Treaty itself and 10 minutes on each amendment—beginning next Tuesday. Senator Johnson, of California, immediately objected, whereupon Senator Watson, with a vague reference to the last resort in the hands of the majority, began openly to circulate a petition for the closure.

Sixteen names only are necessary to make the petition valid, and 35 have already signed. If the petition is duly presented, a vote must be taken, and two-thirds of those present must approve before there can be an application of the method of closure, which restricts each debater rigidly to one hour of speech. Senator Johnson dared Senator Watson hotly to come on. "Lay on, Macduff," he shouted, "and damned be he who first cries 'Hold, enough.'" But the mute with the bowstring is standing in the doorway, and the Opposition sees him. The country knows that what is going on is not debate, but obstruction; and there should be little criticism if drastic means are used to end it.

Incidentally Senator Johnson produced another reservation to-day, aimed at Article 18 of the Treaty. It would abrogate the provision under which the United States would be able to place in commission only 16 of its 18 8in.-gun cruisers during the life of the Treaty, leaving the seventeenth to the year 1937, and the eighteenth to the year 1938.

Nothing (says the reservation) in the said Article or the said Treaty shall be construed as requiring the United States to construct three cruisers at the times mentioned in the said Article; but the sixteenth unit, or the seventeenth unit, or the eighteenth unit of the cruisers referred to, or all of them, may be constructed at any time by the United States after the ratification of this Treaty.

The Senator from California is very resoundingly the voice of the Opposition, but the brain is Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, who has been away for a day or two. In his absence there is an unwillingness to accept one or other of the alternatives offered—limited debate or closure—but the choice must be made soon. It is now accepted as probable that the vote on the ratification of the Treaty will come not later than next Wednesday.

WEST INDIES SUGAR CRISIS

GOVERNMENT POLICY

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

On behalf of the Prime Minister, Lord Passfield, Secretary of State for the Colonies, yesterday received at the Colonial Office a deputation from the West Indies Parliamentary Committee, which includes members of all political parties. There were present:—Lord Burnham, chairman, and Mr. Hurd, M.P., secretary of the Committee; Mr. Ian Macpherson, M.P., Mr. Tinne, M.P., Mr. Macgowan, of Trinidad; Mr. Webber, of the British Guiana Legislature; Sir Edward Davson, Colonel Davson, and Sir Algernon Aspinall.

The deputation put forward the latest information as to the acute difficulties through which the sugar industry in the British Caribbean is passing and the menace to the health and educational services and the general social and economic life of some of the Colonies. They asked for specific assurances on two points:—(1) The operation of the Colonial Development Fund in its bearing on the industries of the Colonies; and (2) the means by which Government relief would be applied as necessity arose. They especially urged that the sugar industry, which was the mainstay of leading Colonies, should not be disabled by mere "doles," but that grants-in-aid to tide over a period of crisis should be used to maintain and not displace the existing economic and administrative life of the communities. The workers, they said, wanted work and wages and wished to get their money over the pay-table of their accustomed industry rather than from the Poor Law officer.

Lord Passfield, in the course of a sympathetic reply, explained in detail the policy of the Government. He undertook in communications with the Administrations in the various Colonies to clear away any misapprehensions, if they existed, as to the ways in which the Colonial Development Fund might legitimately be used to assist real development in the sugar and other industries. It would also be made clear that it was within the scope of Government policy to ease burdens for the sugar industry—such as, for instance, the export tax, which had been imposed by the Colonial Governments because of revenue necessities.

GERMAN PRESIDENT AND PRUSSIA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JULY 17

The Prussian Government having raised the ban on the Stahlhelm organization in the Rhineland and Westphalia, President von Hindenburg received the Prussian Premier, Herr Braun, and the Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, this morning, and agreed, after all, to include the Prussian areas concerned in his tour of the former Occupied Territories.

He will begin his tour on Saturday at Speyer, and on Tuesday will be present with Herr Braun and, presumably, the resuscitated local Stahlhelmers, at the celebrations at Coblenz.

STORE COMPANIES' MERGER

Details were announced yesterday of the scheme by which the businesses of the following companies will be amalgamated:—Home and Colonial Stores, Meadow Dairy Company, Maypole Dairy Company, Pearks Dairies, International Tea Company's Stores, and Lipton. If the scheme is brought to fruition the amalgamated businesses will be transferred to a new company, Allied Stores, Limited, which will ultimately have a nominal capital of £13,262,698. By means of the scheme all the businesses, which are similar in character, will be unified and centralized and useless competition will be removed.

Full details of the merger are given in our City columns and the proposals are discussed in City Notes.

A SCENE IN THE COMMONS

"THE RAPE OF THE MACE"

TWO SUSPENSIONS

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

Question time was absorbed to-day by a series of childish performances by members of the Socialist Left Wing. Trouble started when Mr. W. J. Brown thought that Mr. Clynes had declined to interfere with the sentencing by a bench of magistrates of a boy of eight years old to four strokes of the birch. He therefore caused an unnecessary scene by protesting against a "monstrous outrage"—which was only Mr. Clynes's perfectly correct answer that a Home Secretary had very limited powers to interfere with magisterial decisions, and no right to interfere without knowledge of the facts.

Hardly had this tumult died down when Mr. Brockway deliberately defied the Speaker by way of protest against the Prime Minister's decision not to have a debate on Indian affairs before the recess. Although Mr. MacDonald very courteously explained that recent events made a debate still more inadvisable, and repudiated strongly the suggestion that a settlement was hopeless, Mr. Brockway proceeded to make a speech, declaring his inability to keep silent while 5,000 Indians were in prison. His attitude—more ill-judged than unmannerly—was supported by a group of sympathisers, and when the Prime Minister was compelled to move his suspension a division was loudly challenged. The voting took its normal course—although many Socialists ostentatiously abstained from voting—until the tellers returned from the lobby.

MR. BECKETT'S CONDUCT

Mr. Beckett—one of the tellers for the malcontents—was observed to bend over his colleague, Mr. W. J. Brown, and whisper something which was greeted with a shake of the head. When the tellers lined up to advance to the table, Mr. Beckett struck a truculent attitude, failed to bow to the Speaker, and exclaimed, "I don't know what you think, Mr. Speaker, but it's a damned disgrace." He then seized the Mace from its bracket on the table, and scurried with it towards the doors. He reached the bar before the members seated on either side of the gangway realized what he was doing, but the crowd at the bar held him up until an attendant deprived him of the Mace, which was calmly brought back to the table by the Serjeant-at-Arms. Mr. Beckett meanwhile was lounging about the gangway, with his hands in his pockets, shouting insults at protesting members—many of the most bitter of whom belonged to his own party.

The Speaker, unhurried and unperturbed, called upon Mr. Brockway to withdraw, although the figures of the division had not been read out. Mr. Brockway, who had clearly been no party to the action of his undesired champion, complied without demur. The Speaker immediately named Mr. Beckett for disorderly conduct, although by this time the offender had been wise enough to leave the House. The Prime Minister, who clearly felt deeply the disgrace to his party, moved Mr. Beckett's suspension. It was thinly challenged, but the Speaker wisely exposed the weakness of the opponents of order by calling a division. They mustered two tellers (Mr. W. J. Brown and Mr. McGovern) and four sympathizers, whereas the vote for suspension rose to 324, many Socialists who had abstained on the first division seizing their chance to condemn bad manners.

"The Rape of the Mace" was not the only cause for excitement, for after the Prime Minister in the course of announcing business had firmly snubbed the rebels by declaring that Lord Hunsdon's name would remain on the Public Works Loan Board, Mr. W. J. Brown returned to his quarrel with the Home Secretary. He was quite out of order, as Mr. E. Brown pointed out and the Speaker admitted; but since the alternative was clearly more suspensions and further trouble on an issue arousing sentimental feelings, he was allowed to state his case in the guise of a point of order

The House then made rapid progress with the Report stage of the Finance Bill, under the conciliatory guidance of Mr. Snowden.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

The Lords meanwhile returned to the agenda of the Imperial Conference, upon a motion of Lord Elibank's designed to clear up ambiguities in yesterday's debate in the Commons. Lord Elibank wanted to know whether the policy of Empire free trade could or could not be discussed by the Conference, and suggested that the Conference might receive, on the proposal of the British Government, a deputation able to lay that policy before it. He also expressed a desire to amalgamate the two policies of tariffs and import boards.

Lord Ernle declared himself to be a supporter of both, because he foresaw the time when Canadian, American, and Argentine producers of food would combine to hold the British consumer at their mercy. Socialists, he declared, were only free traders until free trade had ruined British capitalists and induced nationalization.

The Duke of Montrose added further support to those who wished to protect British labour from dumped or sweated goods, quite apart from any effect which such protection might have in encouraging inter-Imperial trade. Lord Parmoor agreed with this general principle, but he and Lord Arnold both repeated that the Government warned the Conference in advance that they could not accept a tariff policy. If, in spite of that, the Dominions wished to raise the question, they could. Economic questions would be kept together on the agenda, and the schedule of them would be elastic. The suggestion of an outside deputation, though unusual, would be considered if more fully defined.

Lord Peel declared that the Government attitude completely tied the hands of the Conference, and Dominion statesmen need hardly waste time by attending it; whereupon Lord Passfield hastily asserted that it would be impolite to the Conference to assume that the British Government's attitude could not possibly be changed, however unlikely such a change might be, and, in fact, was. Lord Elibank said that was tantamount to the subject being ruled out, and he withdrew, under protest, his demand for papers.

GIFTS TO THE NATION

It was announced yesterday that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had received two gifts to the nation from two donors who wished to remain anonymous: one gift of £2,000 and the other of £200. On behalf of the Government, Mr. Snowden desires to express his thanks for these gifts and his appreciation of the generous spirit which inspired them.

FEDERATION OF EUROPE

REPLIES TO BRIAND MEMORANDUM

THE BRITISH VIEW

The text of the British Government's reply to M. Briand's proposals for a European Federal Union was issued last night and is published in full on the preceding page.

The British Government feels that proposals so important in their purpose and scope require careful and prolonged consideration in consultation with the other Governments in the British Commonwealth, and therefore wishes it to be understood that its comments and suggestions are of a preliminary and tentative kind. It expresses sympathy with the French Government's desire to promote closer cooperation among nations and thus strengthen the safeguards against another European war, and agrees with the French Government in thinking that it is primarily in respect of economic relations that closer cooperation between the European nations is to be desired.

With regard to the methods proposed for the realization of these objects the British Government feels more difficulty. It thinks that an exclusive and independent European union proposed might emphasize or create tendencies to intercontinental rivalries and hostilities which it is important in the general interest to diminish and avoid. It also points out that there are special considerations which the British Government, as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, must take into account.

Moreover, the British Government is inclined to the view that the purpose which the French Government has in view can be effectively secured by so adapting the proposals of the Memorandum as to bring them fully within the League of Nations.

REPLIES NEARLY COMPLETE

THE LEAGUE'S POSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 17

The British Ambassador, Lord Tyrrell, called at the Quai d'Orsay this afternoon and presented the reply of the British Government to M. Briand's memorandum on the proposal for a European Federated Union. The examination of the reply was begun at once, but so far no official comment is available.

The list of replies is now almost complete. Those from Czechoslovakia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Finland were received yesterday. Those of Hungary, Norway, Finland, Latvia, and Portugal were published to-day. It is announced that the reply of Bulgaria has been drawn up and will be dispatched during the week-end. The reply of Albania has been sent to the Albanian representative here for presentation. It is understood to be sympathetic to any form of federation that does not affect adversely the status and influence of the League of Nations, and it is almost alone in suggesting that economic considerations should take precedence.

The Belgian Ambassador delivered his Government's reply to-day. The Belgian Government agrees absolutely with the principle of a European federation. It considers that, to be successful, any attempt to achieve the object proposed by M. Briand must be made within the organization of the League. The Belgian Government agrees with M. Briand that political problems are the more important consideration, but considers that an economic agreement is essential to the success of any European federation. Such an agreement is not only a generous ideal, but is rendered necessary by circumstances.

The Finnish memorandum approaches the scheme in a constructive spirit and is full of proposals for its development. In common with other States, Finland would prefer to see the new organization kept well within the framework of the League of Nations, and considers that even those States not members of the League which did not join should at least be given the opportunity to cooperate as far as they may desire. It is not convinced of the desirability of a permanent political committee, and would prefer that the functions assigned to it should be exercised by the Foreign Minister of the State which is President for the year, acting, if necessary, with the Foreign Ministers of the other nations in a sort of council. It would like to see the Federated Union developed by an examination of the existing treaties of arbitration and conciliation with a view to their being brought into harmony, and it would add to the list of subjects demanding a common form of action the whole régime of registration and passports.

TREATY REVISION

The Hungarian reply approaches the question from its own special standpoint, as might be expected from the country which was proportionately the greatest sufferer from the War. It would like to see the Federated Union so organized as to remove all those inequalities which in their practical application hamper certain States in the exercise of their sovereign rights. It points out that there exist between certain States treaties contrary to the principle of the peaceful organization of Europe into a collective Union, and that these ought not to be carried over into a new Europe. While she quite understands that the proposed Conference would not be concerned with the revision of treaties, Hungary would not support a solution which rendered the revision of treaties impossible and perpetuated the situation created by them. It furthermore draws attention to the desirability of finding some method for the peaceful settlement of differences of a non-juridical nature. Finally, Hungary raises the question of the rights of minorities in a somewhat acute form by saying that unless this vital problem is satisfactorily solved, it will remain a most serious obstacle to the pacification of Europe and the success of the proposed Union.

The interest in Norway's reply lies in a certain aloofness and caution. It is suspicious of an elaborate organization, and thinks that at first a conference of the leading delegate of each country at the League Assembly would suffice, with power to convoke extraordinary conferences if necessary. However, it has no objection to the Permanent Committee. It considers that economic considerations are inextricably bound up with political considerations, but it would give the former precedence if only on account of the danger to peace likely to arise from the ever-increasing tendency towards higher tariff walls.

THE KING OF SPAIN

DEPARTURE FROM ENGLAND TO-DAY

The King of Spain, who leaves for Spain to-day, paid a farewell visit to the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday, when he had luncheon with their Majesties.

King Alfonso has chosen an unusual method for his homeward journey, as he will embark at Southampton in the Arlanza, which is sailing for South America, and will make a special call at Santander for the King to land.

The car in which the King of Spain, accompanied by the Marquess of Villa Vaega, was travelling from his hotel to Buckingham Palace yesterday was involved in a collision in Hyde Park, near Hyde Park Corner. The front of a two-seater car, driven by Mrs. Violet Webster, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, came into contact with the rear bumper of the car in which the King was travelling, and the glass panel behind the chauffeur was broken.

FOREIGNERS IN EGYPT

RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JULY 17

The events in Egypt are commented upon by the French Press in terms which, if they lack consistency, at least are not wanting in plainness. The attitude of the British Government in insisting upon the neutrality of its representatives in a dispute between two Egyptian interests is regarded as a sophism, and it is plainly asserted that in the eyes of France and probably of Continental peoples generally, the responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners in Egypt is one of which the British Government cannot divest itself by a mere declaration of neutrality.

The *Temps*, which discusses the question in a very caustic tone, says that it is the mistakes of Mr. MacDonald's Government which are the cause, in part at least, of the situation that has arisen in Egypt. It declares that it was not until events took a serious turn that the British Government judged it prudent to urge upon its representative at Cairo a policy of strict neutrality. "In any event there is one aspect of the question upon which Great Britain has not the right to maintain a strict neutrality; it is that of the effective protection of foreign lives and goods. That protection, which constituted one of the four reservations in the recognition of Egyptian independence in 1922, was officially assumed by Great Britain in virtue of a unilateral declaration which formally binds the British Government in respect of the Powers whose nationals reside or possess interests in the Nile Valley. It is all very well for Mr. MacDonald to hold the Cabinet of Cairo responsible for the protection of foreign lives and property in Egypt. It is in London that the Powers would have to demand explanations should their nationals in Egypt not be given effective and timely protection."

This attitude is reflected in several quarters. It is, however, noteworthy that for the most part they are those which in the normal course of events display the utmost sympathy for those elements in Egypt and India which render the task of the British Government the more difficult by endangering foreign lives and trade.

THE ELECTORAL LAW

RECEPTION OF MR. MAC DONALD'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 17

Mr. MacDonald's statement in Parliament yesterday that the British Government could be no party to an alteration in the Egyptian electoral law is variously interpreted by the supporters of the Government and of the Wafd. The latter consider the statement to be in their favour and expect the Government to resign, although they do not think there is any likelihood of this. The Cabinet is now drafting a reply to Mr. MacDonald, which will be submitted to the Residency this evening and issued to-morrow.

A manifesto was issued in Cairo to-day by the Grand Mufti, the Ulemas, and the Sheikhs urging Egyptians to obey authority, especially to the King, according to the precepts of the Koran. The manifesto said that people must not be led astray by instigators rebelling against the Government.

During a small demonstration in the Menshia quarter this evening a police officer fired his revolver and wounded two members of the crowd, one of whom was taken to hospital.

RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

A TREATY OF ALLIANCE

The text of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of Alliance was issued last night. The chief provisions of this treaty, which was signed at Baghdad on June 30, are:—

The treaty, which becomes operative when Iraq is admitted into the League of Nations—when the British mandatory responsibilities terminate—is concluded on "terms of complete freedom, equality, and independence."

There shall be "full and frank consultation" between the two countries on "all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests."

Should either country become engaged in war the other will come to his aid as an ally, the aid in the case of Iraq to consist in furnishing to his Britannic Majesty on Iraq territory all facilities and assistance, including the use of railways, rivers, ports, aerodromes, and means of communication.

Responsibility for the maintenance of order in Iraq and for defence against aggression rests with the King of Iraq, who, however, recognizes that the permanent maintenance and protection of the "essential communications of his Britannic Majesty" is "in the common interest" of both parties, and undertakes to grant sites for air bases at, or in the vicinity of, Basra, and to the west of the Euphrates. British forces are to be maintained at these localities, but their presence shall not constitute an occupation or prejudice the sovereign rights of Iraq.

British forces shall be maintained for five years at Hinaidi—in order to enable Iraq to organize the necessary forces to replace them—and also at Mosul.

The Treaty is to remain in force for 25 years.

Should foreign military instructors be necessary these shall be chosen from among British subjects. When there is need of the services of foreign officials Iraq will "normally" engage British subjects. Iraq intends to ask for a British Advisory Military Mission.

The full terms of the Treaty are given on page 13.

BELGIUM CENTENARY NUMBER

"THE TIMES TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

This week's issue of our *Trade and Engineering Supplement* is a special Belgium Centenary Number to which the King of the Belgians has contributed a short message, and for which M. Jaspar, the Prime Minister, M. Hymans, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Houtart, Minister of Finance, M. Heyman, Minister of Industry and Labour, and Dr. Frans van Cauwelaert, Burgomaster of Antwerp, have written special articles dealing with the national celebrations, Belgium's external policy, the national finances, social legislation in Belgium, and the Port of Antwerp.

There are also articles on the Belgian Congo, Antwerp as a shipping centre, and the reconstruction of the country's devastated areas. The main part of the Number, however, is devoted to comprehensive reviews of the International Exhibitions which are now being held at Antwerp and Liége, and, as these surveys clearly show, are well worth visiting.

Among the general contents is a timely and well reasoned article by Professor A. W. Kirkaldy on the application of rationalization to the British Empire in regard to its resources, equipment, and population.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following appear in our City columns:—

Angela Nitrate Company.
Barrow Haematite Steel Company.
East Asiatic Rubber Estates.
Mercantile Marine Finance.
Tamplin and Sons Brewery.
Vimax Machinery Company.

POLITICAL NOTES

ELECTORAL REFORM

COMMITTEE'S FAILURE TO AGREE

The Committee on Electoral Reform which was set up in December held its last meeting yesterday morning. It was then agreed that it was useless to proceed further as there was no hope of reaching agreement, and this decision will be communicated in due course by the Chairman, Lord Ullswater, to the Prime Minister. The breakdown of the work of the Committee will cause no surprise. It has been obvious for some time that there was no hope of reaching agreement on the more important issues which have been under examination. The Liberals had hoped for some time that the Labour members would support their demand for proportional representation, but the National Executive of the Labour Party refused to countenance any discussions on the subject. The subject was accordingly shelved for the time being in order that the committee might consider other matters which the Labour Party put forward for examination, such as the abolition of plural voting and of University constituencies and the use of motor-cars on polling days. Here again, however, no agreement has been arrived at, and Lord Ullswater will accordingly intimate to Mr. MacDonald that the committee does not consider that any useful purpose can be served in continuing its work. It is expected that an official statement on the subject will be issued early next week.

Mr. Snowden attended a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party yesterday which had been called to discuss the difficulty which has arisen over the reappointment of Lord Hunsdon as a member of the Public Works Loans Commission. He explained the views of the Government and made it perfectly clear that it would be impossible for the Government to accept the amendment which was moved by back-bench members last Friday to delete Lord Hunsdon's name from the Commission. A motion was brought forward demanding the removal of Lord Hunsdon's name from the list of members, and this was eventually defeated by 38 votes to 33. A proposal was then carried asking the Government to allow the amendment to go to a free vote, but Mr. Snowden intimated bluntly that this would not be permitted. Some surprise was expressed afterwards at the small number of Ministers who attended the meeting to help Mr. Snowden in a very difficult fight. During the discussion the Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned that the Government had no desire to precipitate an early election by a conflict with the House of Lords, as there was reason to expect an improvement in the state of the country's trade within the next six months.

In the division on the Vote of Censure on Wednesday evening all the Conservative members except two—Lord Hugh Cecil and Sir Frank Nelson—were accounted for. The number who took part in the division was 243, and 15 were paired in favour of the Vote of Censure.

The six members, including the tellers, who went into the division lobby to support Mr. Beckett's demonstration at question time yesterday, were Mr. W. J. Brown, Mr. McGovern, Mr. A. W. Haycock, Mr. Campbell Stephen, Mr. Sandham, and Mr. J. Kinley. It is significant that in the earlier division on the suspension of Mr. Fenner Brockway 26 Left Wing members, including tellers, had gone into the Opposition lobby, but the great majority of them flatly refused to countenance the later display of hooliganism. There was a strong feeling among the members of the Labour Party that Mr. Beckett's behaviour should be brought before the next party meeting as a matter calling for disciplinary action, and as a preliminary step a meeting of the Consultative Committee of the party is being summoned.

Under Standing Orders the period of Mr. Beckett's suspension is limited to five Parliamentary days, but last night two Conservative members, Captain Cazalet and Mr. Majoribanks, handed in a motion that he be suspended for the remainder of the Session. The Government will be asked to give time for a vote of the House to be taken on this proposal.

MORE TONNAGE IDLE

A further increase in the large amount of tonnage idle at the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland is recorded by the Chamber of Shipping. The returns show that on July 1 there were so laid up 927,717 tons, which compares with 892,154 tons laid up on April 1 last and only 381,158 tons idle on July 1, 1929. The figures are set out in our City columns.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

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Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Everyman	LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN	8.15
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Grafton	ANNAJANSKA	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	SONS O' GUNS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
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London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST	8.40
New	DESIRE	8.45
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Royalty	THE BEAUX' STRATAGEM	8.30
St. James's	THE SWAN	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	8.30
Savoy	THE COMMAND TO LOVE	8.30
Victoria Palace	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	8.30

VARIETIES

Colliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Palladium	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to 8 p.m

PICTURE THEATRES

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Astoria	CONDEMNED	1 to 11
Avenue Pavilion	THE CASE OF SERGEANT GRISCHA	2 to 11
Capitol	THE SQUEAKER	12 to 11
Carlton	PARAMOUNT ON PARADE	2 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-westerly, moderate or light ; bright intervals ; showers ; perhaps thunder ; moderate or rather low temperature.

Week-end Forecast.—Unsettled, with rain at times and perhaps local thunder ; moderate temperature. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A message from the Prince of Wales thanking the voluntary workers for the Coalfields Distress Fund in the South Wales area was read by the Lord Mayor of Cardiff at a luncheon in Cardiff yesterday. Alderman A. J. Howell, who also spoke, appealed for the establishment of a similar fund this winter. (p. 11)

The general council of the Amalgamated Weavers' Association is to consider to-morrow in Manchester the system of running eight looms to a weaver. (p. 11)

The Prince of Wales's Prize at Bisley was won yesterday by Major A. Talbot-Smith, late of the 4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey). It is, next after the King's Prize, the most valuable individual prize of the meeting. Canada won the Mackinnon Cup, the England team finishing fourth. (p. 16)

Mr. Snowden acknowledges two anonymous gifts to the nation, one of £2,000 and one of £200. (p. 14)

Speaking yesterday at a luncheon to the Old Catholic delegation to the Lambeth Conference, the Archbishop of Utrecht said that in its negotiations at Lambeth his delegation had been able to take a tremendous step forward in the direction of Christian unity. (p. 20)

The First Lord of the Admiralty has issued a memorandum dealing with criticisms of the Government's naval construction programme. (p. 9)

The Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union passed a resolution yesterday, with three groups abstaining, advocating the public registration of cartels and trusts, combined with a measure of supervision. (p. 9)

Lord Passfield yesterday received a deputation from the West Indies Parliamentary Committee, which put forward the latest facts of the crisis in the sugar industry of the British Caribbean. (p. 14)

Methodist Union arrangements were discussed at the Representative Session of the Wesleyan Conference yesterday at Leeds. (p. 9)

A memorial to the late Lord Cheylesmore in the Embankment Gardens was unveiled yesterday by the Duke of Connaught. (p. 9)

The legality of the use of the Totalisator at greyhound racing was challenged in a case before the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate yesterday. The defendants were committed to the quarter sessions for trial on charges of permitting unlawful gaming. (p. 9)

At Christie's yesterday, old furniture and porcelain brought £41,118, a set of eight Gobelins tapestry fauteuils from the Vanderbilt collection selling for 3,900 guineas. (p. 20)

Two very important medieval enamelled shrines, the property of Major H. Chase Meredith, sold for £9,000 and £4,800 respectively at Sotheby's yesterday. (p. 20)

The Messel Medal for services to the chemical industry was presented to Lord Brotherton at the annual meeting of the Society of the Chemical Industry at Birmingham yesterday. (p. 20)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday discussion arose on the policy of Empire free trade. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons disorderly scenes occurred at question time, in the course of which two Labour members were suspended, one for disregarding the ruling of the Speaker and the other—Mr. Beckett—for seizing the Mace from the Table. The business of the sitting was consideration of the Finance Bill as amended in Committee. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

As the result of a request addressed by them to the Viceroy, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have been granted permission to interview Mr. Gandhi and the two Nehrus in gaol. The object of their mission is "to bring about the return of peaceful conditions in the country." Our Special Correspondent in India says this is the most important move towards peace since the civil disobedience movement began. (p. 14)

Mr. MacDonald's statement in Parliament on the British Government's attitude towards possible changes in the electoral law is variously received by Egyptian political parties. (p. 14)

The British reply to M. Briand's Memorandum on a European Federated Union was yesterday presented to the French Government. The views of other Governments on the Memorandum are given in a dispatch from our Paris Correspondent. (pp. 13 & 14)

The text of the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Iraq was issued last night. (pp. 13 & 14)

A motion for the rescission of the decrees embodying the German Government's financial measures has been introduced in the Reichstag by the Socialists. Both the Socialists and Communists have brought in motions of "No confidence." It is expected the votes on these motions will be taken to-morrow. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales visited the show of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society at Ampthill yesterday. (p. 16)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Second July Meeting was concluded at Newmarket yesterday, when the race for the Midsummer Stakes was won by Lord Derby's filly Fair Isle. (p. 6)

The Rest beat England in an international polo trial match at the Beaufort Club yesterday by eight goals to three. (p. 6)

In the match between the Gentlemen and the Players at Lord's yesterday the Gentlemen completed their first innings for 292, K. S. Duleepsinhji scoring 125. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—The Grocery Fusion ; International Tea Accounts ; Result of the Austrian Loan ; a New Ulster Issue ; Courtauld's Dividend ; Larger Bank Deposits ; Gas Company's Debentures ; Hotel Cecil Liquidation Dispute; and More Tonnage Unemployed. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street money and discount rates remained unaltered. A further £250,000 in bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank. The French exchange again declined, closing at 123.58f. The New York, Zurich, and Berlin rates also moved against sterling. A sharp decline occurred in the Argentine exchange. Silver rose 3-16d. to 16d. per ounce. (p. 22)

The Stock Markets were quiet and dull yesterday. The War Loan advanced further, but other British Funds reacted. A feature was the weakness of the Reparations loan. In the Miscellaneous market Courtaulds advanced and International shares were firm. (p. 21)

EUROPEAN FEDERATION

The British reply to M. BRIAND'S proposals for the federation of Europe was delivered to the French Government yesterday. It is necessarily of a tentative and preliminary nature—the need to consult the Dominions fully would alone prevent an immediate decision—but enough is said to show that the scheme, as it was enunciated by M. BRIAND in his circular dispatch of May 17, is not likely to obtain very cordial support from HIS MAJESTY'S present Government—nor, indeed, it may safely be added, from any other British Government. Any attempt to divert the attention of European Governments away from their differences, and to direct it upon their common interests, must, of course, always command the sympathy of this country, whose greatest interest is peace. But whether the method chosen by M. BRIAND is really well calculated to achieve that purpose is extremely doubtful. The new bodies which he would set up—as is pointed out in the British memorandum—could derive no organic authority from the Covenant or from any part of the Treaty of Versailles; and their relation to the League of Nations might easily be ambiguous and embarrassing. There may of course be certain technical matters on which the countries of Europe may profitably create fresh machinery for achieving more promptly and more directly settlements of inter-State difficulties. Any proposals to this end will no doubt be fully debated at Geneva when the Assembly of the League meets there in September. HIS MAJESTY'S Government expresses a preference for "open discussion"; and the Assembly offers the further great advantage that it is attended by representatives of all the Dominions and of India.

The replies of most European States have by now reached Paris. In every case they are favourable to the principle; almost as invariably they make reservations; and it is difficult to say at present which will ultimately prove to be the more important, the general agreement or the particular objections. In his original memorandum M. BRIAND had invited almost as much as he had advanced suggestions; and the score or more of answers he has received will not be found deficient in ideas. Some countries give precedence to the political aspects of the proposed federation, others to its economic side. States like Holland, which have oversea possessions, wish to know how a Colonial Empire can be fitted into the scheme. Switzerland is understood to be unwilling to agree to anything which might threaten her position of neutrality in international affairs. Italy is of the opinion that disarmament must precede federation, and would like to see Turkey and Soviet Russia invited to take part in the preliminary discussions—for M. BRIAND'S proposals were not made to any State outside the League. Spain dwells upon her cultural relations with the countries of Latin America. The States of the Little Entente are known to insist upon absolute respect for existing treaties. Poland suggests that the necessary atmosphere of mutual confidence and security might be recreated by resort to the principles of the notorious Protocol of 1924.

The German answer is worded with caution. It gives a vaguely favourable reception to M. BRIAND'S proposals, which it will willingly discuss at Geneva in September ; but it is observed that "a bold reform of conditions "recognized as untenable should be faced in the "spirit of understanding, and thus a real pacifi-"cation of Europe achieved which can only rest "upon the foundations of justice and equality"; and it contains phrases about "peaceful adjust-"ment" and "the living process of develop-"ment" which have roused intelligible misgivings in Paris. It is probably not without significance that among the States which have been laggard in replying are two which, like Germany, were among the vanquished in the War, and which are not entirely satisfied with the consequent territorial settlements. The Hungarian answer was delivered yesterday, and allows objections to be clearly seen behind a veil of polite approval. For there can be little doubt that the States which are not contented with their present frontiers see in M. BRIAND'S plan, in effect if not in intention, the imposition of a permanent rigidity upon present territorial arrangements. It would indeed be a paradoxical consequence if the discussions at Geneva were to raise the issue of existing frontiers, or of the rigid dogma of the Protocol, and thus entirely to defeat their purpose of promoting European unity. Whatever good M. BRIAND'S scheme may achieve in some directions might then be more than counterbalanced by the revival of futile and acrimonious controversies. So far as this country is concerned, at any rate, it is impossible to expect any active participation in a scheme of European federation which might involve obligations over and above those already undertaken. Historically and geographically Great Britain occupies a double position in the world; and it is difficult to see how this country could join in an organization from which all the Dominions except the Irish Free State would necessarily be excluded. The European action of this country is usually speaking exercised through the League, or at any rate in strict accordance with its principles; and the presence in the Council and Assembly of non-European members has always been regarded as an advantage even in the settlement of European disputes. It has indeed become the invariable custom to choose *rapporteurs*, or members of the preliminary Committees of inquiry, from representatives of countries which are in no way concerned in the quarrel and which usually belong to another Continent. What methods can be conceived which the League of Nations does not already practise ? It would be idle to duplicate the work of the League. And it would be positively harmful to create any body which might be regarded as antagonistic to any other State or group of States. All countries in their replies insist that there must be no interference with national sovereignties; and their reservations constitute in all a formidable list of prohibitions. The first process in the discussion of M. BRIAND'S project might profitably be the elimination of proposals which are likely to do more harm than good ; the residue, which may not be inconsiderable, may perhaps usefully be adapted to the formation of a sort of European Committee within the League of Nations.

Parliament and the Conference

The offences for which MESSRS. BROCKWAY and BECKETT were suspended yesterday will hardly commend them to their friends in India, where the decencies of Parliamentary business are rated highly. But the episode is not without compensation so far as this country is concerned, for it should finally dispel whatever enthusiasm may remain for an Indian debate in the House of Commons at a moment when silence is more than usually golden. There was only one valid argument at any time for such a debate before the recess, and that was the real importance of ensuring the strongest and most representative British delegation to the Round-Table Conference. It seems unthinkable—yet the view was strongly held in responsible quarters—that when every effort was being made to secure the presence at the Conference of all the great interests in India, so that no considerable race or religion should be excluded from the common discussion, the Imperial Parliament should be expected to rely upon the spokesmanship of a single party. To put the case on one extremely practical ground, the Imperial Parliament itself would unquestionably have revolted. Any Government proposing thus to make a party question of India would either have been upset before the Conference ever assembled, or—more disastrous still—would have found its conclusions repudiated afterwards. There was no security whatever for an Indian settlement in such a plan. Nor, to put the case from another angle, was the plan commensurate in any sense with the importance and dignity which are attached to the Conference in India. Our Special Correspondent, now at Simla, was emphatic on this subject the other day when he was pointing out the mischief done by hints of party differences "on the home "front." "Indian hope in the Conference," he wrote, "is based on the fundamental assumption "that their representatives will be dealing with "the British nation and not with the party that "happens to be in power." It is true that the politicians, no doubt making full use of foolish speeches in England, are now disposed to find a new grievance in the notion of an all-party Conference ; but it is not a grievance that can be substantiated. From every imaginable point of view—for the sake of the continuity of policy, the dignity of the Conference, and the security of its results—the conception of a national delegation holds the field; and it would have been worth while taking the risks of a debate in order to establish it against definite opposition in England.

But it is tolerably clear now that the mind of the Government has moved in the same direction. There is no formal decision, but the agreement of the prophets is unmistakable. So long as the three-party conversations on India, which the PRIME MINISTER has wisely initiated, are kept in being, and so long as the intention that they shall be perpetuated in the Conference is clearly understood by those who are taking part in them, there can be no occasion to traverse the whole field by public discussion in the House of Commons, with its infinite possibilities of misrepresentation in India. Certainly the promise of a simple announcement before the House rises will serve India far better than a debate introduced by the sort of antics which the House of Commons has rightly repudiated.

Building By-Laws

During the last few months attention has repeatedly been called with increasing emphasis to the crippling effect on the building industry of the Acts and regulations by which it is at present governed. The building by-laws have in fact become a byword, and every day it is more widely recognized that their revision is long since overdue. Among those who have recently expressed these opinions in our correspondence columns are the secretaries or other spokesmen of the London Employers' Association, the British Steelwork Association, the Institutions of Civil and of Structural Engineers, the Surveyors' Institution, the National Federations of Building Trades Employers and Building Trades Operatives, and now, in a letter printed this morning, the President of the Royal Institution of British Architects, SIR BANISTER FLETCHER. Most of these bodies were specifically referred to by SIR FRANK BAINES at the meeting of all parties convened in the House of Commons last Monday, with SIR ROBERT HORNE in the chair, to consider the question of the alteration of the existing by-laws. The enactments by which the industry is controlled he described as involved, un-coordinated, antiquated, and hopelessly diverse and out of date ; and he expressed his conviction that these various associations, together with the great building trade unions, are all in favour of their statutory revision. In equally forcible language SIR BANISTER FLETCHER points out to-day that for ten years the R.I.B.A. have been urging the necessity of revising them on a national scale and in conformity with modern building methods and requirements. There is no doubt, he writes, that they are now hopelessly out of date and are definitely retarding building enterprise and adding to its cost, besides incidentally increasing the difficulty of dealing with the problem of unemployment.

For these and other reasons it is clearly urgent that an end should be put to the anomalies and absurdities of the present system. The protest that has been raised must not be allowed to fall to the ground. SIR BANISTER FLETCHER appeals to the London County Council to take the necessary step to deal with the matter. On the other hand at the non-party meeting held at the House of Commons it was agreed to ask the MINISTER of HEALTH to receive a deputation petitioning for the immediate relaxation of all by-laws of a restrictive character. It was also decided that an effort should be made to draft a Bill to amend the London County Council Acts; that all interested parties should consider how to place building regulations throughout the country on a better and more satisfactory footing; and that Parliament should be requested to consider the revision of the statutory obligations imposed on the industry. Each of these various expedients is in itself unexceptionable. They all, of course, have the same object in view, and between them may lead to the desired result, though it would perhaps have been preferable for the various bodies vitally concerned to agree on a concerted line of action. But in any case there is no doubt as to what they all want. Their aim, said SIR FRANK BAINES, is a national code of building regulations, drawn up by those qualified to speak with authority and knowledge, and administered by a central authority —the code to be fluid, with power of revision, so that advantage could be taken of all advancing practice, thus allowing for the fullest economy and the utilization of new and improved methods and materials. One of the chief causes of the present inconvenience and discontent is the number of different authorities whose consent must be obtained on points connected with such matters as cubical extent, height, frontage, fire precautions, drains, plumbing, hoardings, overhanging lamps, steelwork construction, and various other essentials, as a necessary preliminary to the erection of any contemplated building. Another is the wide divergence between the regulations and by-laws applying to identical conditions and problems in different parts of the country. Sooner or later, if the building industry is to prosper as it should, the costly delays and irritating discrepancies due to the present system must be done away with, if necessary by the scrapping of the greater part of the existing code. The choice is between effective root-and-branch rationalization and the inevitable discouragement and decline of healthy enterprise and steady employment.

Dangers of Metaphor

In a recent speech an eminent statesman twitted previous speakers on his subject with having put both feet in it up to the hilt. After making every allowance for the martial associations of his topic, the iron and steel trade, it may be doubted whether he would have imputed this difficult feat of arms to anyone if he had himself been in the habit of wielding a sword. The thought raises the interesting question of the persistence of metaphors and picture phrases long after the conditions out of which they sprang have passed away. For instance, in these days of the incontestable supremacy of mechanical transport, will people go on locking the stable door after the horse is stolen ? In that particular case there may be an easy transition to garage and motor-car. But how long will putting the cart before the horse represent the height of stupidity to generations which rarely see a horse and hardly ever in conjunction with a cart ? Perhaps the phrase has acquired a prescriptive right to artificial existence even when its roots in reality have withered away. There certainly are remarkable instances of that form of survival. Take, for example, what would seem from political speeches to be two of the favourite occupations of politicians, exploring avenues and drawing red herrings across trails. The modern avenue is generally a busy thoroughfare, so far from needing exploration that it is pathetically eager to force all it has to show upon the attention of the passer-by. And it must be many a long year since the red herring was actually a popular article of traction.

It is noticeable that it is mainly in the world of politics that such metaphors go on leading a ghostly life long after they are really dead. Possibly the special need of that world for vivid and impressive speech accounts for the tendency to cling to the once-telling phrase to the bitter end. It is many, many centuries since the death of the goose that laid the golden eggs was first announced. Fortunately for orators, the bird threatens to be immortal. Robbing hen roosts, if not so hallowed by age and use, can on the other hand still claim to have some ground in contemporary fact. It is no doubt significant of the earlier preponderance of country over town that so many of these metaphors have a rural flavour. To that class too belongs the familiar reproach of failing to see the wood for the trees, coupled, for the unduly and unwisely laborious politician, with the added charge of barking up the wrong one. The occasional appearance of "backwoodsmen" seems not unnatural in that setting. Second only to country life, the art of war contributes a solid quota of well-worn terms. Manœuvres, slogans, banners, campaigns, crusades, and headquarters are the commonplaces of political speaking, not always with full appreciation of the original meanings of the words. For the danger is that, divorced from the realities in which they took their rise, these picturesque words and phrases are drained of the vital juices which once gave them force and colour, and tend to become lifeless counters of thought and speech. In using such token currency, as if it were full legal tender, it is all too easy to slip into incongruities and absurdities of juxtaposition. The stock warning against that pitfall in the path of metaphor is the impassioned orator who was convinced that he smelt a rat. The gulf of time had separated him from the genuine odour of the creature, or he would hardly have imagined that he saw it floating in the air before him, and he would never have proposed to nip it in the bud.

TRADE BALANCES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your Berlin Correspondent's account of German trade in your issue of July 16 illustrates very strikingly the misleading character of the adjectives usually applied to trade balances. It is the common practice to call a trade balance "adverse" when imports exceed exports, and "favourable" when exports exceed imports. But your Correspondent shows that over £18,000,000 of German exports in the past six months represent reparation deliveries in kind. Obviously these exports are a dead loss to the German people, for Germany gets nothing back in return. Yet they are treated as a contribution to Germany's "favourable" trade balance. It seems to follow that if Great Britain had lost the War and we were now paying reparations to Germany our trade balance would be less "adverse" than it is now.

Yours faithfully,
Gray's Inn, July 17. HAROLD COX.

A FREE-TRADER'S CONVERSION

REASONS FOR CHANGED VIEWS

ARTIFICIAL PROTECTION OF LABOUR

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent Bankers' Manifesto on the subject of import duties, and the weighty pronouncement on the necessity for economy published in your issue of yesterday under the hands of many eminent men, with some of whom I am proud to be associated as a colleague in one or other of their activities, prompt me to state one of the chief reasons why many of us, who have hitherto been free-traders, have been driven to change our views.

In all industrial production there are three essentials—brains, labour, and capital ; and, so long as these were allowed free play on economic principles, free trade was undoubtedly beneficial to this country.

But by the artificial protection of labour, both by legislation and by trade union restrictions which have been imposed upon it to a wholly uneconomic extent, we have increased the cost of labour in this country by some 40 to 50 per cent. beyond that which some of our principal competitors in the world markets, such as Germany, France, Belgium, and Czechoslovakia, have to pay. In addition, we have indirectly added to that cost by enormous expenditure upon social services, unemployment doles, and the like, which are almost wholly provided by taxation of which the beneficiaries bear no part, and have thereby increased the burden which industry has to bear. We have, therefore, destroyed the basis upon which free trade principles are founded, and by artificially protecting one of the essentials of production we have rendered inevitable the protection of the product against competition which otherwise we are powerless to meet.

I have said for years past that this must be the logical consequence of the policy which our trade union leaders have adopted, and signs are not wanting that they themselves are coming round to this view.

I have never yet been able to get a satisfactory answer to this argument from any of my free trade friends. Of course, if this artificial protection of labour could be removed, and we could revert to the conditions with which Peel, Bright, and Cobden had to deal, the way might be open to us also to revert to our former faith, but is there the remotest prospect of that being done before the ruin of our trade is accomplished ?

Your obedient servant,
July 17. W. W. PAINE.

INCREASED LONDON ASSESSMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The revised Valuation Lists under the recent London Quinquennial Valuation show that in many cases there has been a small increase of assessment. This is mainly due to the operation of the Rating and Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1928, which altered the scale of deductions from the gross value in order to ascertain the rateable value.

These provisional valuations are subject to amendment and revision as heretofore by the Assessment Committee. It should also be recalled that, even though assessments may have been increased by a small amount, there need be no increase in the amount paid in rates by the great majority of ratepayers. Higher assessments over the rating area ought to result in a lower rate if expenditure is maintained at the same level ; indeed, it is in the interest of ratepayers to see that their local authority does not regard the additional product of an increased assessment as a "windfall" and dispose of it as such.

There are one or two points, however, on which there is misapprehension. First, increases in the assessments, where they have occurred, are not the result of the Local Government Act of 1929. Secondly (as was stated during a recent debate in the Deptford Borough Council), assessment committees have not in the past been their own masters; as regards gross values they are in the hands of the Government; the gross value is the figure on which income-tax under Schedule "A" is levied, and if an assessment committee reduces this valuation below a certain figure the surveyor of taxes has the right to intervene.

The old system of London valuation is, however, to be changed. The single valuation which served both for rating and for income-tax assessment for so many years, and has been productive of difficulty in reconciling the conflicting claims of the Government and the local authorities, is to go; the Finance Act of this year establishes a separate valuation for income-tax purposes. Therefore, in the future, assessment committees will be free to fix rateable values untrammelled by the task hitherto imposed upon them of endeavouring to serve two masters while in the circumstances they can satisfy neither.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, Chairman,
the London Municipal Society.
25, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1,
July 17.

BUILDING REGULATIONS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We have been much interested in the recent correspondence in your columns on the necessity of recasting our building regulations on a national scale and in conformity with modern building methods and requirements.

For 10 years the R.I.B.A. has been urging the necessity of bringing the Acts and regulations relating to London building up to date. There is no doubt that they are now hopelessly out of date and are definitely retarding building enterprise and adding to its cost. With so serious an issue as the present state of unemployment in the country it is surely necessary that this aspect of the problem should be dealt with, and at once. In reply recently in the House to a question by Mr. Arthur Michael Samuel as to what steps were being taken to bring the London Building Acts up to date, it was said :—

The London Building Acts are private Acts of Parliament and it rests with the London County Council to propose to Parliament any measures to bring them up to date.

May we therefore plead through your columns to the authorities to take immediate steps to deal with this matter ?

Yours faithfully,
BANISTER FLETCHER,
President, Royal Institute of British Architects.
9, Conduit-street, Regent-street, W.1.

ON THE DOLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am writing from a seaside place, where domestic servants are almost unobtainable. Some residents have overcome the difficulty by importing French, Austrian, or Swiss maids, for domestics in private service are not eligible for the dole. This regulation, however, does not apply to servants employed in hotels and boarding houses. Hence there are numbers of young women who find life very pleasant, for in the summer season they seek employment in hotels and boarding houses, and in the winter they draw from the State sufficient unemployment benefit to enable them to carry on in their own homes and have a good time into the bargain. It may be asked, where does the public come in? The answer, of course, is—"Volenti non fit injuria."

Yours faithfully,
ASTRAEA.

A MORALIST ON THE AGE

I.—THE FLOOD OF EMANCIPATION

A BRITISH IDEAL

The following is the first of two articles extracted from "Christian Ethics and Modern Problems" (to be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton in September), which Dr. Inge says in his preface "is probably the last considerable work that I shall have time to write."

(By the Dean of St. Paul's)

From the time when I was ordained priest at the age of 32, I have been convinced that the centre of gravity in theology was moving from authority to religious experience. Since 1911 my life in London has brought me into closer contact with the intellectual, social, and moral problems of our own day. As a result of the Great War we have passed through a veritable, though happily peaceful, revolution, which has shaken the foundations of our whole social and political structure. It was inevitable that after such a terrible experience all conventions, all traditions, all the convictions of the past, should be called in question. The deep discredit which that catastrophe was thought to have cast upon the old diplomacy was widely held to involve also the old religion. Not only was "the failure of Christianity," as proved by its inability to prevent the Christian nations from forming themselves into a mutual suicide club, proclaimed at every street-corner, but Christian ethics, which had been almost taken for granted by the independent thinkers, philosophical as well as scientific, of the nineteenth century, were subjected to destructive and impatient criticism. In part this revolt only rendered more vocal and unabashed murmurs which had long found a subdued and half-reluctant expression. But in part there has been a real emancipation from traditions which no longer corresponded with the new scientific knowledge and with the new aspirations of a revolutionary epoch. For better or worse, nothing is now taken for granted or accepted on authority. The morality of the New Testament must stand its trial before the conscience of our generation, to be accepted or rejected on its merits as a guide for the men and women of to-day.

ARE WE WISER?

To very many Christians, who find peace and confidence in the belief that their faith speaks to them with an infallible and absolute authority, this claim of the world to judge the Church, instead of the Church the world, seems arrogant and intolerable. My own belief in the Incarnation and in the abiding presence of the Spirit of Christ in the world makes me share this feeling. I have no confidence that the spirit of this age is wiser than the spirit of past ages. With all our unparalleled progress in natural philosophy and the applied sciences, there has, I think, been no intrinsic advance in human intelligence and wisdom. The lamentable condition of the arts may make us diffident about our power of penetration into the things of the spirit. And yet I have no doubt that in the unquestionable progress which the human mind has made in certain directions we have a true revelation characteristic of the age through which we are passing, and that this revelation must affect some of our ethical as well as of our philosophical traditions. A great task awaits us in this century. To borrow St. Paul's metaphor, the fire has come which must try the work of all the old builders, of what sort it is. The temple of God has been patched with much wood, hay, and stubble, the contributions of dishonest, ambitious, impatient builders. This must be consumed, that "the things which are not shaken may remain."

We seem to be in the last phase of a long movement of *emancipation*, which divides the modern period from the medieval. The modern period has seen the emancipation of Northern Europe from the Latin theocracy, of subjects from their despots, of serfs from their feudal lords, and of the town labourer from the factory owner. It has emancipated Parliamentary electors from their representatives, now turned into delegates, and finally it has given the rights of citizenship to women, and partially broken up the home by persuading young girls that they have the right to "live their own life."

THE VOICE OF THE HERALD

There are undoubtedly signs of reaction. Liberty has been temporarily destroyed in Russia, Italy, and other countries. Where there is no freedom of speech or public meeting, where the Press and literature are rigidly censored, and education is in fetters, the priest is only waiting his time. Besides this, the anonymous and squalid tyranny of public opinion is a serious nuisance in some democratic countries. Many think that Western civilization is menaced by the tyranny of the average, the rule of the half-educated, with standardized religion, ethics, manners, and tastes. Nevertheless, what strikes every one in the present situation is the complete emancipation of the individual, at least in the younger generation, from moral and social conventions.

The War is not the only cause of this revolt, though it enlarged the horizon of millions of soldiers, who saw foreign countries for the first time, and created in the minds of the young a deep distrust and indignation at the blundering of the older generation, which had landed the world in a ruinous internecine struggle, and had sent its sons to the shambles to expiate the follies of their parents. Meanwhile the new inventions were breaking down barriers of space and local custom more effectually than even the geographical discoveries at the end of the fifteenth century. Air journeys have abolished frontiers; broadcasting has made us cease to smile at Aristotle's dictum that all the citizens of a State ought to be able to hear the voice of a herald. The wireless installation and the cinema are the poor man's university, theatre, lecture-hall, and opera-house. A panorama of the world is shown for a few pence. Newspapers and popular books purvey information on every subject ; the illustrated weeklies contain admirable articles on astronomy, physics, and natural history. The education so given may be superficial, but the enlargement of interests has given millions of people an entirely new outlook on the world. The sudden influx of so much new knowledge is intoxicating to many eager young minds ; but none can doubt that it has had a civilizing influence, especially in the country districts.

WORK AND PLAY

It is no new thing that as soon as a great war is over, and even while it is still in progress, many young people should abandon themselves to amusement and to various forms of social excitement. Nervous tension sometimes demands relief of this kind ; and there can be no doubt that many young men, thinking that they had a poor chance of being alive a year later, enjoyed themselves rather recklessly before leaving England for the Front. After the peace thrift was discouraged by crushing taxation ; men preferred to spend their earnings rather than keep them to satisfy the rapacity of the Exchequer, or, on the Continent, to see them melt away under inflation of the currency. We must, therefore, discount something from the

orgy of dissipation which broke out after the War. It is, in part at least, a transitory phenomenon, which has already begun to pass.

But the reaction against Puritanism had gone far before 1914, and must not be attributed primarily to any external event which might have happened otherwise. Calvinism cannot be acquitted of an absurd and unsympathetic attitude towards innocent amusement. In the nineteenth century, especially in the earlier half of it, the "gospel of work" was preached in season and out of season. As late as 1872 a Methodist school in America thought to make itself attractive by the following prospectus. "We prohibit play in the strongest terms. The students shall rise at 5 o'clock summer and winter. Their recreation shall be gardening, walking, riding, and bathing without doors, and the carpenter's, joiner's, cabinet-maker's, or turner's business within doors. The students shall be indulged in nothing which the world calls play. Let this rule be observed with the strictest necessity; for those who play when they are young will play when they are old." John Colet, in his statutes for St. Paul's School, ordered that the boys are to have no "remedies" (*i.e.*, holidays).

It need hardly be said that psychologists are unanimous in condemning these monstrous ideas. Play is a valuable part of life, for young and old alike; for children it ought to be a large part of life. Good teachers introduce a great deal of play into their lessons.

MANKIND'S FORTUNE

But besides this, the modern man is no longer convinced of the necessity for long hours of hard work. At the beginning of the industrial age productivity and thrift were extolled as the indispensable conditions of national prosperity. The Gospel of Work was fulminated by Carlyle, and echoed from a thousand pulpits. We are now being told that machinery has made drudgery superfluous, and that in many trades there is over-production. Mankind has come into its fortune.

Is it possible to present a clear picture of an ethical type which is so far prevalent as to deserve to be called the characteristic type of the modern man? In order not to complicate my task beyond what I can hope to deal with, I will confine my observations to the British-speaking nations. There is a great degree of solidarity in European and American civilization, but differences of religion, institutions, origin, and climate make it impossible to draw a generalized picture of the whole white race. The difficulty is great enough without attempting this, for the ethical ideals of the working-class are different from those of the bourgeoisie and from those of the aristocracy. And it may be that the War has deflected for a time the normal evolution of morals.

THE GENTLEMAN

The idea of a gentleman is the fine flower of our national character. Stripped of its adventitious connexion with heraldry and property in land, and with the class morality which brought it into disrepute when England was under an oligarchy, it is the finest ideal which a nation has ever set before itself. To it we owe most of the things in our history of which we may be reasonably proud. To it we owe our incorruptible magistrates, our habitual fairness, our instinct to help the weak and to hurry to the post of danger, our respect for speaking the truth, our dislike for tortuous and underhand procedures. We do not always live up to our convictions, and of course many Englishmen do not even try to live up to them; but for all the world the English gentleman stands for a recognizable type. It is, beyond question, the national ideal.

Is this ideal Christian? That a great many English gentlemen are sincere Christians goes without saying, and it is often assumed by such men, in earnest talks with the young, for example, that the two words are almost interchangeable. This is the staple moral teaching in our public schools. Nor do I see anything amiss in this amalgamation of the two ideals. Democracy has purified the idea of gentlemanlike conduct by insisting that every human being has a right, and an equal right, to have his or her personality respected. This was always implicit in the chivalrous code, though in times of great social inequality it was forgotten. The "pride" of a gentleman is merely *noblesse oblige*; he would fall short of his own ideal if he did not show himself true and just in all his dealings. I can find no point at which the code of honour and chivalry comes into conflict with the standard of the Gospels or the Ethics of the New Testament.

(To be concluded.)

UNIVERSITY NEWS

AWARDS AT SHEFFIELD

MANCHESTER, JULY 17

The Council have unanimously adopted a long resolution paying tribute to the work of Professor F. E. Weiss, on the occasion of his retirement from the George Harrison Chair of Botany, which he has held since 1892, and expressing their gratitude to him "for the outstanding services which he has rendered to the University."

SHEFFIELD, JULY 17

The Senate has made the following awards:—

EZRA HOUNSFIELD LINLEY POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP.—C. H. PERROTT, B.Sc. (renewed for second year). ROBERT STIRLING POST-GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIPS.—J. BRAZIER, B.Sc.; J. DIAMOND, M.Sc. (renewed for third year); T. FAIRLEY, B.Sc.; H. HIRST (renewed for second year); D. F. MARSHALL, B.Sc.Tech.; R. E. RICHARDSON, M.Sc. (renewed for second year); J. L. ROBINSON, B.Sc.Tech. ALFRED TONGUE SCHOLARSHIP.—G. D. REYNOLDS, M.Sc. MECHANICS INSTITUTE SCHOLARSHIP.—A. N. MORRIS, M.Sc. (renewed for second year). FREDERICK CLIFFORD SCHOLARSHIP.—J. L. RUBERTON, B.A. GEORGE SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN ENGINEERING.—E. MORGAN, B.Sc. GEORGE SENIOR FELLOWSHIP IN METALLURGY.—R. GOODACRE, B.Sc. TOWN TRUSTEES FELLOWSHIP (Subject to approval of Town Trustees).—E. R. SEARY, M.A. WEST RIDING RESEARCH GRANTS (Subject to approval of West Riding County Council).—G. BADDELEY, M.Sc.; F. HOLDSWORTH, B.A.; JESSIE E. RILEY, M.A.

WALES, JULY 17

The Senate of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has recommended the following college awards:—

College Research Scholarships.—Sir Garrod Thomas Fellowship (£150). D. G. DAVIES, B.Sc.; Thomas Davies Scholarship (£70). D. T. LEWIS; Keeling Scholarship (£50). BERYL D. GREGORY, B.Sc.; John Francis Scholarship (£40). E. R. H. DAVIES; Thomas Stephens Scholarship (£25). O. E. JAMES, B.A.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following school awards are announced:—

CRANBROOK SCHOOL

Scholarships. J. C. TAYLOR (Cranbrook School), £80; P. J. COATES (Mr. C. Watson, Pinehurst, Dorking), £40; G. N. PROSSER (Mr. A. Chapman, Cliff House, Southbourne, Bournemouth), £40; F. K. PHILLIPS (Mr. T. A. Lord, Merton Court School, Sidcup), £30.

ROTHEN SCHOOL, CATERHAM VALLEY

Scholarships.—K. M. MCELDERRY (Rothen), N. J. L. ROBSON (Rothen).

NIGHT AIR MAILS TO GERMANY

The Postmaster-General announces that, according to information received from Germany, the later departure of the Night Air Mail Service between London, Cologne, Hanover, and Berlin, which it was recently announced would come into force on July 19, has been postponed until July 28. Until that date, the latest time of posting for air mail letters to Germany will therefore still be 3 p.m. at the special Air Mail posting box at the G.P.O., London, and correspondingly earlier elsewhere.

MANUFACTURERS' SUPPORT FOR BANKERS' TRADE POLICY

The Administrative Committee of the National Union of Manufacturers have unanimously passed a resolution welcoming the pronouncement of the bankers and merchants in the City and promising the support of the Union to the policy of imposing duties on foreign imports and giving preferential treatment to Empire trade.

BISLEY MEETING

PRINCE OF WALES'S PRIZE

THE MACKINNON CUP

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, JULY 17

This evening Canada won the Mackinnon Cup and Trinidad won the cup presented by Sir Richard Barnett this year for a Junior Mackinnon match. In this the larger countries of the Empire may not participate, and it is shot by teams of four on Mackinnon lines. The Canadian team, owing a lot to the coaching of Lieutenant-Colonel Blair, won with a total 54 points higher than England's winning score last year, beating Rhodesia by 51 points, Scotland by 55, and England by 56. The match is shot at 900 and 1,000 yards, and when the first stage was completed Canada was clear of the rest by 16 points from England, 19 from Ireland, and 23 from Rhodesia. India, badly in arrears, pulled up at 1,000 yards, where her total of 508 came nearer than any other to Canada's 525; but she had lost too much to hope for a near place to the winners. When the first details at 1,000 yards had fired the scores were:—Canada 815, England 782, Scotland 779, Ireland 771, India 769, and Rhodesia 764. The honours of the last detail rest with Rhodesia, who from sixth position rose to second, her score for that detail being 261, exactly the same as Canada's.

Trinidad's success in the junior match was assured fairly early in the 1,000 yards practice. She finished one point behind the Gold Coast at 900 yards, but with a total 13 points better at the longer range and the best by two points at that distance she won with 11 points in hand.

The tie shoot of seven for the St. George's Bronze Cross ended to-night in favour of Lieutenant G. A. Molecey, Canada, who, with three bull's-eyes beat Miss M. E. Foster by one point, Lieutenant Middlemas, Major Newbery, Captain Wilson, and Sergeant Thompson by two points, and Private Young by three points. Lieutenant Molecey is the son of a doctor in Winnipeg, who is also a first-class marksman. He is paying his first visit to Bisley, but he has won prizes at Dominion rifle meetings. Miss Foster had to shoot in a second tie later in the evening among the 102 competitors for whom only 30 places in the King's second stage 300 were available, and she won her place.

THE PRINCE'S PRIZE

The Prince of Wales's Prize of £100, which, after the King's purse of £250, is the most valuable individual prize of the meeting, was won to-day by Major A. Talbot-Smith, late of the 4th Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment (West Surrey), with a score of 69 points out of 70, registered at the two most unpopular distances on the common, 300 and 600 yards. The Prince's Prize, like the prizes given by the King and by Queen Mary, carries with it an additional souvenir of success which, although not mentioned in the prize list, ranks among the most treasured possessions of the winner. That is an autographed portrait of the donor. Major Talbot-Smith is a member of the Surrey Rifle Association and superintendent of the Surrey Section of the English Twenty Club. He has been six times in the 100 since 1920, but the spice of luck which is essential to success in the principal events seems seldom or never to have been accorded to him.

Entry to the Prince's match is limited by the condition which restricts it to winners of N.R.A. medals in the King's or Queen's Prize competitions of previous years, or of similar medals issued by the N.R.A. to affiliated rifle associations. In spite of that restriction, an increase of 39 entries to-day demonstrates a widening interest in shooting among the county associations.

The Northland, which was shot side by side with the Prince of Wales's and under similar conditions, is a kind of consolation event, which admits competitors debarred from the other match. That was won by Lieutenant J. A. Barlow, The West Yorkshire Regiment, whose recent double success—the rifle championship at the A.R.A. Meeting and the King's Medal at this—has been reported in these columns. Mr. Barlow brought a full score back from 500 yards to the 600 yards firing point, and when he scored five successive bull's-eyes, there was promise of another full score; but his last two shots struck just clear of the 15in. circle and he dropped two points.

TOO MANY TIES

The high scoring in the King's yesterday and again in to-day's matches, under difficult conditions, is arousing a good deal of friendly controversy and some apprehension. The difficulties of the N.R.A. staff in squadding competitors who are shooting in team and individual events on one and the same day have been increased considerably by the many tie-shoots. The latter also inconvenience captains of teams, who are compelled to arrange their details, not as they would but as they may by appeals from the staff for the release of tie-shooting members. The general opinion is that something must be done to lessen the number of ties. The most practical suggestions of many I have heard propose either the reintroduction of the V-central, with an apportionment of six points, or a reduction in the number of competitions. The latter has many points in its favour. There are several single-range matches which could be combined into three-range shoots. The trophies could be divided over the entire match as stage prizes and the prize list stretched to three times its present length. The lengthened prize list would be especially attractive to the younger men, many of whom under present conditions find themselves just out of every prize list, and above them almost always the same old names. There would be many objectors, I realize, to such a change; but it would have the merit of attracting the young men who are necessary to the continued existence of the N.R.A.

The shoot for the Alexandra began to-day with the 500 yards' practice and will finish at 600 yards to-morrow. About 40 "possibles" were registered during the afternoon.

The results of to-day's matches and of concurrent events shot earlier are as follows:—

MACKINNON CUP.—S.R.b; teams of 12; 900 and 1,000 yards; 10 shots at each distance; h.p.s., 1,200 points; won last year by England with 1,022.

1.—CANADA

	900 Yds.	1,000 yds	Total
Captain J. E. Foreman	50	47	97
Lieutenant J. Bowen	50	46	96
Lieutenant D. T. Burke	48	47	95
C.S.M. W. A. Hawkins	45	45	90
Lieutenant A. Carter	49	41	90
C.S.M. G. M. Emslie	45	44	89
Sergeant A. Parnell	46	43	89
Sergeant C. Foam	43	45	88
C.S.M. H. A. Timbrell	43	45	88
Sergeant J. Regan	45	41	86
C.S.M. H. Rusk	44	41	85
Lieutenant J. N. Dow	41	42	83
Totals	551	525	1,076

2.—RHODESIA

C.S.M. F. H. Morgan	48	48	96
Lt. A. G. Healey	48	46	94
Sgt.-Maj. E. G. Browne	45	43	88
Sgt. M. Cumming	45	43	88
Lt. J. W. Rayner	42	45	87
Lt. L. M. McBean	46	41	87
Sub-Insp. R. Walker	45	40	85
Lt. D. J. Wilson	45	38	83
Sgt. T. Forbes	41	41	82
Sgt. N. A. Fereday	44	36	80
C.Q.M.S. W. E. C. Owen	45	35	80
Sgt. W. F. Smith	34	41	75
Totals	528	497	1,025

3.—SCOTLAND

O./Cdt. J. J. F. Russell, 94; O./Cdt. J. A. Cranford, 93; G. F. Anderson, 89; S. M. R. Leggate, 87; Lt. C. A. Sutherland, 86; Lt. A. Eccles, 85; Lt.-Col. McLean, 84; Lt. A. F. Martin, 84; Lt. W. O. McBride, 82; D. Pringle, 82; Capt. H. St. G. Maxwell, 78; C.S.M. W. M. Dickman, 77.—Total, 1,021.

4.—ENGLAND

Sgt. A. G. Fulton, 96; Lt. G. F. Booth, 91; C.S.M. L. G. Flower, 90; Capt. E. H. Robinson, 88; Capt. L. Douglas, 85; C.W.O. W. Barber, 84; Lt. J. Elgood, 84; Capt. T. S. Smith, 83; Lt. J. A. Barlow, 82; Lt. H. J. Vodden, 82; Capt. C. H. Vernon, 80; Lt.-Col. A. F. Marchment, 77.—Total, 1,020.

5.—INDIA	511	508	1,019
6.—IRELAND	535	485	1,018
7.—WALES	500	458	958
8.—GUERNSEY	504	441	945

JUNIOR MACKINNON BARNETT CUP.—S.R.b.; teams of four; other conditions as for Mackinnon Cup; h.p.s., 400; inaugurated last year and won by Nyasaland with 330 points.

1.—TRINIDAD

	900 yds	1,000 yds	Total
Capt. K. Evans, late Trinidad Local Forces	47	44	91
Mr. P. Corbin, Trinidad Local Forces R.G.	45	41	86
Sub-Insp. F. H. Stent, Trinidad Constabulary	48	37	85
Cpl. A. Baptiste, Trinidad Constabulary	40	44	84
Totals	180	166	346

2.—GOLD COAST	181	153	334
3.—FALKLAND ISLANDS	167	161	328
4.—FEDERATED MALAY STATES	175	153	328
5.—SUDAN	172	148	320
6.—STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	174	142	316
7.—NIGERIA	151	151	302

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—S.R.b.; holders of N.R.A. medals; 300 and 600 yds.; 7 shots at each distance; h.p.s. 70 pts.; won last year by Lt. Desmond Burke, G.M. with 67.

1, Maj. A. Talbot-Smith, late 4th Qns. Royal Rgt. (35, 34), 69; 2, C.S.M.I. E. J. Hart, late S. of M. (34, 34), 68; 3, Sgt. A. Smith, late Scottish Horse (33, 34), 67; 4, C.S.M. F. H. Morgan, 2nd Rhodesian Rgt. (33, 34), 67; 5, P.O. Thwaites, R.N. (33, 34), 67; 6, Flg. Off. G. Richardson (S.M.), R.A.F.O. (33, 34), 67; 7, C.S.M. C. F. H. Bazly, late 4th V. B. Royal W. Kent Rgt. (33, 34), 67; 8, C.S.M. G. M. Emslie, Canada (33, 34), 67; 9, L./Sjt. Horsley, Army Res. (34, 33), 67; 10, Sgt. S. Hadley, R.M. (34, 33), 67; 11, Lt. C. Laceby-Stevens, India (34, 33), 67; 12, Cptn. T. S. Smith, late 5th S. Staffs. Regt. (35, 32), 67; 13, Major F. S. Bapty, India (35, 32), 67; 14, C.S.M. H. Timbrell, Toronto Scot., Canada, 66; 15, C.S.M. A. E. Vine, late 6th Herts Regt., 66; 16, Capt. H. O. Cousins, late 5th Essex Rgt., 66; 17, Miss M. E. Foster, Women's Legion, 66; 18, C.S.M.I. J. N. Barratt, late 8th L'pools, 66; 19, S.M. W. H. Ruffell, R. Canadian Engrs., 66; 20, C.S.M. J. Willans, 4th P.W. Kent Rgt., 66; 21, Lt. D. J. Wilson, Rhodesia, 66; 22, Pte. A. Young, Guernsey, 66; 23, C.O.M.S. W. Blackman, 5th R. Sussex, 66; 24, J. Cole, late 4th Dorset, 66; 25, R.S.M. R. Leggate, H.L.I., 66; 26, Pte. A. Orchardson, Kenya, 66; 27, Capt. H. Douglas, 6th Notts and Derby Regt., 66; 28, Sgt. D. E. Lewis, late 5th Welch Regt., 66; 29, Lt. McBryde, Ldn. Scot., 66; 30, A. G. Palin, Oxf. Univ. R.C., 66; 31, C.Q.M.S. Wardhough, late 5th K.O.S.B., 66; 32, R.Q.M.S. R. Banks, 4th Bde. Regt., 66; 33, Ar./Sgt. G. Purves, late R.A.O.C., 65; 34, Cadet J. W. Wilson, N.R.A.S. of M., 65; 35, C.S.M. W. Dickman, late 8th R. Scots, 65; 36, Sgt. Clark, late 7th Scot. Rifles, 65; 37, Lt. G. Booth, late R.A.F., 65; 38, Pte. Griffin, late 1st V.B. Dorset Rgt., 65; 39, Cpl. W. J. Webber, late R.E. (T.), 65; 40, Capt. R. N. Lamb, late King's Lpool. Regt., 65; 41, Sgt. S. G. Payn, Jersey, 65.

Twenty-one scores of 70 were counted out.

THE NORTHLAND.—S.R.b.; for competitors not qualified to shoot in Prince of Wales's; under Prince of Wales's condtns.; h.p.s., 70pts.; won last year by C.P.O. W. J. Fleetwood, R.N., with 66.—1, Lt. J. A. Barlow, W. Yorks, 68; 2, Lt.-Col. E. F. McLean, late R.A.M.C., 67; 3, Pte. E. F. Joyce, late 5th Queen's R. Rgt., 67; 4, Sgt. W. F. Gibson, late 2nd C. of Ldn., 67; 5, L./Cdt. Cmb. Univ. O.T.C., 67; 6, Lt. R. A. Friend, late R.N., 67; 7, Grp. Capt. R. F. Ross, R.A.F., 67; 8, Ar./Sgt. J. H. Purves, late R.A.O.C., 66; 9, Bdsm. W. Seabrook, 6th Essex Regt., 66; 10, Cpl. R. Scott, late Lothians R.H., 66; 11, Lt. C. A. Molecey, Canada, 66; 12, Capt. T. G. Upton, 11th Hussars, 66; 13, O./Cdt. W. N. Bray, Cam. Univ. O.T.C., 66; 14, Lt.-Cdr. Faulkner, R.N., 66; 15, Capt. C. F. Douts, late India, 66; 16, Capt. R. V. Shepherd, W. Yorks. Rgt., 66; 17, L./Cpl. J. R. Willans, 4th R. W. Kent Rgt., 66; 18, Sgt. H. R. Cooke, late Hurstpierpoint O.T.C., 66.

BARGRAVE DEANE CUP.—Rev.; Services teams of six; knock-out match on disks at 15 yards; won last year by H.M.S. Excellent.

Round I.—Pembroke B beat S.A. School A; Excellent A beat Vivid C; R.M. Depôt B beat 2nd Rifle Brigade; Inland Area, R.A.F., beat R.M., Chatham; Pembroke C beat R.M., Portsmouth, A; remainder byes.

Round II.—Pembroke B beat Excellent A; R.M. Depôt B beat R.A.F.; Pembroke C w.o.; Vivid A beat R.M., Plymouth, B; Emperor of India beat R.M. Depôt, A; Excellent B beat S.A. School B; R.M., Portsmouth, B beat Vivid B; Pembroke A beat R.M., Plymouth, A.

Round III.—Pembroke B beat R.M. Depôt B; Vivid A beat Pembroke C; Emperor of India beat Excellent B; Pembroke A beat R.M., Portsmouth, B.

Semi-final.—Vivid A beat Pembroke B; Emperor of India beat Pembroke A.

Final.—Emperor of India (C.P.O. H. H. Harris, P.O. C. E. Figgitt, L.-Seaman J. W. Crocker) beat Vivid A.

ELKINGTON AGGREGATE CUP.—S.R.b.; scores in Duke Cambridge and Corporation; h.p.s., 100; won last year by C.S.M. G. M. Emslie, Canada, with 99.—1, Captain G. H. Waterlidge, R.A., and Pte. J. Craig, late 5th H.L.I., tied, and will shoot off, 97; Judge Ameer Ali, India, 96; Capt. T. S. Smith, late 5th S. Staffs Regt., 95; Dr. C. E. Robertson, Queen's Edinburgh Rifles, 95; Pte. G. E. Redler, Northd. Hussars, 95; Lieut. A. C. Carter, Toronto Regt., Canada, 94; Lieut. J. Elgood, S.M., late R.F.C., 94; Lieut. H. H. Been, late M.G.C., 94; Lieut. P. R. Wilson, late 15th London Regt., 94; C.S.M. W. S. Dickman, late 8th R. Scots, 94; G.S.M. W. A. Hawkins, G.M., 48th Hldrs., Canada, 94; Capt. E. H. Robinson, late R.A.F., 94; Lieut. C. A. Sutherland, late 5th Black Watch, 94.

FALKLAND ISLANDS CUP.—S.R.b.; competitors qlfd. to shoot in Junior Kolapore; concurrently with King's 1st stage.—Major W. A. D. Edwardes, Malay States, 100.

FOSTER CUP.—S.R.b.; cavalry and yeomanry; concurrently with St. George's 1st stage.—Sgt. F. C. Thompson, late Q.W. Rifs., 50.

LODER CUP.—S.R.b.; cavalry and yeomanry; concurrently with King's 1st stage.—C.S.M. F. H. Morgan, 2nd Rhodesian Rgt., 102.

VOLUNTEER CUP.—S.R.b.; Volunteer Forces, 1914—1918; concurrently with King's 1st stage.—1, Sgt. H. T. Griggs, 6th City of Lond. Vols., 98; 2, Sgt. J. Hibberson, 4th V.B.V. and L. Rgt., 98; 3, Lt. E. J. Cowern, late 6th S. Staffs Rgt., 96.

RANELAGH CUP.—S.R.b.; Services teams of six; concurrently with King's 1st stage; h.p.s., 630 points; won last year by H.M.S. Pembroke with 565.

1, Camb. Univ. O.T.C., 576; 2, Rhodesia Rgt., 576; 3 H.M.S. Pembroke "A," 572.

ADMIRAL HENRY CAMPBELL CUP.—S.R.b.; R.N. Res.; concurrently with King's 1st stage.—Lt. R. H. Shaw, R.N.R., 85.

WOOLWICH TATTOO

FULL-DRESS REHEARSAL

A full-dress rehearsal was given yesterday of the Woolwich Garrison searchlight tattoo, which is to be held from July 23 to July 26. It is the second of its kind to take place at Woolwich, and the display of pageantry and military skill will delight many thousands of people.

The Stadium at Woolwich Common does not permit of imposing and spectacular entrances, but it has the advantage of making the tattoo seem an intimate form of entertainment. The performers, of whom there are 1,000, can be clearly seen from any part of the ground, and as 30,000 spectators can be accommodated in comfort, there are ample compensations for any lack of manoeuvring space.

The tattoo opens with the entry of mounted trumpeters of the R.H.A., in full dress, who play a fanfare and the Royal salute. They are followed by the drums and fifes of the 22nd London Regiment (The Queen's) and by the band of The Royal Artillery. Trick-riding by the staff of the Riding Establishment, drill and gymnastic and physical training displays introduce the onlooker to some of the many-sided activities of the Army of to-day. Then they are taken back to the Marlborough period with a guard-mounting ceremony by the 2nd Battalion, The Gloucestershire Regiment. The troops are in the uniform of 1758; they march with the slow and sedate step of the time; sentries are posted, with stately grace, at the three medieval gates, and finally all march off to the regimental march of the 61st Foot.

THE TOY SOLDIERS

The Toy Soldiers promise to be one of the most popular parts of the entertainment. The wooden-like figures, with their mechanical movements, the "general" mounted on a diminutive Shetland pony for a charger (and the other "general" who falls off a wooden horse so realistically that some of the spectators think he really is a doll), and the sentries who, in the end, are ignominiously packed up in boxes and taken away on a general service wagon, all make delightful fun, which the small performers enjoy as much as the spectators.

Other interesting displays are the musical drive of the 18th Field Brigade, performed by a composite battery of six guns, representing a 6-pounder horse artillery battery of the Waterloo period, and an artillery pageant, also by the 18th Field Brigade. The Marlborough period is represented by a field howitzer and the old drum-major's chariot and kettledrums presented by William IV. in 1833, Waterloo by 6-pounder guns, the Crimean War by a heavy gun, and 1930 by 18-pounder quick-firers, which come into action and fire a round each. A concluding tableau reproduces very effectively the picture by C. Hunt of the firing of a mortar battery on Woolwich Common in 1840. It is presented by the *personnel* of the Military College of Science.

The Duke of Gloucester will attend the tattoo on July 24.

FIRE IN THAMES-SIDE BOAT-HOUSE

MOTOR LAUNCH DESTROYED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PANGBOURNE, JULY 17

A petrol motor launch, a punt, and a skiff were destroyed in a blazing boat-house at Cleeve Court, Goring, last night, at the residence of Lord Craigavon, the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. After back-firing the launch burst into flames, and the boat-house was soon blazing. A quick turn-out was made by the Pangbourne fire brigade, which, although coming a distance of four miles, was on the spot ten minutes after the alarm had been given. Lady Craigavon watched the efforts of the firemen to subdue the flames, and two guests gave assistance.

Lady Craigavon's chauffeur made an attempt by diving into the river to reach the boat-house to cut the rope which secured the launch inside the boat-house. He succeeded after great efforts in releasing the launch and pushed it out of the boat-house. He suffered from shock. The boat-house is only about 50 yards away from the residence.

CELTIC CONGRESS

In a letter to the Press Mr. T. J. Kiernan, chairman of the London Committee of the Celtic Congress, offers invitation to all Celts in London to attend the meetings of the 1930 Congress which will be held in University College, London (Gower-street, W.C.1), from next Tuesday to July 30. The congress will be opened by the president, Lord Howard de Walden, at an inaugural matinée at His Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday at 2.30. A Celtic concert will follow. The artists who have given their services are John McCormack, Megan Foster, Plunket Greene, Beatrice Harrison, Gwendolen Mason, and the Virtuoso String Quartet. An information bureau will be open at University College from Monday next and all information may be obtained from there from the hon. secretary, Miss Mai Roberts.

An aeroplane from the Coastal Area station at Gosport fell into the sea, near Haslar Hospital, yesterday afternoon. A naval picket boat salved the machine and rescued the pilot, who was unhurt.

COUNTY SHOWS

BIG BEDFORDSHIRE ENTRY

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT AMPTHILL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

AMPTHILL, JULY 17

The Prince of Wales visited the show of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society at Ampthill Park to-day, and in a crowded 2½ hours toured the showyard, witnessed sheep dog trials, and presented trophies to the exhibitors of the best animals. This was the 127th show of the society, and it is one of the most successful of the long series. The exhibits, in number and quality, were remarkably good. There was a total entry of 1,358, compared with 1,068 last year, when the show was held at Dunstable, and with 1,237 in 1927, when it was last held at Ampthill. The cattle section was particularly good, and the horse classes were well up to county show standard.

The Prince of Wales, who had journeyed by aeroplane from London to Woburn Abbey, where he was the guest at luncheon of the Duke of Bedford, president of the show, arrived on the showground at 3 o'clock, having motored with the Duke of Bedford from Woburn. He was received by Mr. S. H. Whitbread, Lord Lieutenant of Bedfordshire. A guard of honour of the 5th Bedfordshire Regiment (Territorials) was mounted in front of the reception marquee. The Prince, who was received with enthusiasm by a great gathering of visitors to the show, inspected the guard of honour and afterwards walked round the showyard. He displayed great interest in the sheep-dog trials which took place in a field on the top of a hill overlooking the showground. From a point of vantage he witnessed the intelligent work of two dogs in dividing a number of sheep and successfully penning them in separate pens.

On his way to the sheep-dog trials, his Royal Highness stopped for a moment at the Memorial Cross which overlooks a hollow through which men of The Bedfordshire Regiment marched on their way to the battle-line. The Cross commemorates the men of the regiment, trained in Ampthill Park, who were killed in the Great War. Before leaving the show the Prince witnessed a parade of the prize animals and presented the challenge trophies.

STRONG HORSE SECTION

In the horse section there was a large entry of cart horses, many of them of fine Shire type. The Duke of Bedford was one of the leading exhibitors. In addition to winning several of the class awards, he secured the champion prize and the Shire Horse Society's silver medal with Woburn Romance. The Shire Horse Society's bronze medal for the best Shire-bred gelding exhibited by a member of the Shire Horse Society was won by Mr. C. Franklin's six-year-old Abercorn. Messrs. J. Draper and Sons were also successful exhibitors in the heavy horse classes. Hunters and hacks were well represented. Mrs. R. Lucas's bay mare, Cylgal, was the winner of the Hunter Improvement Society's silver medal for the best hunter filly, and Mr. W. H. Cooper's five-year-old Sunflower won the Hunter Improvement Society's silver medal for the best mare or gelding in the hunter saddle classes.

A special prize for the best animal of the hunter type owned by a farmer within the boundaries of the Hertfordshire Hunt was awarded to Messrs. H. and F. Lawrence for their six-year-old bay gelding Sportsman. A children's pony class was headed by Miss E. Watson's brown gelding Eli, and Mr. G. Robinson's Marksman was second. The third place was taken by Sir Felix Cassel's Amber. In an open class for harness horses of 14.2 hands and upwards the first prize was taken by Mr. R. Belcher's Dark Legend, and Mr. T. P. Flower's Countess was placed second.

Dairy cattle of the Shorthorn type were of remarkably good quality. The champion prize for the best cow or heifer was won by Mr. A. Brittain with Georgie 3rd, and the bull championship went to Mr. B. J. Burton's Chetwode Official. Mr. George Gee won the championship silver medal of the British Friesian Cattle Society, and the British Dairy Farmers' Association's silver medal, with Dutton Rinotia. The Duke of Bedford was the leading prize-winner in the Jersey cattle classes. In the sheep section the leading awards went to exhibits by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Sir Gomer Berry, and the Duke of Bedford. The last-mentioned secured the champion prize for the best exhibit in the sheep classes limited to Bedfordshire. The champion prize for the best exhibit in the pig classes was awarded to Mr. F. Hartop. Other successful exhibitors were Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. F. Denton, Mr. R. P. Burton, Mr. A. J. Cox, and Mr. W. Dolemore.

HUNTERS AND FOXHOUNDS

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY'S SHOW AT HULL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, JULY 17

Some important classes left over from yesterday first occupied the attention of the judges at the Yorkshire Show to-day.

The county class is a very interesting one and a strong one also. It is for hunters foaled in, or previous to, 1925, the property of an exhibitor at the time of entry resident in Yorkshire, such exhibitor to be a member of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society. Mr. Harry H. Rose's Buckleberry heads a class of 13. Mr. Snowden's Flycatcher is a good second, and Mr. E. A. Cleminson's Harmony and Major Holliday's Quickstep take the other prizes. The class to carry from 13st. to 14st. with hounds is a very strong one, with 16 entries. Mr. Victor Emanuel's Roulette, by Fortune's Wheel, is the winner, with Mr. Harry H. Rose's Buckleberry a good second. In the class for hunters to carry over 14st., with hounds, Mr. John Darby's Liberty, a typical weight-carrier with fine liberty of action, is the winner. Mr. D. C. Lycett Green's Mistle was a good second, and third went to Mr. Snowden's Thurles.

In the class ridden by ladies Mrs. Vaughan's Golden Friar, Mr. Snowden's Flycatcher, and Mr. D. Lycett Green's gelding by Silver Grill took the prizes. The Bradford Ladies' Challenge Trophy for brood mares was won by Messrs. Ward's Nada Ross; the Harrogate Ladies' Challenge Trophy for the best hunter filly went to Mr. Emerson's Whorlton Lass; and the Hunters' Improvement and National Light Horse Breeding Society's silver medal for the best hunter mare or gelding shown in saddle to Mr. Victor Emanuel's Roulette, with Mrs. E. M. Vaughan's Golden Friar reserve.

The Foxhound Show is on the usual lines. There are 32 entries and seven packs represented—namely, the Cleveland, the Middleton, the Morpeth, the Holderness, the Braes of Derwent, the York and Ainsty, all hailing from the North, to which is to be added the Worcestershire. The judges are Sir J. W. Buchanan Jardine and Colonel H. Wilson. Of dog hounds there are 17 couples entered. Unentered hounds make a small class, in which Middleton win with Wantage, by Waterford, and Prompter, by Chairman, the Holderness being a good second with Chairman and Cliant, by Belvoir and Chorister. In the class for the best two couples of entered hounds the Middleton win with Groomsman, by Essex Vanquisher, Wellington, by Portman, Guildford Vandal, by Sinnington Vagabond, and Wombwell, by Waterford. The Cleveland are second with Victor, by Vampire, Roman, by Homer, Weston, by Danger, and Regent, by Ringwood.

In the stallion hound class the Cleveland's Homer, by Zetland Warrior, wins, with the Middleton's Wellington, by Guildford, second. The champion dog hound is Groomsman, with the Cleveland's Homer reserve. Bitches make a much stronger show. The Middleton Vigil and Violent, by Victory, win in the class for the best couple of unentered bitches, with Cleveland's Risky and Rosary, by Regent, second. The Middleton are again to the front in the class for the best two couples of entered bitches, with Waxwork, Wedlock, Vengeance, and Venus. The Braes of Derwent are second with Clover, Comfort, Cora, and Parody. The Worcestershire's Wanton, by Brocklesby Tarquin, wins in the class for brood bitches, with the York and Ainsty's Faithful second. The Worcestershire's Wanton is the champion bitch, with the Middleton's Vigil reserve.

Among the British Friesians the male championship was won on Wednesday by the bull Douneside Marcellus, exhibited by the trustees of Sir Alasdair W. McRobert, and the female and supreme championships by Lord Glentanar's heifer Glentanar Marionette. The supreme champion is a daughter of a 2,000-gallon cow. In the class for in-calf cows the two leaders were well-fleshed 3,000 and 2,000 gallon cows respectively—namely, Miss Martin Smith's Sudbourne Flossiewijk and Lord Rayleigh's Terling Lead 18th.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY

MINISTRY AND ORGANIZED MARKETING

Lord De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, in a speech to members of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society at the society's show at Hull yesterday, said it could not be too strongly emphasized that the continued progress of the National Mark scheme, and its extension to an ever-widening range of home-grown products, depended upon the good will and combined support of the producer, distributor, and consumer.

The Ministry placed importance on pressing forward with the scheme for standardized marketing. On the other hand, however, they must admit that standardization without organization could only touch the fringe of the problem, and the Ministry was now considering proposals designed to provide the organization. They had been told that voluntary cooperation would provide the solution, as it had in certain other countries, but it must be remembered that it had only succeeded in countries where the demands of an export trade had compelled centralized handling at the ports. In other words, it had only succeeded where circumstances had really made cooperation compulsory.

Neither the National Farmers' Union nor anyone else in the country would ever be able to obtain 1s. 6d. a gallon for milk until they controlled the whole of milk production. It was no use holding out for 1s. 6d. a gallon if a minority were prepared to cut the ground from beneath their feet by selling at 1s. 3d. In the hop markets of Kent and Hereford they had seen during the last few years an even more extreme example of the hopelessness of the existing situation. About 90 per cent. of the growers formed themselves into an organization for the control of production and marketing, but the 10 per cent. who stayed outside profited by

THE SOUTH AFRICAN HOLIDAY

A noted medical authority, writing recently of sea-voyaging, as the true antidote of city life, described it as a rhythm of living, of eating and of sleeping, which in turn induces a rhythm of thinking. There is a monotony in ocean travel which may oppress at first but later heals and soothes. The restful influence of ocean horizons and invigorating effects of sea air, day after day, replenish mind and body alike.

It is these benefits of sea-voyaging that have helped to bring the South African holiday into such general favour, but the ocean trip is merely a prelude to the fuller change of climate, scenes and interests in this Dominion of sunshine, health and happiness.

"Holiday Tours in South Africa" is an informative little book on this new field of travel which will be gladly sent *post free* on application to:—

The Director, Publicity and Travel Bureau, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2, and the *Leading Tourist Agencies.*

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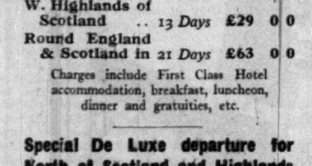

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, JULY 17

General Sir Walter Braithwaite (Adjutant-General to the Forces) had the honour of being received by The King this morning.

The King of Spain, attended by the Duke of Miranda, visited Their Majesties and remained to Luncheon.

The Duke of Gloucester, attended by Major Ronald Stanyforth, was present this afternoon at the Buttercup Day Garden Party at the Country Branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, Stanmore, and formally opened the new Gates presented by an anonymous donor.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JULY 17

The Prince of Wales, attended by Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, visited the Annual Show of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society at Ampthill to-day.

His Royal Highness, attended by Captain Dudley North, R.N., was present at the Annual Banquet of the Master and Corporation of Trinity House, which was held at Trinity House, Tower Hill, this evening.

The Aga Khan has arrived at the Ritz Hotel from Paris.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo have left 7, Upper Belgrave-street for Loch Assynt Lodge, Lochinver, Sutherland, which they have taken for the season.

The Countess of Hardwicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke returned to 13, Queensberry-place yesterday from Bury St. Edmunds.

Countess Lützow has left the Hotel Rubens, Buckingham Palace-road, for Czechoslovakia.

Dorothy Countess of Cranbrook and Lady Anne Gathorne-Hardy will leave 9, Wilbraham-place to-day for Snape Priory, Saxmundham.

Lord Eustace Percy will leave to-morrow for New York. He will be away for some weeks.

Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse have left London for Paris, where they will stay for a few days.

Lady Eva Dugdale expects to return to 3, West Halkin-street early next week from Glanusk Park, Crickhowell, Breconshire, where she has been staying with her daughter, Lady Glanusk.

Lady Nina Knowles and her sister, Lady Caroline Grant, have left London for Ireland.

Lady Emily Lutyens left 13, Mansfield-street on Thursday for Holland. She expects to be away for some weeks.

Lord and Lady Swansea have left London for Caer Beris, Builth Wells, Breconshire.

Lord Craigmyle, who returned to London from Scotland yesterday morning, is leaving on Sunday on a visit to Munich and Ober-Ammergau.

Lady Middleton will leave 49, Montagu-square about July 29 for Birdsall House, Malton.

Lady Foley has left Eastbourne for Paris.

Lady Watson and family wish to tender their sincere thanks for the kindness and sympathy shown to them in their great sorrow.

Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart sail to-morrow from Southampton for Quebec in the Empress of Scotland.

Major Dermot and Lady Helen McCalmont expect to return to 3, Norfolk-street towards the end of next week from Torquay.

Major and Mrs. Hugh Eardley-Wilmot have left Hove for Vichy until August 15.

The Dean of Peterborough and Mrs. Simpson have left the Laurel Court, Precincts, Peterborough, for a holiday in Northumberland.

Captain and Mrs. C. A. Cartwright have gone to Kingswick, Sunninghill, to spend the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley expects to leave Gayfere House, Smith-square, on July 25 for Broadlands, Romsey.

The Marchioness of Blandford was at home yesterday at 27, Hill-street to meet the committee of the Aerial Meet and Rally to be held at Hanworth Park to-morrow in aid of the National Birthday Trust Fund (including Mrs. Baldwin's appeal for anaesthetics).

Lunga in Mid-Argyll has not been let to Mr. Braithwaite, of East Park, Hexham, as was stated in our list of Scottish Shootings on Tuesday.

DINNERS

TRINITY HOUSE

The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Dudley North, R.N., was present at the banquet given by the Duke of Connaught, Master of Trinity House, and the Elder Brethren, last evening at Trinity House, on Tower-hill.

The guests included:—

The Prime Minister, the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Farmoor, the Earl of Cromer, Lord Herbert Scott, Viscount Gough, Lord Thomson, Lord Passfield, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, Lord Kylsant, Lord Hanworth, Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Mr. Thomas Shaw, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Mr. Justice Roche, Mr. Justice Bateson, Sir R. Williams-Bulkeley, Sir Frederick Lewis, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Sir Oswyn Murray, Sir Horace Hamilton, Sir Vincent Baddeley, Sir Walter Nicholson, Lieutenant-General Sir Herbert Uniacke, Sir Henry Lambert, Sir William Llewellyn, Vice-Admiral Sir H. T. Buller, Sir Alan Anderson, Sir Frank Dyson, Sir Charles Higwood, Sir Ernest Rutherford, Sir George Higgins, Sir Burton Chadwick, Sir Edward Manville, Mr. F. J. Foley, Rear-Admiral H. P. Douglas, Brigadier R. F. C. Foster, Mr. A. T. Bucknill, Prebendary Gough, Mr. W. R. Smith, Mr. Percy Hargreaves, Mr. Harry Collison, Mr. Howard R. Simpson, Lieutenant Victor Mansell, Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins, Mr. Gerald E. Maude, Mr. Vautier Paterson, Canon Norman Pares, Mr. A. J. Paten, Mr. W. Montgomery White, Commander H. M. Denny, the Rev. D. Archibald Fleming, the Earl of Elgin, Mr. D. B. Murdoch, the Rev. A. J. Holloway, Mr. Cyril Nairne, Mr. A. S. Willis, Major J. L. Wickham, Sir Stanley Johnson, Admiral Bentinck Yelverton, Mr. A. G. Bell, Dr. R. Cory-Smith, Mr. E. M. Magor, Dr. A. Perigal, Mr. Morley Roberts, and Mr. H. N. Collyer.

The following Elder Brethren and Officers of the Corporation were also present:—

Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Mansell (Deputy Master), Captain Sir Arthur Clarke, the Earl of Selborne, Captain O. P. Marshall, Captain T. Goodiner, the Marquess of Crewe, Captain Owen Jones, Captain P. N. Layton, the Prince of Wales, Captain A. H. Ryley, Captain A. R. H. Morrell, Captain H. C. Birkie, Captain A. S. Mackay, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Captain W. R. Chaplin, Admiral (to the Fleet) Earl Jellicoe, Captain W. E. Crumplin, Mr. M. K. Smith (secretary), Mr. J. P. Bowen (engineer-in-chief), Mr. C. G. Armstrong (solicitor), Mr. E. Godber, and Mr. T. H. Burleigh.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey entertained the Chief Justice of Canada and Mrs. Anglin at dinner at the House of Lords yesterday.

Those present to meet them were:—

Viscount and Viscountess Dunedin, Viscount and Viscountess Hailsham, Lady Hanworth, Lord Atkinson, Lord and Lady Tomlin, Lord and Lady Russell of Killowen, Miss Haldane, Sir Claud Schuster, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Waters, Sir Charles and Lady Neish, Miss Caroline Davison, and Mr. A. J. N. Paterson.

MME. PARAVICINI

King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria of Portugal honoured the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini with their presence at dinner last night at 21, Bryanston-square.

The guests who were asked to meet them were:—

Countess Howe, Lady Lloyd, the Dowager Lady Nunburnholme, Viscount and Viscountess Churchill, Captain and Lady Violet Benson, the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Stonor, Sir John and Lady Maffey, Sir Evelyn Murray, Captain Kenneth Hogg, Mrs. Lindsay, Marquis de Palavicini, Mr. Peter Flower, M. Louis Michel, and Mlle. Livia Paravicini.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. J. C. P. PROBY AND MISS KERR

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Jocelyn Campbell Patrick Proby, youngest son of Colonel D. J. Proby and Lady Margaret Proby, of Elton Hall, Peterborough, and Elisabeth Angelique Kerr, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Archibald Hastings Kerr and Mrs. Kerr, of Toronto, Canada.

MR. G. W. WILLIAMS AND MISS HEBER-PERCY

The engagement is announced between Gerald Wellington Williams, eldest son of the late Mr. W. A. Williams and of Mrs. Williams, of Shernfold Park, Frant, Sussex, and Mary Katharine Victoria, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. Josceline Heber-Percy, of Guy's Cliffe, Warwick.

COMMANDER A. P. N. THOROWGOOD, R.N. (RET.), AND MRS. HUNTER TOD

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Commander Thorowgood, D.S.O., and Mrs. Hunter Tod, of 126, Sloane-street, widow of Hunter Finley Tod.

CAPTAIN W. A. J. LOCKHART AND MISS B. SPONG

An engagement is announced between Captain W. A. J. Lockhart, 3rd The King's Own Hussars, elder son of Mr. Joseph Lockhart and Mrs. Lockhart, of Lisburn, Co. Antrim, and Beatrix, daughter of the late Major C. S. Spong, of Cairo, Egypt, and of Mrs. Spong, Devonshire House, Mayfair-place.

CAPTAIN R. LL. LLOYD AND MISS C. C. ARNOLD

The engagement is announced between Captain Rae Llewelyn Lloyd, M.C., of Eastbury, Berks, and Catherine Comber Arnold, of Great Shefford, Berkshire.

MR. W. A. WHITE AND MISS ELLIOT

The engagement is announced between William A. White, of Cheltenham, Glos, younger son of the late Mr. W. A. White and Mrs. White, of Old Lane House, Caterham, Surrey, and Evelyn Bartholomew, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Elliot, of Eltham, Kent, and niece of Mr. J. G. Bartholomew, The Manor House, Inveresk, Midlothian.

MR. R. W. V. ROBINS AND MISS KNIGHT

The engagement is announced between Robert Walter Vivian, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Robins, late of Kingston Hill, Surrey, and Alice Kathleen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Knight, of Eddeton, Rosshire, and North-gate, Regent's Park.

MR. E. R. HEMPSON AND MISS J. A. M. HIGHAM

The engagement is announced between Edward Ralph Hempson, younger son of the late George F. Hempson and Mrs. Hempson, of St. Mary's, Barton-Bendish, and Janet Agnes Morgan Higham, younger daughter of the late George William Higham, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Higham, of Springfield, Hythe, Kent.

MR. A. R. C. HIGHAM AND MISS SHEPLEY

The engagement is announced between Anthony Richard Charles, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel B. Higham and of Mrs. Higham, of Bombay, and Mary, elder daughter of the late J. W. V. Shepley and of Mrs. Shepley, of Highfield House, Glossop.

CHRISTENINGS

The christening took place at Stackpole Elidor yesterday of the infant daughter of Earl and Countess Cawdor. The Rev. E. Roderick officiated, and the child was named Caroline Mairi. The godparents were Mr. Duncan Stirling, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Dudley Williams-Drummond, Lady Mary Campbell, and Miss Diana Vickers.

The christening took place in Henry VII. Chapel, Westminster Abbey, yesterday afternoon of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Slade. Canon Carnegie (grandfather of the baby) officiated, and the child was named Julian Penkivil. The godparents were Mr. and Mrs. Drewett Chaytor, Miss Patricia Slade, and Mr. George Bankes.

The christening took place at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, yesterday afternoon of the infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. Allan Adair. The Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick officiated, and the child was named Juliet Enid. The godparents were Sir Anthony Weldon, Mr. Guy Farquahar, the Countess of Listowel, Viscountess Allendale, the Hon. Lady Erskine, and Miss Violet Blundell.

DANCES

LADY GLENTANAR

Lady Glentanar gave a dance at 10, Upper Grosvenor-street last night. Billy Mason's band from the Café de Paris played, and a *cabaret* was given during the evening, in which Mr. Leslie Hutchinson sang, Miss Nancy Jackson and Mr. Paul Haakon gave exhibition dances, and the conjurer Giovanni appeared. The ballroom was massed with crimson roses and ramblers and the supper tables were decorated with pink roses. Before the dance the Dowager Lady Glentanar gave a dinner party at 11, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, and her guests included:—

The Marquess and Marchioness of Douro, the Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Earl of Altamont, Lady Viola Dundas, Lady Helena Fitzwilliam, Lady Anne Wellesley, Lady Mary Hope, Lady Fiona Pratt, Viscount FitzHarris, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Lord Fermoy, Lord Waleran, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, the Hon. Peter Tufton, the Hon. William Bathurst, the Hon. Niall Chaplin, the Hon. David Rhys, the Hon. Imogen Rhys, the Hon. Sylvia Coke, Sir Henry Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. James Baird, Mr. Robert Lindsay, Mr. Eion Merry, Miss Diane Chamberlain, Miss Joan Pearson, Miss Rosemary Villiers, and Miss Pamela Wellesley.

Others who accepted invitations for the dance were:—

Lord and Lady Aberdare, Lord and Lady Apsley, Lord Aberdour, Lady Lina Agar, Captain and Mrs. Allan Adair, Captain J. R. Aird, the Hon. Patrick Balfour, the Hon. Seymour Berry, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, the Earl and Countess of Breckenock, the Earl and Countess of Bective, Viscount Bury, Viscount Borodale, Lord and Lady Balniel, Lord Morven Cavendish-Bentinck, Lady Margaret Bingham, Lady Betty Butler, Captain the Hon. Victor and Mrs. Cochrane-Baillie, the Hon. Peter Beatty, Mr. and Lady Barbara Bevan, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. John Barran, Miss Joan Harrison-Broadley, Mr. Archie Balfour, Captain Patrick Boyle, Captain the Hon. Archibald and Lady Irene Cubitt, Captain the Hon. Roland and Mrs. Cubitt, Captain and Lady Amy Coats, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Compton, Miss Rosemary Coke, Miss Romaine Combe, Miss Jacqueline Castellani, Miss Diana Cohen, Miss Winifred Clark, Captain Victor Canalet, Captain W. Codrington, Mr. Bradley Campbell, Mr. David Colville, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Cunninghame, Major Eric Crankshaw, Lord and Lady Digby, the Hon. Rosemary Dawson, the Hon. Joanna Douglas, the Hon. Judith Denman, Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs. James Dugdale, Mr. Colin Davidson, Mr. David Dent.

Lady Moira Forbes, the Hon. John and Lady Elizabeth Fremantle, Miss Joan FitzClarence, Miss Margaret Forbes, Mr. George Forbes, Mr. John Findlay, Mr. Edward Morley-Fletcher, the Hon. Mrs. Ronald Greville, the Hon. Marion Glyn, the Hon. Esmé Glyn, Mr. and Mrs. John Gretton, Miss Gretton, Miss Glasgow, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Gunnis, the Countess of Haddington, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord Herbert, Lady Alexandra Haig, Lady Rachel Howard, the Hon. David Herbert, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Baillie Hamilton, the Hon. Esmond and Mrs. Harmsworth, Sir Robert Horne, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hardie-Hardie, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Hay, Mr. W. Horn, Commander and Mrs. Curzon-Howe, Mr. Henry Illingworth, Lady Myrtle Jellicoe, the Hon. Robert and Lady Serena James, Mr. Henry James, Mr. John Shaw-Kennedy, the Hon. Cecilia Keppel, Miss Victoria Keppel, Viscount Long of Wraxall, Sir Richard Leighton, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Moyra Loyd, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Lonsdale, Miss Elizabeth Lycett, Miss Sally Lindley, Mr. William Lloyd.

The Earl and Countess of Munster, the Earl and Countess of Mount, the Earl and Countess of Minto, Lord and Lady Louis Mountbatten, Lady Janet Montgomerie, Lady Patricia Moore, the Hon. Laurence and Mrs. Methuen, Miss Betty Manners, Mr. Roger Moncrieff, Mr. R. Myddleton, Mr. Charles Max-Muller, Mr. Victor Malcolm, Mr. Angus Malcolm, Mr. Graham Eyres-Monsell, Mr. Desmond Miller, the Duke of Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont-Nesbitt, Mr. Phillip Nichols, Princess Obolensky, Lord and Lady Oranmore and Browne, Miss Ivan Swinderen, Mr. Alastair Villiers, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, Earl Winterton, Viscount and Viscountess Weymouth, the Hon. John Weir, Sir Victor and Lady Warrender, Miss Pamela Wellesley, Miss Thetis Wilson, Miss Rosemary Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Wethered, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Wilson, and Captain and Mrs. J. M. Wilson.

ROYAL NAVAL BARRACKS, CHATHAM

The Commodore and Ward Room Officers of the Royal Naval Barracks, Chatham, gave a ball last night. Among those who accepted invitations to be present were:—

Admiral Sir Reginald and Lady Tyrwhitt and Miss Tyrwhitt, Admiral and Mrs. Stirling and Miss Stirling, Surgeon Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Hewitt, Engineer Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Benn and the Misses Benn, Brigadier and Mrs. Foster, Brigadier and Mrs. McCulloch, Engineer Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Pallot, General and Mrs. Walker, Viscount and Viscountess Elibank, Lady Dalrymple, Sir Harold and Miss Snagge, Captain Peter Macdonald, the Hon. Margaret Thesiger, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Allen, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Trenchard, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Darlington, Colonel and Mrs. Savage and Miss Savage, Colonel and Mrs. Vernon, Captain and Mrs. O'Neill, Captain and Mrs. Reyne, Captain and Mrs. Coleridge, Captain and Mrs. Lane-Poole, Wing-Commander and Mrs. Murlis-Green, Surgeon Captain and Mrs. Denny, Surgeon Captain and Mrs. Shaw, Colonel and Mrs. Mathew, Captain D. B. La Mottee, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. Badcock, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Aitken, Mr. and Mrs. Burton, the Rev. C. P. and Mrs. Rose, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Beadey, and Captain and Mrs. Hamilton.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Meichett received the guests at a garden party held yesterday afternoon at The Holme, Regent's Park (by permission of Lady Dance), in connexion with the Empire Activity Fund.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 19

MARRIAGES

MR. J. FERGUSSON AND MISS F. DUGDALE

The marriage took place at St. Columba's, Pont-street, yesterday, of Mr. James Fergusson, eldest son of General Sir Charles Fergusson, of Kilkerran, and Lady Alice Fergusson, and Miss Louise Frances Balfour Stratford Dugdale, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Dugdale, of 1, Roland-gardens, S.W. Dr. Archibald Fleming officiated, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Walker (minister of St. Machar, Dailly, Ayrshire).

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an opal-tinted satin gown trimmed with old lace. Her veil of Brussels lace was held in place by a wreath of real orange blossoms, and she carried a sheaf of regalia lilies. The train-bearers were Master John Dugdale (cousin of the bride) and Master Peter Boyle (cousin of the bridegroom), and she was also attended by Miss Dorothea Haviland, Miss Janet Balfour, Miss Susan Dugdale, and Miss Judith Dugdale. The grown-up bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Milne, Lady Kathleen Balfour, the Hon. Daphne Strutt (cousins of the bride), Lady Anne Gathorne-Hardy (cousin of the bridegroom), Miss Mary Loder, and Miss Alice Walter. The train-bearers wore pink-corded silk knickers with silk blouses to match, and the bridesmaids wore pale pink chiffon dresses, with net caps trimmed with pearls. They carried sheaves of blue delphiniums, and wore Chinese choker necklaces. Mr. Simon Fergusson was best man. A reception was held at 2, Bryanston-square (lent by Lady George Campbell), and among those present were:—

General Sir Charles and Lady Alice Fergusson, Admiral Sir James and Lady Fergusson, Miss Margaret Fergusson, Miss Susan Fergusson, Mr. B. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. S. Dugdale, Mr. Michael Dugdale, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dugdale, Mrs. Henry Dugdale, Major and Mrs. L. P. Haviland, Mrs. Wilfrid Haviland, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, the Marquess and Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Winefride Elwes, Lady (John) Noble, Lady Kathleen Villiers, Lady Clementine Waring, Lady Howard-Stepney, Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood, the Hon. Charles Strutt, the Hon. John Strutt, Lady Frances Balfour, Lady (Walter) Balfour of Burleigh, Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Balfour, Colonel Balfour and the Hon. Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Edward Balfour, Miss Balfour, Miss Alice Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan, the Hon. Mrs. J. D. Boyle, the Hon. John Weir.

Sir Thomas and Lady Augusta Inskip, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Trenchard and Lady Trenchard, Mr. John Boyle, Mr. Edward Boyle, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Strutt, the Dowager Countess of Cranbrook, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton, the Hon. Lady Cecil, the Hon. Mrs. Hugh Sutton, Lady Wilkinson, Sir Maurice Hankey, Major the Hon. Edward and Mrs. Lascelles, Rear-Admiral the Hon. A. C. Strutt, Lady (Gerard) Talbot, Lady Dudley Gordon, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Lady Hope, the Hon. Mrs. Jean Bruce, Sir John and Lady Barran, Lord and Lady Rayleigh, Lady Mary Glynn, Countess Grey, the Countess of Cassillis, Lady Alice Shaw-Stewart, Lady Furse, Miss Furse, the Hon. Albert and Mrs. Napier, Lady Winifred Renshaw, Lady Desborough, Lady Marjorie Dalrymple-Hamilton, the Hon. Patrick Balfour, Captain Patrick Boyle, Mrs. Andrew Bowdoin, Mr. Partridge, Mrs. Thornley, Miss Storey, Mr. J. A. Thompson, Mrs. George Walker, Captain and Mrs. Orlando Bridgeman, Mrs. Archibald Fleming, Miss Roberta Fleming, Miss Walterhouse, Mr. Cyril Wyld, Mrs. Royds, Mrs. Arthur Hope, Mrs. A. Warre, Mrs. Randall Davies, Mrs. Davey, Mrs. Bernard Reed, Mrs. Cox, Mr. Victor du Vai, Miss Emily Strutt, Captain and Mrs. Seton Christopher, Dr. and Mrs. Hardwicke-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gordon Macleod, Miss Birch, Dr. and Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Fletcher Cruickshank, Miss H. B. Fowler, Miss Ashmore, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Professor Forbes, Mrs. Baird, Captain James Boyle, Mrs. W. Peel, Miss Catherine Tennant, Major and Mrs. Jarvis, Miss Dumaresq, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. B. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. James Blackwood, Mr. J. Goldman, Colonel Agnew, Mrs. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Portman, Major Ralph Glyn, M.P., Mrs. Harrison Broadley, Miss Croft, Miss Mary Lindsay, Miss Diana Russell, Mrs. Noel Blakiston, Sister Ethel Wood, Mr. and Mrs. George Booth, Mrs. William Pierce, Mr. Arthur Mann, Captain and Mrs. Sutcliffe, Miss Skerrett, Miss Mary Grenfell, Mrs. Hugh Horne, Mrs. John Wynn-Finch, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Cummings, and Mr. F. A. Scott.

CAPTAIN V. H. WELLS AND MISS HANNEN

The marriage took place at St. George's, Hanover-square, yesterday, of Captain Victor Horace Wells, late The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, only surviving son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lake Wells, R.E., and Mrs. Wells, and Miss Beryl Olga Hannen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lance Hannen, of 11A, Portland-place, W. The Rev. B. F. Simpson officiated, assisted by Prebendary Thicknesse.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of silver lamé shot with blue, with a long train of silver tissue lined with blue chiffon. Her long tulle veil was held in place by a cap embroidered with blue and silver beads, and she wore a diamond star. She was attended by six little children, Miss Patricia Le Roy-Lewis, Miss Anne Trehearne-Thomas, Miss Sarah Wemyss, Master Guy Hannen, Master Robert Alex Craigie, and Master Andrew Jessiman. The little girls wore ankle-length frocks of delphinium organdie, and Victorian bonnets to match. The pages wore blue satin jodhpurs, and blue organdie shirts. Captain C. Whinney, The Middlesex Regiment, was best man. A reception was held at 39, Hill-street, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Lance Hannen, the Hon. Mrs. Hannen and Miss Hannen, Miss Fraser, Mr. Nigel Hannen, Mr. B. Hannen, Miss J. Hannen, Mrs. Nicholas Hannen, Mr. D. Hannen, Miss H. Hannen, Miss J. Hannen, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hannen, Mr. W. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Craigie, Mr. H. Burroughes, Miss Brandon Thomas, Mrs. Dent, Lady Bushman, Major and Mrs Godfrey Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. L. Collier, Mrs. Richard Ince, Mrs. Eric Wellman, Mr. and Mrs. Duffas, Mr. E. G. Sebastian, Lady Peter, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Seymour Jeune, Mrs. T. Fetherstonhaugh, Mrs. Gerard Robinson, Mr. Lionel Kitson, Colonel Hoskyn, Mr. Wilfred Lloyd, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke-Yarborough, Mrs. Repton, Mrs. Womersley, Lady Kimber, Mrs. Gifford, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Lewis, Mrs. Victor Rhodes, Mr. R. L. Allen, Major Pape, Mr. and Mrs. Lyall, Commander and the Hon. Mrs. McKenna, Captain and Mrs. George Hunter, Admiral Sir Frederick and Lady Tudor, Mrs. Tudor, Mrs. Charles Clode, Mrs. B. Crisp, Miss Rodwell, Mrs. Harcourt Gold, Mrs. Frank Dawes, Mrs. B. F. Simpson, Mrs. Cameron Gordon, Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Boyd Maunsell, Mrs. FitzAdam Ormiston, Mrs. Bruce Roberts, Mrs. Martell, Mrs. Leslie Nicholas, Major Grigg, Mrs. C. B. Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robertshaw, Mrs. Frederick Kerr, Brigadier-General Stockdale, Mrs. Alfred Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Eaton, Mrs. James Ewart, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. James Bacon, Mrs. H. Sadler, Major and Mrs. R. E. Maude, Mrs. Gaunt, Mrs. Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Agnew, and Mr. and Mrs. Tomlin.

MR. H. HAMILTON EARLE AND MLLE. MAURISSEN-RUGLIONI

The marriage took place yesterday morning at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, of Mr. Hubert Hamilton Earle, son of the late Mr. Ronald Hamilton-Earle and of Lady Mulleneux Grayson, and Mlle. Marie Maurissen-Ruglioni, daughter of the late Captain Ernest Maurissen and of Mme. Victor Ruglioni, of San Remo. The Rev. Eric Hamilton officiated.

The bride was given away by Sir Henry Mulleneux Grayson, in the unavoidable absence, owing to illness, of her step-father, Major Ruglioni. She wore a long-sleeved gown of cream satin, with a full train falling from the ankle-length fluted skirt. Her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom, and she carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. She was attended by six grown-up bridesmaids—Mlle. Nella Maurissen (her sister), Miss Helen Mitford Taylor, Miss Alex and Miss Rosemary Kerr, Miss Joy du Pré, and Miss Joan Stapleton. They wore dresses of apricot-coloured taffeta, the ankle-length petalled skirts showing underskirts of the same material. The close-fitting bodices had roll collars of crinoline net, and their picture hats trimmed with satin ribbon were of crinoline straw of the same colour. They carried Victorian posies of pink roses and carnations and blue sweet peas. Mr. Dettmar Dressel played Bach's Air on the G string on the arrival of the bride. Mr. Tom Driberg was best man, and a reception was afterwards held at 1, Herbert-crescent, when among the guests were:—

Lady Mulleneux Grayson, Mme. Ruglioni, Mr. and Mrs. Brian Grayson, Lady Rothband, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy, Captain and Mrs. Hume, Mrs. Inglefield, Miss Curll, Miss Minnie Cochrane, Mrs. Dick-Cunyngham, Mr. and Mrs. John Villiers, Lady Dallas, Lady Hartland, Lord and Lady Strathspey, the Hon. Joan Ogilvie-Grant, Miss Rosemary Earle, Cherry Lady Poynter, Captain Eric Earle, Captain Guy Earle, Gertrude Lady Decies, Lady Alexander, Viscountess Sandhurst, the Hon. Lady White-Thomson, the Countess of Lindsey, Lady (Denys) Burton, Mrs. Mark Kerr, Count and Countess Charentenay, Mme. del Riego, Lady Palmer, Lady Seton-Karr, Mme. Jelly d'Aranyi, Lady Rodd, Miss Pelham-Burn, Mr. and Mrs. Randall Wells, Captain Sherborne, Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Gordon Cleather, Miss Brenda Gordon Cleather, Mrs. de Clancy Walsh, Mrs. Guest Williams, Mrs. Troubeck, Miss Martin, Mrs. Barni, Mrs. Guy Barker, Mrs. Warlinson, Mrs. Pearson Rogers, Mrs. Thomas Cochrane, Mrs. Frederick Compton, Mr. Anthony Williams, Mrs. Stapleton, Mrs. Barratt Stennett, Mrs. Porritt, Miss Glass, Mrs. Cobham, Mr. Sidney Dudley Driver, Colonel Burt, Mr. G. A. Tate, Miss Betty du Pré, Colonel du Pre, Miss Oliver, Mrs. Paul Johnson, Mrs. W. Lindley, Miss Willoughby, Mrs. Driberg, Mr. John Cullen, Mrs. Paget Bowman, Miss de Busch, Miss Conberg, Professor Cromarty Dickson, Miss Diana Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Herbert, Mrs. du Pré, Mr. John Adams-Meyer, Miss Ann Hutchinson, Miss Constable, Mrs. Harry Lewis, Miss O'Hagan, Mrs. Farr, and Mrs. Rea.

MR. A. W. USHER AND MISS G. S. WATSON

The marriage took place yesterday at St. Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, of Mr. Andrew William Usher, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Usher, of 16, Grosvenor-crescent, Edinburgh, and Miss Gwendoline Sylvia Watson, of 12, Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, daughter of the Hon. Adam Watson and of the late Hon. Mrs. Watson. The Very Rev. Charles L. Warr, Dean of the Thistle, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of cream satin with a full train of satin and chiffon embroidered with pearls and trimmed with orange-blossom. She carried a bouquet of Madonna lilies and wore a diamond and emerald wrist watch and a diamond and sapphire bracelet. Miss Anne Watson (sister of the bride) and Master Patrick de Burgh were the trainbearers, the little girl wearing a frilled frock of green organdie muslin with a halo wreath of pearls, and the page having green linen knickers with a white crêpe de Chine blouse. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Rachel Watson (sister of the bride), the Hon. Sophie Watson (cousin of the bride), Miss Evelyn Elliot, and Miss Edith Thomson. They wore green chiffon dresses with small capes falling from the shoulders. They had halo wreaths of pearls, and carried bouquets of white carnations. Mr. T. C. J. Dickson, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, was best man, and a reception was afterwards held at the Assembly Rooms, George-street, Edinburgh, when among the guests were:—

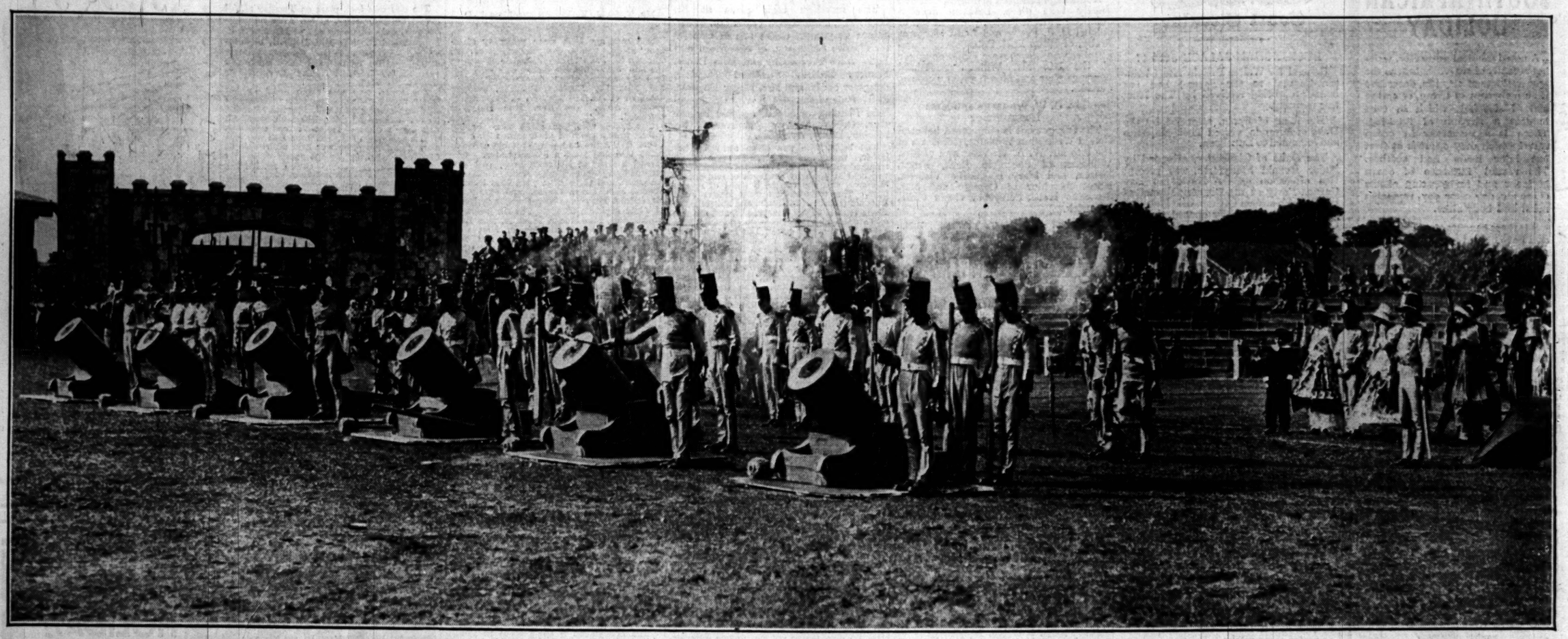
The Hon. Mrs. Adam Watson, Mr. George Usher, M.F.H., Mrs. George Usher, Lord and Lady Thankerton, the Hon. Douglas Watson, Miss April Watson, the Hon. Ronald and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Roger Watson, Sir Richard and Lady Lodge, Miss Janet Lodge, Mr. Wilfrid Lodge, Air-Commodore and Mrs. Macintyre, Air-Commodore and Mrs. Mitchell, Group-Captain and Mrs. Landon, and Miss Ella Luce.

The honeymoon is being spent in Ireland, and the bride travelled in a fawn crêpe de Chine dress and coat with a small brown and fawn hat.

MR. T. ST. J. B. ALSTON AND MISS I. D. FRANKLIN

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, of

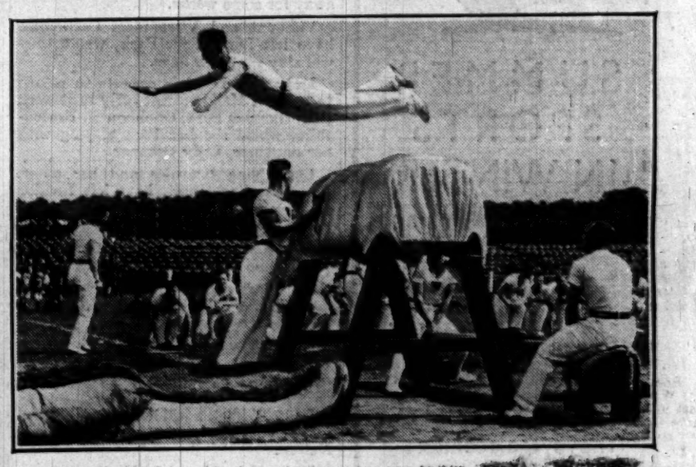
WOOLWICH GARRISON TATTOO: A MORTAR BATTERY OF THE FORTIES



THE MORTAR BATTERY.—The Woolwich Garrison will hold next week its second Searchlight Tattoo, and yesterday held a full-dress rehearsal. Our photograph is of "The Mortar Battery," presented by the *personnel* of the Military College of Science. It is based on the picture by C. Hunt depicting the shooting of a mortar battery on Woolwich Common in 1840.

RUMANIAN TRIBUTE.—Dr. Stefan Cicio Pop (centre), the President of the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies and the leader of the delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, at the Cenotaph yesterday.

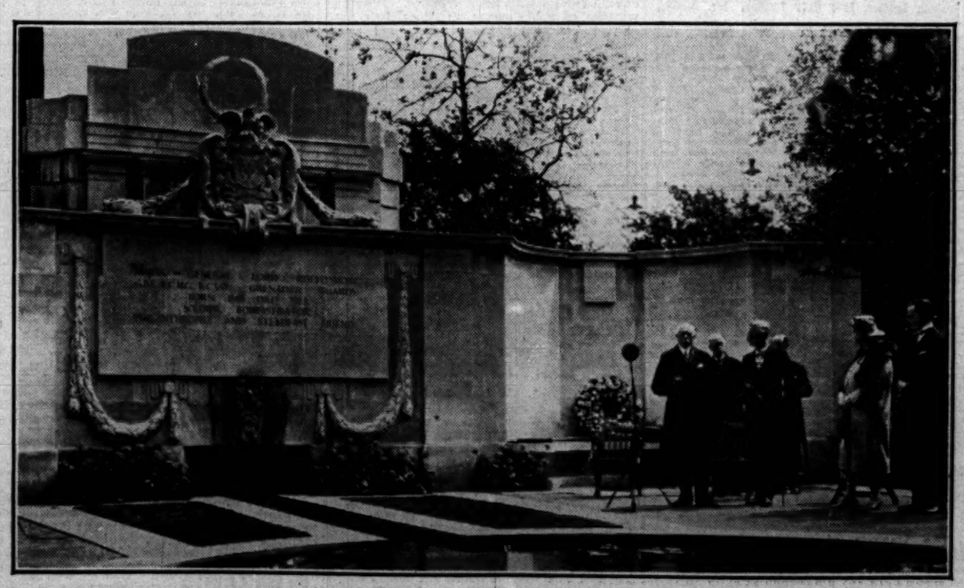
AN URUGUAYAN CENTENARY.—To-day Uruguay celebrates its centenary as a republic. Above we give an aerial view of part of the City of Montevideo, the capital of the Republic, on the River Plate. The inner harbour is seen in the distance. Montevideo has the reputation of being one of the cleanest cities in the world.



OVER THE HORSE.—Another side of the Woolwich Tattoo. Instructors of the Rushgrove Gymnasium giving a gymnastic display at yesterday's rehearsal.

LIBERATION STATUE.—The granite statue by Herr Benno Elkan which has been erected at Mainz to mark the liberation of the Rhineland. It is to be unveiled next Sunday.

BEDFORDSHIRE SHOW.—The Prince of Wales yesterday visited the annual show of the Bedfordshire Agricultural Society at Ampthill. He is seen walking through the show ground.



THE LATE LORD CHEYLESMORE.—The Duke of Connaught speaking after unveiling the memorial to Lord Cheylesmore, which has been erected in the Victoria Embankment Gardens, close to the Belgian War Memorial. Above the inscription are the Cheylesmore arms. The memorial was designed by Sir Edwin Lutyens.

The Brain of the Airway

AIRWAYS signalling is carried out mainly by wireless. Each Imperial Airways aeroplane carries wireless transmitting and receiving gear, and the pilot is constantly in touch with aerodromes on his route. He can be given weather warnings and reports of flying conditions ahead, he can be given any information as to fog, or he can be given his own position speedily and accurately by means of wireless direction finding, which in many instances has been used to guide aircraft in thick fog to a point above their aerodromes of destination. The Traffic Controller knows within a few miles the whereabouts of each aeroplane on the London-Continental routes.

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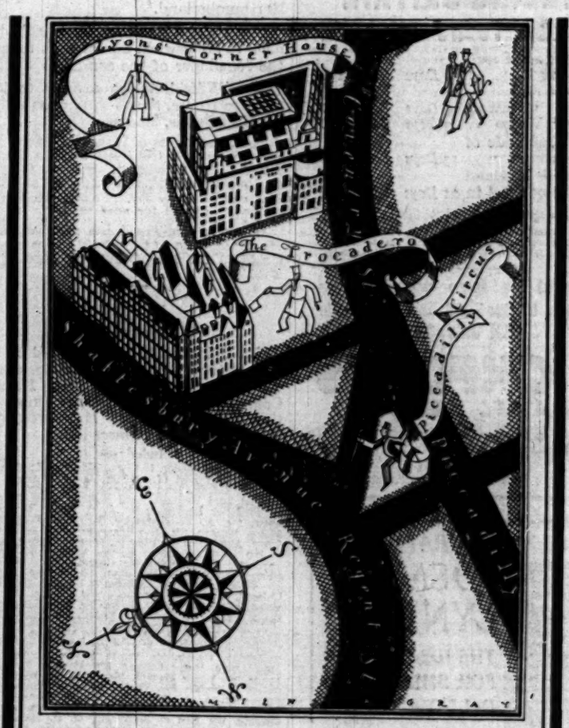
THE LATEST....

LYONS' RESTAURANTS
USE GAS MORE



It is right that Piccadilly should move with the times. Those mighty restaurants for instance—theirs is a task which demands modern equipment. They have it. The vast kitchens of the "Popular Café" and the "Corner House" are run mainly on gas. The world famous "Trocadero" is changing over entirely to gas. For gas is the up-to-date cooking fuel. And as Lyons progress with teashop and restaurant in town and in suburb, they *use gas more*.

Modern restaurants use

GAS

THE FUEL OF THE FUTURE

The B.C.G.A. ..... representing the British Gas Industry, is at your service for free advice and help on any use of gas.

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Obituary

COLONEL F. L. N. GILES

SERVICE IN FRANCE AND SOUTH AFRICA

Colonel Frank Lucas Netlam Giles, of Thurlston House, Fleet, late Royal Engineers, died yesterday in his 52nd year.

Colonel Giles was born on June 25, 1879, the only son of the late Mr. Frank Giles, I.C.S., and educated at Marlborough and Woolwich Academy. Gazetted to the Royal Engineers in 1898, he served in the South African War, receiving the Queen's Medal with four clasps, and reached the rank of captain in 1908. During the Great War he served in the Cameroons campaign and later in Europe. He was mentioned in dispatches three times and awarded the D.S.O. in January, 1916. After the War he spent some years in Eastern Europe, from 1920 to 1921 as British Commissioner on the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Boundary Commission, from 1922 to 1925 as Commissioner on the Yugoslav-Albanian Boundary Commission, and latterly as British military attaché in Belgrade and Athens and Belgrade and Prague.

He married in 1916 Elgiva, daughter of Captain Ackland-Allen, of St. Hilary Manor, Glamorgan, and leaves a son and a daughter.

MR. JONATHAN HOGG

Mr. Jonathan Hogg, P.C., died at his residence in Dublin on Saturday at the age of 82. He was chairman of a prominent firm of wholesale merchants, and for over 50 years was a familiar figure in Dublin commercial circles, where his financial knowledge and his readiness to advise were greatly appreciated. He was a governor of the Bank of Ireland in 1901, became a member of the Irish Privy Council in 1902, and was a deputy lieutenant for the County of Dublin. Although he took little part in political affairs, he maintained the deepest interest in the progress and development of his city and county. His contributions to charities and public institutions in Dublin were generous. He married, in 1876, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Pease, of Westbury-on-Trym, who died in 1913.

MR. JUSTICE HYNES

A correspondent writes :—

Mr. Justice Hynes, formerly County Court Judge of the West Riding of Cork, who died in a London nursing home on Wednesday evening, was as well known in the sporting as in the legal world. Indeed, it was characteristic of him that when his powers of speech returned a few hours before his death he used them to discuss the Test Match. His love of cricket began at Clongowes Wood College; he was captain of the Dublin University eleven in 1887 and on a number of occasions subsequently he captained the Gentlemen of Ireland, twice visiting Canada and America in that capacity. He had a distinguished university career in metaphysics and ethics and was called to the Irish Bar in 1888. Although his surroundings and traditions were Nationalist, he identified himself with the Unionist Party at the outset of his career and never wavered in his allegiance.

When he joined the Connaught Circuit he rapidly attained a good practice; the attention of the present Lord Carson was attracted to him and, thanks to this friendship, a good deal of Crown work came his way. He was always a fearless advocate, but his uncompromising attitude never cost him any loss of popularity. He took silk in 1913 and was elected a Bencher of the King's Inns in 1915. In that year also he was made a Judge. He sat on the Bench until his retirement under the terms of the statute setting up the Irish Free State. He was never married.

ARCHDEACON OF DORKING

The Rev. Canon A. G. Hunter writes :—

"Ronnie" Irwin's service as a chaplain during the War was distinguished in a high degree; that in time of peace was certainly no less so. After three years' work in India and five years as vicar of Lillington, Warwickshire, he began his work in the new diocese of Guildford immediately after the enthronement of Bishop Greig, from the very first he made his influence felt, and in September, 1928, he was appointed the first Archdeacon of Dorking, the Royal signature having been given to the scheme for dividing the diocese in two archdeaconries. We were then told he was a man of energy as well as of knowledge and ability, and we were told right! There is not a parish in the archdeaconry where he did not infuse new life, and he had but a short time in which to do it, for in June, 1929, he had to go into hospital once more to be treated for his War wounds, and from then till his death he had been lying in a precarious condition in various nursing homes. His work and influence were such that the young diocese is feeling his loss at every turn.

THE VERY REV. FRANCIS HENRY

A correspondent writes :—

The Very Rev. Francis Henry, who died on Friday in his eightieth year, had been Superior-General of the St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary Society, Mill Hill, from 1904 until his retirement in 1924. He was born in Liverpool on April 11, 1851, and was in his early years engaged in commerce, but later joined the St. Joseph's Society, being ordained in 1881. He became in 1884 the first rector of the Freshfield Apostolic School, and in 1891 was appointed rector of St. Joseph's College, Mill Hill, in succession to Cardinal Benoit. On the death of Cardinal Vaughan in 1903 he was elected Superior-General of the St. Joseph's Society.

It would be difficult to give a precise estimate of his character. He lived a hidden life; he disliked fuss and publicity, he would never appear before the public unless he felt that his duty to the society and his beloved foreign missions demanded it. Only those who were privileged to know him intimately knew the beautiful simplicity of his character and the saintliness of his life. He was essentially a man of duty, punctual to a degree, stern to a fault, in all the rules and regulations which disciplined his own life and the lives of the students and priests who were members of the society. He was utterly indifferent to himself and his own physical well-being: he would never bow to any physical ailment if it could possibly be avoided. His concern was to avoid giving trouble and inconvenience to those by whom he was surrounded. Prayer, work, devotion to duty—such were the principles on which he based his own life and on which he insisted the lives of his missionaries should be based.

DR. PHILIP B. COUSLAND

A correspondent writes :—

Dr. Philip Brunelleschi Cousland, who died at Victoria, British Columbia, on July 7, was editorial secretary of the Chinese Medical Translation Committee for many years, and may be looked upon as one of the "fathers" of modern medicine in China.

Born at Glasgow on July 12, 1861, son of James Cousland and Jessie Knox Anderson, he was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University. He went out to China under the Presbyterian Church of England and the China Medical Missionary Association to Swatow Hospital, in 1883. In 1906 he was transferred to Shanghai, his services being lent to the China Medical Missionary Association (now the China Medical Association) for the purpose of editing, translating, and publishing medical books in Chinese. He was president of the association from 1910 to 1913. It was in 1890 that Dr. Cousland became a member of the terminology committee of the association, and the bulk of its work fell upon his shoulders. It largely lay with him to render in Chinese, ideas and words wholly foreign to the Chinese language. He was the author of the "English-Chinese Medical Lexicon," and he translated into Chinese Osler's "Practice of Medicine," Halliburton's "Physiology," and Younger's "Insanity in Everyday Practice." He was twice married, first to Miss Susan Harrington, and secondly to Miss Ida Rebecca Luther. Though he retired from active work some years ago, he was still on the honorary list of his society, and, having settled at Victoria, B.C., where his younger son was in medical practice, he continued until recently to visit Shanghai and Japan occasionally in connexion with medical translation work.

The death is announced in an Exchange telegram from Berlin of Professor Leopold von Auer, the violinist and teacher. Professor von Auer was born in 1845, in Hungary, and lived for a long time in Russia, where he became solo violinist to the Tsar. He was made a Russian nobleman and a State Councillor. Mischa Elman and Kathleen Parlow were among his pupils.

The death is announced at the age of 81 of Mr. Pierrepont G. Lane, who, until his retirement a few years ago, was a well-known racing journalist, first on *The Sportsman* and afterwards on the staff of the Press Association. In his younger days he was noted as a walker.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

RELICS OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK

Miss Olivia Blanche Du Cane, of Fittleworth, Sussex, who died on April 21, left estate of the gross value of £29,909, with net personalty £29,870. She left :—

To her brother, Richard Dacre Guest Du Cane, the three diamond and emerald brooches, the silver-gilt topped scent bottle, the crystal and enamel gold pins "left to me by the Empress Frederick, and the autograph photograph portraits of the Empress Frederick all of which were given to me by the Empress Frederick, also the gold chatelaine and the black enamel pins, the former of which was left, and the latter given, by the Empress Frederick to Enid Layard, and a packet of letters to me from the Empress Frederick. Also my gold watch with design in paste left to me by Enid Layard," requesting him to preserve them in the family.

Lady Henrietta Caroline Turnor, of Egerton-gardens, Chelsea, S.W., who died on April 27, aged 80, widow of Algernon Turnor, C.B., daughter of the ninth Earl of Galloway, left estate of the gross value of £5,883, with net personalty £5,099.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth, Baroness Barrymore, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, W., and of Marbury Hall, Northwich, Cheshire, who died on May 9, widow of the first and last Lord Barrymore, left unsettled property in her own disposition of the gross value of £3,432, with net personalty £834.

Dame Jane Selina Rogers, of The Hydro, Richmond-hill, Richmond, Surrey, who died on April 14, aged 71, widow of Sir Robert Hargreaves Rogers, left estate in her own disposition of the gross value of £3,288, with net personalty £2,969.

Colonel Robert Ireland Blackburne, C.B., D.L., J.P., of Hale Hall, Hale, near Liverpool, who died on May 23, aged 79, left estate of the gross value of £116,544, with net personalty £12,055.

Mr. James Bradbury, of Huddersfield-road, and of Midland-street, Barnsley, potato and fruit merchant, who died on December 30, aged 68, left estate of the gross value of £83,810, with net personalty £64,398. He left :—

£200 to his housekeeper, Ruth Elliott, if still in his service; £250 similarly to his foreman, John Foley; and £50 to each servant (except the said John Foley) who had been in his service and employed in his business for the five years preceding his decease.

Mrs. Blanche Hodson Glenfield, of Fairfax-road, Hampstead, N.W., who died on May 19, aged 77, widow of F. Glenfield, left estate of the gross value of £46,049, with net personalty £22,955. She left :—

£50 to the London Orphan School, Watford, Herts.

Mr. Thomas Charles Dickenson, of Lovelace-gardens, Southend-on-Sea, before 1917 for 30 years with Messrs. J. W. Benson, jewellers, who died on March 16, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £12,890, with net personalty £12,131. He left :—

£100 each to Miss Sharman's Orphan Homes, Westsquare, S.E., Sir John Kirk's Cripples Home, Southend-on-Sea, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and Stamford Hill Home for Cripples, Southend-on-Sea.

Mr. Charles Ernest Bruere, of Dalehurst, Helena-road, Southsea, one of the survivors of the seige of Lucknow, who died on April 24, aged 75, left estate of the gross value of £8,789, with net personalty £7,958.

The Right Rev. Monsignor Thomas Francis Macken, P.P., V.G., of Claremorrie, Co. Mayo, Dean of Tuam, who died on February 17, aged 69, left estate in England and the Irish Free State valued at £3,241. He left :—

£300, if not already given to the Archbishop of Tuam, "for the roofing of the Cathedral"; £100 to the Archbishop of Tuam "to have Masses said in a public place in Ireland to satisfy any obligations I may have through error failed to satisfy in my priestly life, and if as I believe there are no such unfulfilled obligations, then these Masses to be said for the Souls in Purgatory, including my own."

Other latest wills include the following :—

	Gross value
Dunnee, Captain Charles (junr.), M.B., M.C., of Redhall, Ballycarry, Co. Antrim (estate in England and Northern Ireland)	£11,534
Field, Lieut.-Colonel Charles William, late Indian Army (67), of Aram, Connaught-road, Fleet, Hants (net personalty £1,810)	2,300
Hicks, Mr. Henry (75), of Carlton-road, Whalley Range, Manchester, seed merchant, head of the firm of Messrs. Dickson and Robinson (net personalty £21,232)	22,304
Horstmann, Mr. Ernst Hermann (63), of Widcombe-crescent, Bath, secretary and managing director of the Horstmann Gear Company, Limited (net personalty £7,531)	8,117
How, Major Francis Ambrose Walsham (retired), of The Larches, Droitwich (net personalty £794)	1,773
Jenkins, Second Lieut. Glodrydd Lawrence Richard, Welsh Guards (22), of Cilbronnau, Cardigan (net personalty £21,975)	30,317
Rollin, Mr. Charles, M.Sc., D.Sc. (56), of Keys School, Westoe Village, South Shields, Durham, principal of the Keys School (net personalty nil)	1,766
Russell, Mr. Arthur Thomas Morley (66), of Park-road, Eccles, Lancs, ex-borough treasurer of Eccles (net personalty £3,739)	4,348
Salmon, Major Lawrence Ernest Albert, R.A.M.C. (retd.) (70), of Moorside, Whitchurch, Tavistock (unsettled) (net personalty £21,592)	24,766
Simpkin, Mr. John Flood, J.P. (58), of Sunnyside, Lamberhead Green, Pemberton, Wigan, managing director of the Duxbury Park Colliery Company, Limited (net personalty £3,918)	11,971
Slingsby, Mr. Henry, of Wallington, All Saints'-road, Cheltenham, retired regalia manufacturer, formerly head of the firm of Henry Slingsby and Son, of Nuneaton (net personalty £15,596)	19,066
Smith, Mr. George Sidney, B.Sc., F.C.P., of George-street, Prestwich, Lancs, inspector of schools for the Salford Education Committee (net personalty £3,194)	3,881
Sowerbutts, Mr. Henry Reginald, of Sunnyside, Lower Bank-road, Fulwood, near Preston, Lancs (net personalty £20,766)	22,154
Williams, Mr. William John (72), of Alwyne, Everton, near Lymington, Hants (net personalty £15,183)	16,926

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

The Bishop of Guildford discusses the Anglican Communion in the *Guildford Diocesan Gazette*. "There are no legal or constitutional bonds to unite us," he writes, "no enactments or solemn covenants to make it difficult for the Province, let us say, of South Africa, or the 'Protestant Episcopal Church of America' to sail away from the rest of the fleet. The bond of union is to be found in common traditions and associations which go back and back for centuries, and these all focus quite naturally in a common regard for the Mother See of Canterbury. It is not a matter of authority. No 'Primate of All England' makes any claim to issue orders or exact or expect obedience. We have no Pope, nor Curia. There is no office, no secretary, not even a clerk belonging to or appointed by the Anglican Communion. For our 'Communion' is not an architected structure, but a natural growth. Its best analogy is the life of a large family which has sons and daughters all over the world, who are kept together by no laws, or rules, but by their traditions and by the mother who still lives in the old house, which even those who have never seen it regard as the centre of their family life."

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

In response to suggestions they have received the Dean and Chapter of Westminster announce that St. Faith's Chapel in the Abbey is specially reserved for private prayer, and that they hope many people will find their way there to ask God's blessing upon the conference of Bishops at Lambeth.

HOUSE OF LAITY ELECTIONS

The following elections to the House of Laity of the Church Assembly are announced :—

Archdeaconry of Canterbury.—Sir Anton Bertram, Canterbury; Mr. W. H. Clarke, Margate; Mr. William Darracott, Deal; Mr. W. Rutley Mowll, Shepherd's Well; Dr. H. O. West, Margate.

Archdeaconries of Maidstone and Croydon.—Mr. F. Allen, Croydon; Colonel L. P. Grove, Rolvenden; Dr. H. Heyward, Croydon; Mr. H. Hills, Paddock Wood; Mr. Julius Kingsford, Ashford.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. E. N. B. Chapman, son of the Bishop of Colchester, will be the first vicar of St. Andrew's, a new ecclesiastical parish to be divided next autumn from St. Saviour's, Westcliff-on-Sea, in the diocese of Chelmsford, where he has been a curate for the past three years.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has nominated the Ven. W. T. Farmiloe, Archdeacon of Sudbury, to be permanent Chaplain of All Saints', Rome, in succession to Canon Lonsdale Ragg.

The Rev. W. A. A. Boyd, vicar of Pebworth-with-Dorrington, becomes rector of Pebworth-with-Dorrington and Marston Sicca, Stratford-on-Avon, under an Order in Council uniting these benefices.

Mr. H. Watson, B.A., headmaster of Dudley Grammar School, will next year take up duties as secretary of the Worcester Diocesan Board of Finance, in succession to Canon J. A. Jerram, who has received another appointment.

RECEPTIONS

LADY ASTOR

Viscountess Astor gave an at home at 4, St. James's-square last night to meet the delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference.

Among those present, in addition to the delegates, were :—

The Swedish Minister, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Acland Troyte, Lord Ashton of Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton-Gwatkin, Major the Hon. J. J. and Lady Violet Astor, Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Montague Barlow, Lady Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Barrington-Ward, Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Miss M. Beavan, Mrs. Beebe, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Boyce, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Miss Brittain, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Captain Malcolm Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Burge, Captain Victor Cazalet, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Dr. Cloudesley Brereton, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett Ashby, Major and Mrs. Courtauld, Miss Courtney, the Earl and Countess of Cromer, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, Lord Cushendun, Sir William and Lady Davison, Sir Howard D'Egville, Lord and Lady Dickinson, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Drury-Lowe, Mr. Sherwood Eddy, Lady Winefride Elwes, Colonel and Mrs. England, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Evans, Mrs. Wilson Fox, Captain and Mrs. Ian Fraser, Miss Helen Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Fremantle, Mr. Galbraith, Sir John and Lady Gilmour, Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, the Hon. William and Lady Beatrice Grosvenor-Gore, Sir Robert and Lady Gower, Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Frederick Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Gault, Sir Robert and Lady Hamilton, Mr. and Miss Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Harmsworth, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Harris, Mr. John Harris, Miss Harvey, Colonel and Mrs. Headlam, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Sir Samuel and Lady Maud Hoare, Miss Winifred Holtby, Mr. Hore-Belisha, Sir Robert Horne, Sir Herbert and Lady Huntington-Whiteley, Sir Gerald and Lady Hurst, Miss Ann Hutchinson.

Sir Thomas and Lady Auguste Inskip, Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Mardy Jones, Mr. Morgan Jones, Commander the Hon. J. M. and Mrs. Kenworthy, Lord and Lady Lamington, Sir Alfred Law, Mr. and Mrs. Lathan, Major and Mrs. Lloyd George, Lord and Lady Luke, Mr. Ivison Macadam, Miss MacDonald, Miss MacKenzie, Sir Donald and Lady Maclean, Miss McMillan, Sir William and Lady Malkin, Colonel and Mrs. Malone, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Mason, Miss Matheson, Lord and Lady Melchett, the Hon. Henry and Mrs. Mond, Sir Hubert and Lady Montgomery, Mr. Morris-Jones, Mr. Lancelot Oliphant, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Paterson, Sir Basil and Lady Peto, Major and Mrs. Graham Pole, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Aspheton and Lady Pownall, the Marquess of Reading, Dame Clarissa Reid, Lord Revelstoke, Mr. Ben Riley, Rear-Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Royds, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie, Major and Mrs. Isidore Salmon, Mr. Samuel Samuel, Sir John and Lady Sanderman Allen, Sir John and Lady Simon, Mr. Skelton, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Smith, Mr. Wickham Steed, Miss Stevenson, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. Robert Turton.

Sir Robert Vansittart, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Kenyon and Lady Vaughan-Morgan, Captain and Mrs. Euan Wallace, Mr. Wheeler-Bennett, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Sir Arthur and Lady Willert, Mrs. Wintringham, Mr. and Mrs. Wise, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Womersley, Colonel Carnegie, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. J. C. C. Davidson, Lady Emmott, Mr. and Mrs. Garvin, Captain Green, Major J. W. Hills, Sir Charles Hobhouse, Sir Edward and Lady Iliffe, Dr. Kimmins, Dame Adelaide Livingstone, Miss Maxse, Mr. Mounsey, Viscountess Rhondda, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Miss Mary Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. Braithwaite, Lady Braye, Mr. and Mrs. John Buchan, Sir Herbert and Lady Cohen, Miss Chave Collinson, Sir George and Lady Courthope, Mr. Cowan, Sir Phillip and Lady Dawson, the Rev. Herbert Dunnico, Major and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Glyn, Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Heneage, Mr. and Mrs. Holford Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Hurd, Miss Istitt, Mr. C. W. Judd, Major and Mrs. Kindersley, Mr. T. J. Ley, Doctor Graham Little, Mrs. Mansel, Lady Isabel Margesson, Colonel and Mrs. T. C. R. Moore, Colonel Sir Newton and Lady Moore, Colonel and Mrs. Moore-Brabazon, Sir Oswald and Lady Cynthia Mosley, Mr. A. Ross, Major Paul Slessor, Mr. Reunie Smith, Sir Josiah and Lady Stamp, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Stewart, Mr. G. R. Strauss, Miss Wigram, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Harris, Mr. Woodroffe, Sir Edward and Lady Hilton Young, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, the Marquess of Lothian, the Marchioness of Hartington, Mr. O'Connor, Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Jones, Lady Sybil Graham, Mr. Mallon, and Mr. and Mrs. Delisle Burns.

LADY CHATTERJEE

The High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee gave an at home last night at India House, Aldwych.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present were :—

The Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda, the Maharajah of Jaipur, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, Tikka Raish and Prince Jit Singh, the Chief of Bhor, the High Commissioner for Canada, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Ryrie, Miss Ryrie, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Lady Wilford, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. te Water, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. Smiddy, the Misses Smiddy, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Lady Newton, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Duffy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ferrands, Mr. and Mrs. P. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Trumble, Mr. and Mrs. Hubball and Miss Hubball, the Agent-General for Alberta and Mrs. Greenfield, the Agent-General for British Columbia and Mrs. Pauline, the Agent-General for Nova Scotia (Miss Howard), the Agent-General for Ontario and Mrs. Noxon, the Agent-General for Quebec (M. L. J. Lemieux), the Agent-General for New South Wales and Lady Fuller, the Agent-General for Queensland and Lady Macartney, the Agent-General for South Australia and Lady Barwell, the Agent-General for Tasmania and Mrs. Addison, the Agent-General for Victoria and Mrs. Leitch, the Agent-General for Western Australia and Mrs. Angwin, the Agent-General for Malta and Lady Connolly, Colonel and Mrs. Lucas.

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, the German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the Italian Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, the Polish Ambassador, the Austrian Minister, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, the Latvian Minister and Mme. Vesmanis, the Siamese Minister, the Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the German Commercial Attaché, the Italian Counsellor, Dr. and Mrs. L. Rushbrook Williams, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Lord and Lady Parmoor, the Lord Chancellor and Miss Sankey, Mr. and Mrs. Wedgwood Benn, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Colonel Sir Maurice and Lady Hankey, Commander L. E. H. Maund, Sir Russell and Lady Scott, Vice-Admiral Sir William and Lady Fisher, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Dr. and Mrs. Drummond Shiels, Sir John and Lady Baker, Colonel and Mrs. H. V. B. de Satge, Sir Thomas and Lady Middleton, Miss Middleton, Professor and Mrs. Rothenstein, Sir Robert and Lady Robertson, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, Sir Fabian and Lady Ware, Major-General Lord and Lady Arthur Browne, Sir Percy and Lady Thompson, Mr. J. J. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Allen, the Attorney-General and Lady Jowitt, Sir James and Lady Melville, Sir George Chrystal and Miss Chrystal, Sir Joseph Petavel.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Sheriff W. Phene Neal and Mrs. Neal, Sheriff Frank Bowater and Mrs. Bowater, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. I. Tasker, Mr. G. Topham Forrest, Mr. F. Hunt, the Master of the Skinners' Company and Mrs. Brymer, the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company, the Master of the Salters' Company, the Mayor of Westminster and Mrs. Bennett, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, the General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Sir Stephen and Lady Demetriadi, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Mr. A. H. Maru, Mr. and Mrs. Banthiya, Sir Reginald and Lady Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Udani, Sir Halford Mackinder, Sir David and Lady Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Tallents, Sir Basil Blackett, Mr. C. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Watson, Mr. F. L. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Farsker, Mr. J. W. Ferguson, the Trade Commissioner for South Africa, Major and Mrs. W. H. Flinn, Mr. and Mrs. Kesava Iyengar, Sir Gregory Foster, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mawer, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Tizard, Sir Denison and Lady Ross, Lady Hartley, Professor F. G. Robday, Mr. and Mrs. A. Langdon, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Andrew and Lady Balfour, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Furse, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Robinson, Mr. R. P. P. Rowe, Mr. C. O. Blagden, Miss L. E. Brooke, Professor Edwyn Bevan, Dr. Lionel and Mrs. Barnett, Professor and Mrs. C. De Lisle Burns, Colonel and Mrs. T. W. Bonner, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. M. Wheeler, Sir Selwyn and Lady Fremantle, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. H. Way, Mr. A. D. Bonariee, Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook, Major T. Moss, Sir Manchersi Bhownagree, Mr. S. Cama, Mr. R. S. Nehru, Mr. F. H. Brown and Miss Brown, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Aiman, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Eric Murray, the President of the Royal Academy of Arts, the Chairman, R.S.A., Mr. and Mrs. G. Pilcher, Canon and Mrs. T. Tadlow, Miss Drayton, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, Mr. John Epstein, Mr. Arthur Davies.

The Marquess of Reading, the Earl and Countess of Inchcape, Viscount and Viscountess Astor, Viscount Cecil, Lord Harris and the Hon. Mrs. Harris, Lord and Lady Meston, Sir Binode Mitter, Mr. and Mrs. Amery, Dr. Ethel Bentham, Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, Miss Megan Lloyd George, Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. C. E. Malone, Sir Boyd and Lady Merriman, Major and Mrs. D. Graham Pole, Miss E. Rathbone, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Earl Winterton, Sir Hilton and Lady Young, Sir Henry Betterton, Captain Victor Cazalet, Sir Cooper and Lady Rawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wardlaw Milne, Sir Howard D'Egville, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Mr. J. H. Robinson and Miss Robinson, Sir Montague Barlow, Lady Emmott, the Rev. R. M. and Mrs. Gray, the Hon. Gertrude Kinnaird, Lady Pinney, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Sir Montagu Turner, Sir Richard and Lady Redmayne, Miss Redmayne, Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst, Sir William Larke, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Howard, Sir Walter Lawrence, Major-General Sir Sydney and Lady Crookshank, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Burge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harcourt, Mr. J. H. Burrows, Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Captain and Mrs. Wilson Fox, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ryland, Sir Robert and Lady McLean, Sir Hugh and Lady Keeling, Sir Richard Burn and Miss Burn, Mr. F. B. Bradley Birt, Sir Charles and Lady Low, Mr. C. A. Silberrad, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Sim, Miss Sim, Sir Sidney Sitwell, Mr. M. M. S. Gubbay, Sir Walter and Lady Willson, Sir Alexander and Lady Murray, Sir John Cumming, Sir Thomas and Lady Strangman, Sir Padamji and Lady Ginwala, Sir Nasarvanji and Lady Wadia, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Clarke, Sir Thomas and Lady Catto, Sir Alfred and Lady Chatterton, Sir Thomas and Lady Smith, Sir George and Lady Godfrey, Sir Clement and Lady Hindley, Sir Stanley and Lady Reed, Sir Reginald and Lady Glancy, Sir Philip and Lady Buckland, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Sir Harcourt Butler, Sir Louis and Lady Dane, Lady Robertson, Sir Albert and Lady Gait, Sir Henry and Lady Wheeler, Sir William and Lady Barton, Sir Robert and Lady Holland, Colonel and Mrs. S. B. A. Patterson, Sir John and Lady Simon, Viscount and Viscountess Burnham, Sir Samuel Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitley, Miss Whitley, Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Ibrahim and Lady Rahimtoola, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Miss Joshi, Mr. and Mrs. Clow, Diwan Chaman Lall and Mrs. Chaman Lall, Miss Beryl M. le Poer Power, Mr. K. Ahmed, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lall, Mr. and Mrs. Dibdin, Mr. J. H. Green, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. M. J. H. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Yusuf Ali, Sir Albion Banerji, the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan, the Maharaj Kumari Sudharani Devi, the Maharaj Kumari Lalitarani Devi, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ezra, Mrs. M. C. Ghose and Miss Ghose, Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Khan and Mrs. Sahib Kothawala, the Misses Saheb Kothawala, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Kotwal, Mrs. Palit, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. S. L. Polak.

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THE ANGLO-INDIAN WORLD

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES IN INDIA AND EUROPE, 1830-1888, OF AUGUSTA BECHER. Edited by H. G. RAWLINSON. (Constable. 12s. net.)

The real interest of this volume lies not so much in the recollections of childhood which fill many of the early pages, and still less in the later part of the narrative, but in the description which Mrs. Becher gives us of India between those two great tragedies of the first Afghan War and the Indian Mutiny. Anglo-India was a world to which she belonged by birth, by breeding, and by marriage. Augusta Prinsep was born in a family which had been connected with India since the time of Warren Hastings; her husband, Septimus Becher, came of equally familiar Calcutta stock; and her youth was passed among those whose parents had served or traded in India. She herself had been ushered into life aboard the Duke of Lancaster, East Indiaman, homeward bound. She married and went out to India as naturally as, in that country, a son succeeds to the profession of his father. During her stay there she was perpetually meeting relatives either of herself or of her husband; and, though the monotonous note of the copper-smith always reminded her that she was a sojourner in a strange land, and though the premature deaths of three of her children kept her ever in mind that she had no abiding city, she was not unduly troubled by the uncertainties of life in India, and, so long as she could ride, kept in tolerable health and spirits.

She travelled a good deal with her husband, who was for some time on the staff of the commander-in-chief as assistant adjutant-general, and she gives us a lively picture of the camp and camp-life. One notable excursion was the march from Lahore to Peshawar before the trunk-road was made; another was a visit to Chini, 18 marches from Simla, where Dalhousie had built a house, and where everyone but Mrs. Becher made themselves ill with grapes. When the Mutiny broke out she was up at Simla with her husband, who missed the chance of his life in not hastening down to Delhi to demand the post of adjutant-general when it fell vacant by the death of Colonel Chester. He seems to have felt that he must remain at his post till he received orders; but this made his superiors regard him for a time as a man of inferior zeal and energy. When at last he was sent to Calcutta Mrs. Becher went home by way of Lahore, down the Indus by boat, and so from Bombay. The voyage was shockingly uncomfortable, even for those times. The ship was ill-found and had to put into every port for coal. The crew was largely Spanish, and proved disposed to mutiny. The biscuit was alive with weevils and the rice with maggots. The children — there were twenty-seven of them on board—could get nothing better than tinned soup, bad pork curry, and sheep's head. It was months before Mrs. Becher got over the shock of the Mutiny and the horrors of the voyage.

J. H. ROUND'S LAST STUDIES

FAMILY ORIGINS AND OTHER STUDIES. By the late J. HORACE ROUND, M.A., LL.D. Edited, with a Memoir and Bibliography, by WILLIAM PAGE, F.S.A. (Constable. 25s. net.)

The late Dr. Round had unique powers as a genealogist, and, though his talents were more often employed in demolishing the pedigrees constructed by venal heralds than in constructive work, no genealogist of our time had quite his remarkable gift for piecing together a medieval pedigree from the at first sight unconnected items of information scattered among our national records. In this, as in other things, he kept in the tradition of Bishop Stubbs, his "revered master."

In the present posthumous collection of studies, written from time to time, some of them apparently a number of years ago, he shows again the defects of his qualities. If there is not quite the bitterly controversial tone that so often marred his work, there is enough of it to irritate. More serious is the waste of space and of his own time and talents in overthrowing pedigrees so preposterous that they might well have been left in oblivion. Many of the genealogical essays here do not, it must be confessed, add much to knowledge. Others, however, make additions to medieval genealogy in the clear and illuminating fashion that distinguished Round at his best. Such is the paper on Neville and Bulmer, in which he deduces the Neville descent from the heiress of Bertram de Bulmer a century after the Conquest, showing also how "to this day the bull's head crest and the bull 'supporters' of Lord Abergavenny recall, in the tongue of medieval heraldry, the name of Bulmer of Brancepeth." Such also is the paper on the Granvilles and the Monks. Here, while denying any connexion between the Grenvilles, Dukes of Buckingham, and the Granvilles of the West Country, he contributes something to the history of each, deriving the Grenvilles from Grainville, near Bolbec, in Normandy, and showing that the mysterious charges on the Granville arms are mouth-organs—a canting allusion to their overlords the Clares, lords of Glamorgan.

Round was, of course, a leading authority on peerage law, and two papers on the subject appear here, one criticizing the value of Garter plates as evidence of style of title. Here he finds that the holders frequently claimed minor dignities, "baronies which either never existed or were not theirs by right." Six papers of a more purely historical kind close the book, all rather technical, but the last an attractive essay on the origin of Essex parishes. Mention should be made also of the first paper on historical genealogy, in which Round, confessing himself "an ardent genealogist," shows the value of his subject for history and topography and traces the rise of the critical school of English genealogy.

Mr. Page, the editor of the Victoria County History, writes a good account of the life and achievements of his old friend and collaborator, and, in addition to a portrait, gives us a much-needed bibliography of his books and his many scattered papers.

SOME NEW BOOKS

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES IN INDIA AND EUROPE, 1830-1888, of Augusta Becher. Edited by H. G. Rawlinson. (Constable. 12s. n.)

THE OCHRANA. By A. T. Vassilyev. (Harrap. 15s. n.)

BEHIND THE SCENES IN MANY WARS. By Lieut.-General Sir George MacMunn. (Murray. 15s. n.)

FAMILY ORIGINS AND OTHER STUDIES. By the late J. Horace Round. (Constable. 25s. n.)

FOR JOAN OF ARC. By Marshal Foch, Louis Bertrand, Georges Goyau, and others. (Sheed and Ward. 7s. 6d. n.)

NOVELS AND NOVELISTS. By Katherine Mansfield. Edited by J. Middleton Murry. (Constable. 7s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

TO WHAT GREEN ALTAR? By W. B. Maxwell. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d. n.)

GARSTONS. By H. C. Bailey. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)

SHORTER NOTICES

THE WAR, TRAVEL, MEMOIRS

"It has been my lot," writes Lieut.-General Sir George MacMunn, in his autobiography, BEHIND THE SCENES IN MANY WARS (Murray, 15s. net), "to spend close on 30 years in the East and 25 of them in India, partly by chance and largely by desire, and to achieve part of my ambition to walk in the footsteps of Lord Roberts by sitting in his seat as Quartermaster-General in India." It is interesting to continue the evocative quotation: "Four campaigns in India—years on the frontiers—three years of the South African Campaign—Gallipoli, the drawing up of the plans for the evacuation—Sinai for a short while—three years on the Tigris and Euphrates organizing the hundreds of miles of communications behind Maude and Marshall—a year in Mesopotamia as Commander-in-Chief and thereby the head of the military government there—operations in Persia and Kurdistan against those shrill-voiced Carduchi of whom Xenophon wrote—four years' hard labour as the first peace Quartermaster-General in India after the War, with a new administrative world to build—is an interesting vista to look back upon." Sir George MacMunn, with these memories of activities to work upon, has written an exciting narrative. Of leading interest is his account of the evacuation of Gallipoli, in the carrying out of which he had an important part. That masterpiece of retreat reads as gloriously as a victory. Sir George quotes from a letter written to him by Sir Edward Altham: "The feat will be regarded as a classic example for military students to learn from for the next hundred years."

The complete series of the famous trench magazines issued from February 12, 1916, to December, 1918, is reproduced in facsimile in THE WIPERS TIMES (Nash and Grayson, 8s. 6d. net). As Lord Plumer remarks in a foreword the book gives "a vivid and correct impression of the wonderful spirit of cheerfulness that prevailed notwithstanding all the sacrifices, hardships and privations the troops were called upon to undergo." Indeed, the contributors all seemed to be idiotically gay. Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Roberts, the editor, contributes a preface (in the tone of his old paper, despite the intervening years) in which he describes how the paper was run.

Mr. Harold Donaldson Eberlein takes his readers for pleasant rambles in the Welsh borderland, the Cotswolds, the Berkshire Downs, North Bucks and the Chilterns, and East Anglia in LITTLE KNOWN ENGLAND (Batsford, 12s. 6d. net). He avoids the show places, seeking only the quiet peace of the countryside the remoter villages and market towns. His book is abundantly illustrated with alluring photographs and sketches.

BLUE RHINE—BLACK FOREST, by Louis Untermeyer (Harrap, 7s. 6d. net), is a guide book of distinction. Mr. Untermeyer tells the tourist what to look for on a journey from Brussels to Cologne, up the Rhine and through the Black Forest. But he imparts the information with style. There is both grace and humour in his descriptions of landscape, town, and ancient monuments, and they are enlivened throughout by his literary and historical allusions.

Addresses delivered by Sir John Bland-Sutton during the past five years have been collected and re-edited in ON FAITH AND SCIENCE IN SURGERY (Heinemann, 7s. 6d. net). They are 10 in number and the subjects are surgical, medical, pathological, and psychological.

Messrs. Constable reprint, under the title NOVELS AND NOVELISTS (7s. 6d. net), the fiction reviews contributed regularly by Miss Katherine Mansfield to the *Athenaeum* from April, 1919, to December, 1920. The reviews are printed in chronological order and edited by Mr. J. Middleton Murry.

Mr. Arthur O. Fisher has added EXMOOR AND OTHER DAYS (Constable, 10s. 6d. net) to his other sporting memoirs. It tells chiefly of exciting days with the red deer, but there are also fox hunts, partridge shoots, rabbiting, even ratting, and in one chapter the author goes to Morocco for some pig-sticking. But sport is not the only matter in Mr. Fisher's mind; Exmoor itself, its colour and wildness and its people, means as much or more.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

AIRSHIP HANDLING

MECHANICAL DEVICES

Major G. H. Scott, who is in charge of the flying of British Government airships, explained to the Institution of Naval Architects at Liverpool yesterday the progress made through the "mechanization of airship handling" towards the ideal of obtaining the same degree of regularity of service by airships as has already been obtained with steamships.

He said failure to realize that success of airship transport depended largely on the efficiency of the ground organization and equipment had been the cause of the comparatively slow development of the airship. The handling limitations had meant that an airship could go out only in good weather and was obliged to enter her shed before bad weather came along. During the development period it was necessary to consider weather conditions in selecting a base, but if airships were to be run as a commercial means of transport it was not possible, except in a few unimportant instances, to select a base on the commercial routes that would not place a serious limitation on the operations if only the methods of human handling were available.

The idea of the shed, therefore, had to give way to that of the mooring mast. Although there was no suggestion of finality in even the fundamental method of mooring, it would appear that the method developed at Pulham in 1921, subsequently improved at Cardington, and still further improved in the Canadian and Indian towers was a very practical mechanical method. In view of the degree of efficiency already obtained, it was felt that improvement and simplification, rather than the development of a new system should be aimed at. Neither R 100 nor R 101 had so far made a landing to anything except the mooring tower, and there had never been more than 14 men employed in the process, though 200 to 300 were needed under the old system. R 101 had ridden out a gale at the mooring tower when the maximum gust reached a velocity of 83 miles an hour. But hundreds of men were still needed to take an airship into or out of her shed and an attempt was being made to mechanize this operation. It was proposed to transfer the airship from the mooring tower to a transporter tower in much the same way as she was moored originally. The transporter tower would then be towed across the aerodrome to the mouth of the shed. There the airship would be attached to guys from trolleys running on rails through the shed and, while these held her steady laterally, the tractor would tow her into the shed. It was hoped to try out this method by the end of this year or early next year and if, as was hoped, it proved satisfactory they would be able to claim with justice that the handling of airships when not in flight would have been completely mechanized.

THE "REVIEW OF REVIEWS"

In the July number of the *Review of Reviews* Mr. Wickham Steed takes a journalist's view of "Pressocracy, or Government by Press magnates for Press magnates," which in the light of recent manifestations he regards as the worst of all "ocracies." In his comments on the Simon Report Mr. Steed places high among the services the Statutory Commission has rendered that of having "entered" an impressive "appearance" in the case against British rule in India which has long been sedulously conducted in Europe and in the United States. "In any event," he remarks, "the case cannot now go against us by default." Commander Kenworthy, M.P., who also writes on the Report, insists on the Round-Table Conference being as representative as possible, irrespective of any misdeeds alleged against those who can speak for great masses of the Indian population. "If Mahatma Gandhi himself were willing to come, all well-wishers of Britain and India should rejoice." The plea is confined to Indian representation. Mr. Steed's review of Sir James Frazer's "Ovid" is made the more interesting by his personal recollections of Frazer at the Lake of Nemi, and of talks in Rome 30 years ago with him and Giacomo Boni, the wizard of the Forum.

The second annual "Peace Day" in Sheffield schools was held yesterday. There were lectures on the League of Nations and a half-holiday.

MESSEL MEDAL FOR LORD BROTHERTON

50 YEARS IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The Messel medal, awarded for services to the chemical industry, was presented to Lord Brotherton at yesterday's session of the forty-ninth annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, at Birmingham. The late Lord Balfour and the late Lord Leverhulme were previous recipients of the medal.

In making the presentation, the retiring PRESIDENT (Dr. Herbert Levinstein) said it was the fashion nowadays, in some circles, to consider it a crime for a man to be successful in industry. "We do not share that view," he added. "We are bestowing this medal upon Lord Brotherton chiefly because from small beginnings, by enterprise, by courage, by great industry, and by the force of his personality he has built up one of the most successful chemical industries in the country."

After acknowledging the presentation, LORD BROTHERTON delivered the fifth Messel lecture, entitled "Fifty Years in the Chemical Industry." He said he was an original member of the Society of Chemical Industry, and paid a tribute to the first president, Sir Henry Roscoe, whose classes he attended at Owens College, Manchester. His original interest in chemistry was strengthened by the impressive personality and teaching of Roscoe. In contemplating the chemical industry as a career, it seemed to him that its prosperity depended fundamentally on three things—chemistry, engineering, and economics. It was on the economic side that there appeared to be scope for new effort. That opportunity he found in ammoniacal liquor, which was being produced at all gas works in the country in rather a perfunctory manner. A measure of success was quickly attained when, with the financial assistance of his friends, the Dysons of Middlesbrough, he established his first works at Wakefield in 1878. Thus the manufacture of ammonium sulphate was the starting point of his industrial career. The introduction of the ammonia soda process by the firm of Brunner Mond at Northwich created a demand for ammonia in the form of a concentrated liquor 15 to 18 per cent., of which new opportunity he availed himself. His first works being established in the home of the textile industry, it was not strange that they responded to the requirements of that trade. There was a demand from the wool washers for an ammonia which would replace other alkalis, but it was essential that the product supplied should be free from sulphides and from tarry matters. He applied himself to the problem of producing pure ammonia direct from gas liquor, without the intervention of ammonia sulphate. The chemical and engineering difficulties arising from the presence of impurities in the original liquor were overcome, and a pure solution of ammonia in water manufactured directly from the gas liquor became one of their standard products. He decided to extend that enterprise by the establishment of factories in Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other places.

NOTABLE OPPORTUNITY

He now came to a notable opportunity which contributed more than any other to the extension of his business. In 1893 an arrangement was made with the late Sir George Beilby by which the Cassel Gold Extracting Company acquired the rights to a process which he had worked out and patented for utilizing ammonia as the source of the nitrogen in cyanide by this interaction of ammonia, charcoal, and carbonate of potash. The product so obtained contained over 96 per cent. KCN. At the annual general meeting of that society (which he was addressing), held in Edinburgh in 1894, a conversation took place between Beilby and himself, and that became the starting point of his technical association with the Cassel Company. The records of his firm showed that they commenced to supply the Cassel Company with ammonia in 1895, and 14 years later, namely, in 1909, the contract quantity had reached 10,000 tons of 25 per cent. liquor ammonia per annum.

Referring to products from crude coal tar, with which he was also concerned, Lord Brotherton said a prominent place must be given to creosete, for the purpose of preserving timber; pitch, for the binding of coal into briquettes; carbolic crystals, for use as a disinfectant; and naphtalene and anthracene for the colour industry. He also referred to the assistance he was able to render, along with others, during the War in the production of high explosives. In 1917 the Board of Trade offered for sale the works of the Mersey Chemical Company, which had been established in this country by a combination of German colour-producing firms for the working of some of their patented processes. Those works, Lord Brotherton said, they purchased, and there they had continued manufacturing to the present day. The range of colours produced had been carefully selected and limited, but the manufacture to which they had paid principal attention had been that of sodium hydrosulphite, required in increasing quantities in connexion with the bright and fast vat colours.

Lord Brotherton ended by saying:—"If I were asked to-day whether my views differ greatly from those with which I originally set out my answer would be 'No.' I recognize the changes of which we have been witness, but they do not alter my views. I think that the factors which command success remain the same, and I do not see any more hopeful basis for sound industrial progress than the free enterprise of men who will set themselves to the economic production of commodities vital to the world. If a man is working at his own risk he can put forth his energies with perfect freedom. These are the conditions under which I have worked, and which I should prefer to-day above all others. . . . So far as recent developments concern the staple industry of my career, nothing appears to me more important than the production of nitrogenous fertilizers and their distribution over the whole world, for increasing the productivity of the soil."

WORK OF THE CHURCH IN EGYPT

LORD LLOYD'S TRIBUTE

Lord Lloyd, late High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan, spoke yesterday at the annual meeting of the Egypt and Sudan Diocesan Association, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, under the presidency of the BISHOP in EGYPT and the SUDAN (Dr. L. H. Gwynne).

LORD LLOYD said he did not propose to deal with the question of politics in Egypt, but there was not one of them who had been out there who did not know what must come if certain things were done. Whether in India or in Egypt, our difficulties were largely the result of running away from our moral responsibilities to the millions of people in those countries. If great privileges and great responsibilities caused a certain set of difficulties, the fact of running away from them must lead to far greater difficulties.

He could not exaggerate the influence for good which Bishop Gwynne had been not only in the fairly restricted area of his own diocese, but in the whole of the Middle East. His constant faith and marvellous energy had had an enormous effect. He was glad to hear that it was hoped to begin next year the building of the Cathedral at Cairo. He hoped to see arising there a Cathedral which would be the centre of a great Christian administration with the Bishop at its head. Wherever we went in the East, wherever we planted our flag, we built a church alongside, to establish our Christian religion for the benefit of our own people in the first instance, and to interest and attract the natives. They would find a wonderful trail of churches following the British flag. He referred to the efforts made by the Bishop and his workers to reach the people in the lonely out-stations, and said he wished the Government would realize how scattered nad how lonely some of the British settlers were in Egypt and the Sudan. He expressed his gratitude for, and appreciation of, the magnificent efforts of the Bishop and wished him God speed and good luck in the work.

BISHOP GWYNNE, after testifying to the valuable help and cooperation he had received from Lord Lloyd, and expressing his gratitude for the support of the Diocesan Association, said, in regard to the present situation in Egypt, that there were people there who had worked in Egypt for many years who could have given good advice if they had been asked. To remove the negotiations from Egypt to Downing-street was a dangerous thing. Speaking in a non-political sense, he said his own idea was that there must be either a protectorate or a self-governing Dominion. The position of the country at the moment was simply appalling. After reporting progress in Church work in many instances, and paying a warm tribute to the laymen of the diocese, he said they were putting the finishing touches to the tower of the Cathedral at Khartoum and he hoped the completed Cathedral would be consecrated on the anniversary of Gordon's death in January next. They hoped to start building the Cathedral at Cairo in October of next year.

THE SALE ROOM

TWO MEDIEVAL SHRINES

Two very important medieval enamelled shrines, the property of Major H. Chase Meredith, and which were described in *The Times* of July 8, occupied only a few minutes in selling at Sotheby's yesterday for a total of £13,800. Such shrines in anything like good condition are exceedingly rare, and those outside public museums in Europe and the United States are few indeed. It is feared that both those sold yesterday will not remain in this country.

The first one offered, 11¼in. long and nearly 10in. high, Limoges work, late twelfth century, is ornamented with a scene of Christ on the Cross, &c., and is traditionally associated with Malmesbury Abbey. The first bid was £1,000, and at £9,000 it went to M. Brimo, of Paris, with Messrs. Durlacher, Acton Surgey, and L. Harris as underbidders. The second one, 12in. long and 10½in. high, Limoges, mid-thirteenth century, with a scene probably representing the murder of St. Thomas à Becket, sold for £4,800 to Mr. Royston, also in competition with Messrs. Durlacher and L. Harris.

CURZON AND BALFOUR FURNITURE

Christie's sale of fine old furniture and porcelain yesterday was one of the biggest of the season, with its total of £41,118. It comprised a portion of the Curzon heirlooms, the property of the late Earl of Balfour, and from other sources. The property of a lady included eight Gobelins tapestry fauteuils from the Vanderbilt collection, which fetched 3,900 guineas (Hodgkins, of Paris); six Queen Anne walnut armchairs—420 guineas (F. Partridge); a Queen Anne lacquer cabinet, 39in. wide—600 guineas (Taylor); a Louis XVI. marqueterie secretaire, inlaid in coloured woods and ivory in the manner of Jansen, 50in. wide—1,250 guineas (Hodgkins); a Regence settee and four fauteuils, covered with needlework—1,000 guineas (Carvell); a panel of Sheldon tapestry, 81in. by 68in., sixteenth century—1,000 guineas (Bates); and a set of four panels of Gobelins tapestry, with subjects from Ovid—3,600 guineas.

The Balfour property included a pair of Chinese porcelain bowls and covers enamelled in *famille-rose*, with Louis XV. ormolu mounts, 13¼in. high—720 guineas (E. Jonas, of Paris); a Louis XV. oblong parqueterie table, stamped RVLC (Roger Vandercruse Delacroix)—1,250 guineas (Hodgkins); another, Louis XVI., 30in. wide, stamped P. Rousel—550 guineas (Ben Simon); another, the top set with a Sèvres porcelain plaque, 17in. wide, stamped A. Weisweiler—2,950 guineas; and a Louis XVI. small square marqueterie table, 16in. wide, stamped G. Dester—580 guineas (both bought by Mr. H. Simmons).

The Curzon heirlooms included a Gobelins tapestry fire-screen, signed Neilson, 1767—480 guineas (Hodgkins); and a triptych composed of 24 plaques of Limoges enamel, with scenes from the Life of Christ—1,600 guineas (Smith).

OLD GLASS AND SILVER

Old English glass, sold by order of the executors of the late Mr. Hamilton Clements, brought £2,292 at Sotheby's on Wednesday. A fine Anglo-Venetian goblet with cylindrical bowl, 13in. high, was sold for £142; a Williamite glass, with drawn trumpet bowl, engraved with a bust portrait of William III., inscribed "The glorious immortal memory, 1690," on the reverse side the Royal Arms, inscribed above "King and Constitution," 7¼in.—£100 (C. Davis); and a set of three Jacobite wineglasses with thistle bowls containing heart-shaped tears, the bowls each engraved with a symbolic subject, and inscribed "Sorry and hope," "I depend upon constancy," and "Time brings Roses," 6¼in.—£140 (Stenger).

In the same rooms yesterday English and Continental silver from various sources fetched £3,525. A Queen Anne small tea-caddy of plain octagonal shape, 5oz. 9dwt. sold for 140s. per oz.—£38 3s. (Gibson); a George I. hemispherical punch bowl, by John White, London, 1726, 8¼in. high, 71oz. 7dwt.—£228 4s. 6d. (Webster); and a silver-gilt tankard, *circa* 1533, 45oz., 6¼in. high, sold "all at"—£840 (Jameson).

PICTURES BY OLD MASTERS

Pictures and drawings by old masters of the Italian, Dutch, and Flemish schools from various sources fetched £6,896 at Sotheby's on Wednesday. The highest price was realized for a Titian, "Cain and Abel," a composition of two figures in a rocky landscape, signed "Titanvs," 43in. by 33in., which brought £1,850 (Maison). J. E. Ferneley, a meet of foxhounds, with numerous figures in a landscape, sea in the distance, 36in. by 61in., brought £740 (Ackermann); Benvenuto di Giovanni, the Madonna and Child, surrounded by angels, 23½in. by 17in.—£550 (Farrer); Goya, portrait of the Condessa de Burgueta, who was a famous character in Spanish history, taking a prominent part in the defence of Saragossa against the French, half-length in white dress with blue ribbons and brown scarf, holding a gun in her right hand, 32in. by 25in.—£500 (Lambert).

THE CHEYLESMORE MEDALS

Messrs. Glendining, 7, Argyll-street, W., began on Wednesday and continued yesterday the three-days' sale of the collection of war medals and decorations formed by the late Major-General Lord Cheylesmore. The collection was begun over half a century ago, and for upwards of 20 years it has been on exhibition at the United Service Museum, Whitehall. Among the chief lots were:—Victoria Cross and medals, awarded to Troop Sergeant-major David Spence, 1843—£55 (Baldwin); Villiers-en-Couche, 1794, large gold medal struck specially for eight officers of the 15th Light Dragoons, by command of the Emperor Francis II.—£165 (Colonel Sir Albert Whitaker); group of decorations awarded to General Sir Charles Felix Smith, R.E., including gold medal for St. Sebastien, with clasp for Vittoria—£180 (Colonel Kelly); the Victoria Cross group won by Private Anthony Palmer, Grenadier Guards, 1854—£58 (Scott); Gold Cross for Martinique, Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse, with two gold clasps, presented to Colonel Sir John Keane—£200 (Sir Albert Whitaker); field officer's gold medal for the Battle of Salamanca, July 22, 1812, Colonel Marcus Annesley—£51 (Baldwin); Battle of Culloden, April 16, 1746, gold medal, Brigadier-General Fleming—£60 (Scott); Army of India, Battle of Deig, &c., four bars, P. King, 76th Foot—£64 (Mackenzie); Gold Cross for Roleia and Vimiera, Corunna, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and gold clasp for Orthes, field officer's gold medal, Roleia, Vimiera, with gold clasp for Corunna, presented to Sir Thomas Arbuthnot—£215; military general service medal, 14 bars, Sergeant J. Nixon, 45th Foot—£112 (both bought by Spink); field officer's gold medal for the battle of Chateauguay, to Lieutenant-Colonel Charles De Saluberry, 60th Foot—£110 (Sir Albert Whitaker), and a General Officer's large gold medal for the battle of Talavera to Brigadier-General Alexander Campbell—£100 (Mackenzie).

The Elizabethan silver-gilt rose water dish which was sold at Christie's on Wednesday will be on view for a few days at the showrooms of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, the purchasers.

"OLD CATHOLICS" AND LAMBETH

"TREMENDOUS STEP" TOWARDS UNITY

The BISHOP of LONDON took the chair at a luncheon given yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant by the Society of St. Willibrord in honour of the Old Catholic delegation to the Lambeth Conference. The members of the delegation are the Most Rev. Frederick Kenninck, Archbishop of Utrecht, the Bishop of Haarlem, and the Bishop of Deventer.

The ARCHBISHOP of UTRECHT, who spoke in Dutch, briefly sketched the history of the Old Catholic Church in the Netherlands, where, he said, it had kept the Faith intact although assailed on the one hand by Protestants, who had deprived it of all its buildings and reduced it to worship in cellars and attics, and on the other by Jesuit missionaries, who had at times rather imposed their views on the Vatican, instead of taking their instructions from it. It had taken his Church some time to understand for what the Church of England now stood, but, now that it had done so, the North Sea was no barrier between the Churches of two seafaring peoples. In the past men in search of union, as had been the case in 1680, had looked too much at the points of difference between the two Churches and had not taken their stand upon the innumerable points upon which they were agreed. After explaining that he did not know why his Church was sometimes called Jansenist, and that neither he, nor any writer of whom he had ever heard, could define what Jansenism was, he said that without going into details he could assure his hearers that in its negotiations at Lambeth his delegation had been able to take a tremendous step forward in the direction of Christian unity.

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CITY NOTES

THE GROCERY FUSION

INTERNATIONAL TEA REPORT

The terms of the offer to shareholders in the six food manufacturing and distributing companies which it is proposed to amalgamate under the title of Allied Stores, Limited, are published in another column. This new company will take over, in exchange for its own shares, the businesses of Home and Colonial Stores, the Meadow Dairy, Maypole Dairy, Pearks Dairies, and International Tea Stores, while in the case of the remaining company—Lipton, Limited—the Preference and Ordinary shareholders are invited to exchange their holdings for Preference and Ordinary shares in the Allied Stores, Limited. The reason for not absorbing the Lipton business directly is that Lipton, Limited, has Debenture issues, and it has therefore been necessary to vary the procedure in the case of that company. In the event of all the Lipton shareholders accepting the terms offered to them, the merger company will ultimately have a capital of £13,262,698, the issued capital being as follows:—£2,249,166 of Six per Cent. "A" Cumulative Preference, £2,560,304 of Seven per Cent. "B" Cumulative Preference, £1,012,698 of Fifteen per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares, all of £1 each, and £6,474,516 in Ordinary shares of 5s. each. The net profits of the six amalgamating companies for their last completed financial year amounted to £2,165,816. Thus, after meeting Preference and Preferred dividends, there would remain a surplus of £1,699,740 available for reserves and dividends on the Ordinary capital, this sum being equal to about 26 per cent.

Basis of Amalgamation

The basis of the amalgamation is a sound and simple one, the allotment of capital having been based, not upon estimated future earning capacity, but upon the actual ascertained results of the past year. Thus the Ordinary shareholders in the International Tea Company, which last year earned 42 per cent. on its Ordinary capital, would—if the profits of the merger were the same as in the past year and it were decided to distribute the whole of them—be entitled to the same percentage on their capital—42 per cent—as was earned in the past year. The amalgamaion will bring under one control over 4,500 shops engaged in the sale of food and other products. Competition in the sale of foodstuffs in the last few years has become increasingly acute, it having been accentuated by the industrial depression, which has naturally curtailed the spending power of the community. It is believed that the amalgamation will enable working costs of manufacture, buying, distributing, and supervising, as well as overhead charges, to be reduced. It is well known that the success of the multiple shop, which has been achieved in spite of an early prejudice against it, has been due to the fact that it has been able to supply goods of a given quality at a lower price than its competitors. This has been rendered possible owing to the economies which are obtainable through large-scale operation.

A Rational Scheme

It is pointed out by the directors that in order to continue the expansion of turnover by which alone profits can be increased, it is essential that the costs of operation should be reduced to a minimum. Any fears that prices will be advanced as a result of the fusion may be dismissed, for the reason that the merger will still have to compete with very powerful competitors, who could not fail to make inroads into the merger's business if the latter charged more for its products. In other words, the scheme represents a further stage in the rationalization, through multiple shops, of the business of distributing food and other products. In view of the success which has attended the management of these stores it may safely be assumed that the directors, in recommending the scheme, have fully satisfied themselves that the interests of the shareholders will be served more by amalgamation than by the companies remaining separate entities. It will be noted that the directors of the International Tea Stores are surrendering their contracts under which they participate in the profits of the company. In return they are given the right to subscribe at par for £152,000 of Ordinary shares, which seems a very reasonable arrangement, having regard to the considerable increase in profits which has been obtained in the last three or four years. Another point of interest is the modification of the voting rights of Unilever, Limited. At present the Unilever Company hold 775,000 special voting shares in the Home and Colonial Stores, which practically give it a 50 per cent. control of the company. The Unilever Company is to receive the same number of Ordinary shares in the new company, each of which will carry 10 votes on a poll except in certain events, when only one vote per share will be given. The remaining 25,123,064 Ordinary shares in the new company will carry one vote per share on a poll. Thus, the special voting shares to be held by the Unilever Company will represent less than a quarter of the total voting power. This is a much more equitable arrangement than the earlier one.

International Tea Company Accounts

The annual report of the International Tea Company's Stores, which accompanies the circulars setting forth the amalgamation terms, reveals a further expansion in earnings. In spite of the larger capital ranking for payment, the dividend on the Ordinary shares is again at the rate of 30 per cent., and the reserve appropriation is again £150,000. Important changes are shown by the balance-sheet, for it now includes the assets and liabilities of the Star Tea Company, with which company complete amalgamation was effected during the past year. Moreover, the directors have wisely decided to write off the goodwill item, for which purpose £1,207,316 has been transferred from general reserve, leaving that fund at £622,508. The balance-sheet shows a decidedly liquid position, for the company holds floating assets of over £2,000,000, of which £607,000 is in cash, against current liabilities amounting to only about £780,000. Shareholdings in subsidiary companies amount to £684,000.

Result of the Austrian Loan

We are informed that underwriters of the Austrian Government International Loan of £3,000,000 in Seven per Cent. Sterling Bonds, which was offered for subscription at 95, have been left with 63 per cent. of the amount. Allotment letters were posted last evening, and dealings will begin to-day. In view of the unfavourable condition of markets, especially for foreign bonds, the result, disappointing though it may be to the optimists, cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory.

New Ulster Loan

Underwriting arrangements will be made to-day for the issue of a £2,000,000 loan for the Ulster Government. The loan will bear 5 per cent. interest, and will be repayable in 1960, the borrower having the option of redeeming it during the last 10 years. The amount of the issue available for the public will be £1,500,000, for £500,000 is to be allotted to various funds administered by departments of the Government of Northern Ireland. The price of issue will be 99 per cent., at which figure the flat yield is £5 1s. per cent. Five per cent. of the amount will be payable on application, 24 per cent. on August 6, 25 per cent. on September 10, and 45 per cent. on October 22. A first interest payment of £1 per cent. will be made on December 1. The present Ulster loans are in Four-and-a-Half per Cent. stock, redeemable 1945-75. The amount outstanding is £4,000,000, of which £2,000,000 was issued in November, 1925, at 93 per cent., £1,100,000 in May, 1927, at 89½ per cent., £460,000 in April, 1929, at 91½ per cent., and £440,000 in that month to the Ministry of Finance, Belfast. This stock is at present quoted at 92, giving a yield of £4 18s. 6d. after allowing for accrued interest in the price.

Courtaulds' Dividend

The interim dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, announced last night on the £24,000,000 of Ordinary shares of Courtaulds, Limited, the great artificial silk manufacturing concern, accords closely with market anticipations. Mr. Samuel Courtauld, the chairman, stated at the meeting held in March that it was quite certain that 1930 could not in any circumstances be a very successful year for the English rayon trade, for even if the artificial silk duties were retained it was hardly possible that the very serious loss of profit for the first four months, resulting from the uncertainty as to whether these duties would be abolished, could be recouped by any expansion in the rest of the year. At the same time it is believed that, following the announcement in the Budget speech that the duties would be retained, trade in artificial silk has improved to a certain extent. In view of the general depression in trade the shareholders are likely to be well satisfied that their interim payment has been reduced by only 1 per cent.

Larger Bank Deposits

The most striking movement disclosed by the June figures of the London clearing banks is the increase, compared with the previous month, of £45,804,000 in the deposits, raising them to £1,825,638,000. This is the highest total shown this year and constitutes a remarkable advance from the low level of £1,719,314,000 in March. Between January and June, 1930, deposits have risen from £1,805,002,000 to £1,825,638,000, whereas in the same period last year they declined from £1,846,372,000 to £1,807,905,000. Once again there is little indication of the increase in deposits on the month being due to larger advances, for these show little change at £772,824,000, but the banks have again been larger purchasers of bills, which have further increased by nearly 11 per cent. in the past month, their total being now £56,000,000 in excess of last year's figure. Owing to the sharp rise in deposits the proportion of advances to deposits has further declined from 54.6 to 53.3 per cent., the lowest ratio this year. Further reduction in acceptances, &c., occurred last month, their total now showing a decline of over 31 per cent. compared with a year ago.

Gas Company's Debentures

A line of £500,000 of Wandsworth, Wimbledon, and Epsom District Gas Company Five per Cent. Irredeemable Debenture stock has been placed privately. The company, which operates in a wide area and recently absorbed the Kingston-upon-Thames Gas Company, already has an existing issue of such stock. It is understood that the new stock is available at about 95½.

Hotel Cecil Liquidation Dispute

The sale of the property of the Hotel Cecil, Limited, is stated by the directors to have realized a gross amount of £1,622,705, and after providing for repayment of Debenture stock and loans, &c., it is estimated that a balance of £822,624 will be available for distribution among shareholders. Repayment of Preference shares will leave approximately £311,000, or 15s. 6d. per share, for the Ordinary shareholders. Several resolutions are to be proposed at the meeting called to put the company into liquidation. One proposes to pay the dividend on the Preference shares down to the date of liquidation; another to grant as additional remuneration to the executive committee of directors for their services since August 31 last a sum equal to 1 per cent. on the purchase price realized on the sale. The directors propose to appoint Mr. J. Douglas Broad, a member of the executive committee, as liquidator, his remuneration to be a sum equal to 1 per cent. of the total amount distributed to the Preference and Ordinary shareholders. The resolutions mentioned are opposed by one of the Ordinary shareholders, Mr. Henry Smith, the chairman of the United Realization Company, which owns one-half of the Ordinary shares of the Hotel Cecil. In a letter asking for proxies from other Ordinary shareholders he points out that the Preference shareholders have no financial stake in the proposed vote of money to the directors, the whole burden of which would fall on the Ordinary shareholders. Further, he opposes the appointment of the liquidator on the grounds that the majority of the Ordinary shareholders should be represented separately and that the proposed remuneration is excessive.

Idle Tonnage Again Increased

Quarteriy returns of the tonnage laid up idle at the principal ports of Great Britain and Ireland on July 1, which have been prepared by the Chamber of Shipping, show a reduction in the number of vessels by 43 as compared with the returns for April 1, but an increase of 35,563 tons net or 4.0 per cent. While the tonnage of the idle vessels of less than 1,000 tons has decreased by 19,094, that of the idle ships of 1,000 tons and over has increased by 54,657. The addition to the idle shipping has, therefore, taken place in the tonnage of the vessels which are mainly engaged in the long-distance trades. The present figures for ships of all descriptions represent an increase on the returns for July 1, 1929, of 546,559 tons net, or as much as 143.4 per cent. The returns for England and Wales show, on the figures for April 1 last, an increase of 5,612 tons net, or 0.7 per cent.; those for Scotland an increase of 27,508 tons net, or 47.9 per cent.; and the returns for Ireland an increase of 2,443 tons net, or 56.0 per cent. The corresponding totals for the first three quarterly dates of this year and for the four quarters of 1929 are as follows:—

Month	1930 No. of Ships	1930 Net Tonnage	1929 No. of Ships	1929 Net Tonnage
January 1 ..	167	352,659	168	329,771
April 1 ..	416	892,154	141	236,242
July 1 ..	373	927,717	145	381,158
October 1 ..	—	—	122	265,097

It will be seen that the figures for April 1 and July 1 last are much higher than for any of the dates of last year, and must be regarded as very unsatisfactory. The

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

DULL MARKETS

REPARATIONS LOAN WEAKER

The stock markets experienced a very slack day yesterday, and dullness prevailed in many sections of the House. Even British Funds, which had previously been the one consistently strong market, had a reactionary tendency, though the Five per Cent. War Loan remained strong. A prominent feature in the foreign market was the weakness of the reparations loan, which, however, partially recovered before the close. Oil, rubber, tea, and mining shares were quiet and dull, and in the miscellaneous market a number of the leading shares declined. An exception was Courtaulds, which advanced before the announcement of the interim dividend after hours. International shares were firm on the whole.

In the GILT-EDGED market the Five per Cent. War Loan was again strong at 103½, but other long-dated stocks reacted, falls of ¼ being marked in the Funding Loan, Conversion Five per Cents., old and new Consols, and Local Loans. Treasury Bonds were firm. Among the new scrips there was a certain amount of buying of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation 5 per Cent. Debenture, which rose to ¼ premium. India loans had an easier tendency. HOME RAILWAY Ordinary stocks declined slightly in the earlier dealings, but rallied later, closing unchanged on balance. A number of prior charges were lower, and "Berwick" Second Preference fell ¾ to 48½. The new London Electric Railway Five per Cent. Debenture rose to 1½ premium buyers.

In the FOREIGN market, the Reparations loan opened at 3½ discount, and fell to 4½ discount, recovering later to 4 discount, a fall of ½ on balance. Brazilian loans were generally ½ to 1 lower, and the new San Paulo Coffee scrip weakened to 5½ discount. Mexican bonds were firmer, the "Fives" rising to 19 and the "Sixes" to 24. SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY securities were idle. Entre Rios was ½ lower at 77.

A rather easier tendency prevailed for OIL shares, Burmah (4½) and Lobitos (1½) both losing 1-16; Royal Dutch, however, hardened to 32½. RUBBER shares were mostly easier, Malayalam falling 9d. to 19s. on the reduction in the dividend. The TEA market was steady as a whole.

ELECTRICAL SHARES EASIER

In the MISCELLANEOUS market Courtaulds rose 1-16 to 2 3-16, having been bid for at that price; the dividend was not made known until after hours. British Celanese fell to 12s. 3d. Lister weakened on the passing of the interim dividend, and fell 1s. to 12s. 6d. Imperial Chemical shares were easier. In the electrical group falls of 9d. occurred in General Electric (50s.), Associated Electrical (24s. 3d.), and English Electric (14s. 9d.). Dealings began in the new Ordinary shares of the Chiswick Electricity Supply Corporation, which closed at about 19s. premium. Newcastle Electric new Debenture stock strengthened to 1½ premium. International shares were slightly firmer in most cases. International Nickel rose to 25½ in the late dealings, Brazilian Traction gained ¼ to 40½, and Hydro Electric were steady at 40½. United Molasses were offered at 2½ at one time, but rallied later. Columbia Graphophone were 3 19-32, after being offered below that price. Among tobacco shares British-American hardened slightly, but Carreras weakened. The brewery group was easier, Guinness and Watney Deferred both losing 6d. Motor shares were irregular. Austin rose 1s. 3d. to 26s. 9d. and Singer hardened to 26s. 3d., but Leyland fell 1s. 3d. to 69s. 6d., having been 69s., and Dennis weakened to 40s. Thornycroft declined 2s. to 58s. In the shipping group Royal Mail advanced, but P. and O. Deferred lost ground. Bengal Iron weakened. Home and Colonial rose to 15s. 3d., but the shares of the other companies concerned in the multiple food store amalgamation showed little change on balance. Sudan Plantations weakened further to 2½.

South African MINING shares remained inactive; Union Corporation recovered to 3½. The Rhodesian market was quiet; Selection Trust finished 1-16 lower at 1½, and N'Changa was easier at 2 15-32. Tin shares were not much affected by the further rally in the price of the metal; Malayan rose 6d. to 19s., but Tronoh lost a similar sum at 15s. Copper was lower, and Rio Tinto fell to 34½.

BREWERY ARRANGEMENT

ALLSOPP AND ARCHIBALD ARROL

Archibald Arrol and Sons, brewers, have an arrangement dating from December, 1926, with Samuel Allsopp and Sons for brewing lager beer for certain of the latter company's export customers. This part of the Arrol business is chiefly responsible for the profits of the company. Samuel Allsopp and Sons have now intimated that they will determine the arrangement at the earliest possible date unless they can obtain control of the Ordinary shares of the Arrol company and the determination of the pooling agreement which that company has with James Calder and Co. (brewers) and Calders (Newcastle).

The directors of the Arrol company have provisionally agreed to sell their own Ordinary shares to the Allsopp company at £5 per £1 share, and recommend other shareholders to do the same. One half of the shares of each Ordinary shareholder will be sold at once, and the Allsopp company will be given the option to purchase the remaining half at the same price at any time within two years.

The two Calder companies have agreed to determine the pooling agreement on terms under which the Arrol company will continue to brew for the Calder companies under conditions to be settled in consultation with the auditors.

Meetings of the Arrol company are called for August 7 to pass resolutions placing the board in a position to determine the pooling agreement on certain terms and conditions. These include that one-half of the surplus profits available for Ordinary shareholders in each year be placed to a Preference share reserve fund until it reaches an amount sufficient to pay two years' Preference dividend, and that the Allsopp company enter into an agreement for continuing for 20 years on terms not less favourable than at present the existing lager-brewing arrangement.

RUBBER COMPANY SUSPENDS TAPPING

The directors of the Majedie (Johore) Rubber Estates announce that in view of the present price of rubber they have decided, in the best interests of shareholders, to suspend tapping operations as soon as practicable, and to conserve bark and cash resources until times improve. It is proposed to keep the estate weeded by contract labour.

BRICK COMPANY'S RECONSTRUCTION

The committee of inquiry appointed at the annual meeting of the Associated Facing Brick and Tile Works has now issued its report, in which it is stated that the capital of the company should be reorganized. The committee advises that the capital should be reduced to £91,147 10s. by writing 1s. off the Participating Preference 5s. shares and 1s. off the Ordinary 2s. shares. This will enable preliminary expenses (£14,718), goodwill (£12,890), and amount paid to consulting engineers (£2,000) to be extinguished. It is further proposed that all arrears of dividend up to and including June 30, 1930, should be cancelled, and that each 4s. Preference share should be sub-divided into two 2s. shares, and their participating rights increased from 33½ per cent. to 40 per cent. It is intended to change the company's name to "Associated Brick and Tile Works, Limited." Extraordinary meetings of the shareholders have been convened for August 12 to consider the scheme, the acceptance of which is recommended by the board.

GROCERY STORE AMALGAMATION

TERMS OF SHARE EXCHANGE

OFFER TO LIPTON SHAREHOLDERS

Circulars were issued last evening containing full details of the scheme for the amalgamation of the businesses of the International Tea Company's Stores and Lipton, Limited, with those of the group of store companies controlled by Unilever, Limited—namely, Home and Colonial Stores, Meadow Dairy Company, Maypole Dairy Company, and Pearks Dairies.

The amalgamated undertaking will be vested in a new company, "Allied Stores Limited," to which the businesses of the amalgamating companies (with the exception of Lipton, Limited) will be transferred outright in exchange for shares of the new company for distribution among the shareholders of the five companies. This method is not readily applicable to Lipton, Limited, by reason of its Debenture issues, and it is therefore proposed that Lipton shareholders should be given an opportunity of exchanging their shares for shares in the new company.

The new company—Allied Stores Limited—will ultimately have a nominal capital of £13,262,698, divided into 2,750,000 Six per Cent. "A" Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, 3,000,000 Seven per Cent. "B" Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each, 1,012,698 Fifteen per Cent. Cumulative Preferred shares of £1 each, and 26,000,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each. After the amalgamation has been completed, and assuming that the whole of the shareholders of Lipton, Limited, exchange their shares for shares in the new company, the issued share capital of the new company will be £2,249,166 in Six per Cent. "A" Preference shares, £2,560,304 in Seven per Cent. "B" Preference shares, £1,012,698 in Fifteen per Cent. Preferred shares, and £6,474,516 in Ordinary shares of 5s. each.

There will then remain for future issue when required approximately 500,834 Six per Cent. "A" Preference shares, 439,696 Seven per Cent. "B" Preference shares, and 101,936 Ordinary shares.

AMALGAMATED PROFITS

The net profits of each of the amalgamating companies (including Lipton, Limited) and their respective subsidiaries for a period of 52 weeks, based upon the last audited accounts, covering varying periods to May 3, 1930, before charging income-tax and after making adequate provision for depreciation and all proper adjustments, including the elimination of profits, losses, and charges of a non-recurring nature, have been certified by the individual companies' auditors, and they amount in the aggregate to £2,165,816.

Taking this figure as the basis of the new company's immediate earning capacity omitting any estimate of improved results from the amalgamation) the amount would be appropriated as follows:—

6 per cent. dividend on 2,249,166 "A" Preference shares requires	£134,950
7 per cent. dividend on 2,560,304 "B" Preference shares requires	£179,221
15 per cent. dividend on 1,012,698 Preferred shares requires ..	£151,905
	£466,076
Leaving for dividends on £6,474,516 Ordinary share capital, reserves, &c.	£1,699,740
Total profits as above ..	£2,165,816

All the businesses carried on by the companies concerned and their subsidiaries are similar in character in that they carry on the manufacture or supply of food products. These products are sold in large part through the medium of over 4,500 shops belonging to the companies and situate in every town of importance throughout the United Kingdom and the Irish Free State. Lipton, Limited, also has an extensive export business and owns tea plantations in Ceylon.

During the last few years competition has been growing more and more acute, while the spending power of the community has been curtailed by the industrial depression throughout the country. The steady growth and expansion of the businesses in the past is said to have been due to their ability to supply to the consumer food products of excellent quality at the cheapest possible price, and in order to continue this expansion of turnover by which alone profits can be increased it is essential that working costs of manufacturing, buying, distribution, supervision, and overheads should be reduced to a minimum. This result, it is confidently believed, can be achieved by the unification and centralization of the amalgamating businesses and the removal of useless competition.

Last year the Star Tea Company's business was amalgamated with the International Company. There has existed for some time past close cooperation between the Home and Colonial Stores, Meadow Dairy Company, Maypole Dairy Company, Pearks Dairies, and Liptons, which, it is stated, has resulted in a general improvement in the financial position of those companies. The board of the new company comprises representatives of each company, including five of the directors of the International Company, and it is stated that the best features of management of the respective businesses will be thus maintained. The trading names, goodwill, and special characteristics of each business will be continued.

BASIS OF SHARE EXCHANGE

The scheme of amalgamation has been drawn up so as to preserve existing preferential rights with a just regard to security of assets and income between the different classes of preferential shares. The Ordinary share capitals of the amalgamating companies have been dealt with by an equitable division of the Ordinary shares of the new company in the same proportions as nearly as may be as the profits of each company bear to the combined profits which remain after allowing for the dividends on the preferential capital.

The share capitals of the five companies and their respective participations in the capital of the purchasing company are as follows:—

Share capital	Participation in the capital of the purchasing company
Home and Colonial:	
180,000 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. shares of £5 each.	Five "A" Preference shares of £1 each for each share.
250,000 15 per cent. Cum. Pref. shares of £1 each.	Twenty-one 15 per cent. Preferred shares of £1 each for every 20 shares.
250,000 15 per cent. Cum. Ord. shares of £1 each.	One 15 per cent. Preferred share of £1 each for each share.
7,904,880 Ord. shares of 4s. each.	One Ord. share of 5s. for each share.
Meadow Dairy:	
850,000 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. shares of £1 each.	Eleven "B" Pref. shares of £1 each for every ten shares.
3,757,500 Prefd. Ord. shares of 1s. each (including 3,632,079 such shares held by Home and Colonial Stores).	Two Ord. shares of 5s. each for every seven shares.
7,515,000 Ord. shares of 1s. each (including 7,260,643 such shares held by Home and Colonial Stores).	Two Ord. shares of 5s. each for every seven shares.
Maypole Dairy:	
350,000 5 per cent. Cum. Pref. shares of £1 each.	Nineteen "A" Pref. shares of £1 each for every 20 shares.
1,800,000 20 per cent. Cum. Prefd. Ord. shares of 5s. each (including 299,406 such shares held by Home and Colonial Stores).	One 15 per cent. Prefd. share of £1 for every three shares
21,583,327 Defd. Ord. shares of 2s. each (including 3,008,358 such shares held by Home and Colonial Stores).	Two Ord. shares of 5s. each for every five shares.
Pearks Dairies:	
910,007 Pref. shares of 10s. each (including 304,220 such shares held by Meadow Dairy Company).	Eight Ord. shares of 5s. each for every five shares.
5,000 Ord. shares of 1s. each (all held by Meadow Dairy Company).	1,041,600 Ord. shares of 5s. each.
International Tea Stores:	
800,000 6 per cent. Cum. First Pref. shares of £1 each.	One "A" Pref. share of £1 for each share.
1,368,161 7 per cent. Cum. A" Pref. shares of £1 each.	One "B" Pref. share of £1 for each share.
4,997,750 Ord. shares of 5s. each.	Eight Ord. shares of 5s. each for every five shares.

In addition, the new company will offer to shareholders of Liptons five "A" Preference shares of £1 each in exchange for every 12 Five per Cent. First Preference shares of 10s. each, of Liptons, three "B" Preference shares of £1 each in exchange for every seven Six per Cent. Second Preference shares of 10s. each of Liptons, and 21 Ordinary shares of 5s. each for every 50 Ordinary shares of 1s. each of Liptons.

It is proposed that all six companies should continue to pay dividends on the existing shares until the shares in the new company are issued and rank for dividend.

The first directors of the new company are:—Sir James Martin (chairman); William May (vice-chairman); W. T. Bradbury, Guy Collier, Colin Cooper, F. Drowley, A. Greig, D. Hardwick, A. Hoskins, C. F. L. Hunt, F. G. Pearce, A. Purves, J. B. Wakefield. Messrs. Collier, Cooper, Hunt and Pearce and Mr. E. D. Davies (at present managing directors or directors and managers of the International company), who are under contracts which expire in 1938, and entitled, in addition to their fixed salaries, to participate in the profits of the International company, will surrender their present contracts and enter into agreements with the new company for terms ending May 3, 1938, at the same fixed remuneration as they at present receive but without any participation in the profits of the new company and are given a right to subscribe at par for Ordinary shares of the new company of a nominal amount of £152,000.

The following table shows the extent to which the capital of the new company will be allotted to each of the amalgamating companies (other than Liptons):—

	"A" Pref. (£1 shs.)	"B" Pref. (£1 shs.)	Prefd. (£1 shs.)	Ord. (5s shs.)	Total nominal amount of shares to be allotted
					£
H. & C.	900,000	—	412,698	3,581,364	2,293,039
Mead'w	—	935,000	—	1,892,560	1,358,000
Mayp'e	332,500	—	600,000	8,633,332	3,000,833
Pearks	—	—	—	1,537,808	384,402
Int. Tea	600,000	1,368,161	—	7,996,400	3,967,281
Total	1,832,500	2,303,161	1,012,698	23,421,664	11,003,625

VOTING RIGHTS OF UNILEVER'S

So as to continue but to a more limited extent the voting rights which Unilever Limited possesses by its holding of 775,000 special voting shares in the Home and Colonial Stores (which controls Meadow Dairy Company and Pearks Dairies, and other companies, and in addition has a large shareholding interest in Maypole Dairy Company), 775,000 Ordinary shares to be issued by the new company to Unilever Limited in exchange for the same number of special voting shares in the Home and Colonial Stores are given 10 votes for each share on a poll except in certain events, when only one vote per share on a poll is given. The remaining 25,123,064 Ordinary shares in the new company carry the right to one vote per share on a poll.

The "A" and "B" Preference and the Preferred shares of the new company are not entitled to attend or vote at any meeting of the company unless the respective dividends are six months in arrear or unless it is proposed to interfere with the rights or privileges of the shares.

Application will be made to the London Stock Exchange for permission to deal in and for an official quotation of the shares to be issued by the new company.

The directors of the amalgamating companies consider that if the scheme now proposed is carried out the new company will have the elements essential for becoming the most complete and efficient organization for the buying, manufacture, wholesaling, retailing, and distribution of foodstuffs in this country.

Separate class meetings of shareholders have been called to consider the scheme. The meetings of the International Tea Company, Home and Colonial Stores, and Maypole Dairy Company will be held on July 28 and those of the Meadow Dairy Company on July 29.

PORT OF LONDON RATES

FURTHER REDUCTIONS

The Port of London Authority at their meeting yesterday decided to lower certain charges. The changes consist mainly of reductions in the dock tonnage dues on vessels and in the port rates on goods. The extent of the reductions is estimated at £120,000 a year, which, it is suggested, will represent a considerable relief to the traffic of the Port of London.

Since January 1, 1925, the reductions made by the Authority on various occasions amount in the aggregate to an annual sum of £942,000, which includes the reductions now announced. Of that amount £150,000 was passed on in reduction of charges last year consequent on the relief obtained by the Authority under the Conservative Government's derating scheme.

It is announced that the reductions made in charges, apart from the derating benefit, have been found possible by the Authority owing to increased tonnage in certain directions and on account of more economical and efficient working arrangements.

We are informed that the 30,000 Ordinary shares of Hoare and Co., which, as stated in the report, were issued to Sir J. R. Ellerman, the chairman, in connexion with the funding of £800,000 of his loan to the company, were subscribed for by him at a premium.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

The figures of the weekly statement of the Bank of England, made up to July 16, help to explain the ease which has prevailed in the short loan market this week. Bankers' deposits still stand at the relatively high level of £69,588,000 and, while public deposits have increased by £1,132,000, securities are again larger, Government securities having risen £1,570,000 and "Securities" £481,000. As the holiday season reaches its height the note circulation continues to expand, the increase for the past week being £1,317,074. The holding of coin and bullion shows a reduction of £214,026, and there was, therefore, a decline of £1,531,100 to £31,250,728 in the reserve, its proportion having fallen from 45½ to 44½ per cent.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:		Govt. debt ..	£11,

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THE COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, Ltd.
Established 1834. Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.
With which is amalgamated
THE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD.

Capital paid-up	£4,739,012 10 0
Reserve Fund	4,200,000 0 0
Reserve Capital	4,739,012 10 0
HEAD OFFICE: SYDNEY—343, George-street.	

Drafts payable on demand and letters of Credit are issued by the London Branch on the Head Office, Branches and Agencies of the Bank. Bills on Australasia negotiated or collected. Remittances cabled. London Office, 18, Birchin-lane, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES
(*Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.*)
Established 1817. Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.
General Manager: A. C. Davidson.

Paid-up Capital	£7,500,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	£6,150,000 0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..	£7,500,000 0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929 ..	£90,806,297 7 10

The London Office issues drafts on demand on its Head Office (Sydney, N.S.W.) and 588 Branches and Agencies in all the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, and Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Arranges Wool and other Produce Credits. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms of application and conducts every description of Australasian banking business.
London Office: 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
J. S. CAMPBELL, Manager.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)
Head Office—
4, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.2.
West End Office: 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	£4,475,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,500,000

Letters of Credit and Drafts are issued and banking business of every description is transacted through the numerous branches of the Bank throughout Australia and New Zealand. Deposits for fixed periods received.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.
Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.
Capital authorized and issued £12,000,000
Paid-up Capital £4,000,000 } together £8,850,000
Reserve Fund £4,850,000 }
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.
Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills on London or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA LTD.
Head Office: 37, GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON
LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, HAMBURG
Branches throughout
WEST AFRICA
CANARY ISLANDS MOROCCO
Principal Shareholders
National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Lloyds Bank Ltd.
Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.
Westminster Bank Ltd.

CABLES AND WIRELESS AND MARCONI SHARES

A circular has been issued by Cables and Wireless, Limited, stating that arrangements have been made with two of the largest groups of £1 shareholders of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company for the purchase from them of at least £65,000 of such £1 shares ex the dividend just notified at the price of £3 per share payable in cash. The company, on behalf of its subsidiaries, is willing, it is added, to purchase all or any of the remaining £1 Ordinary shares and also outstanding Preference shares ex the dividend just notified at the same price—namely, £3 per share payable in cash.

EXPORTING LIQUID ASPHALT

A contract has been placed for the construction of four tanks, 30ft. each in diameter and 30ft. in height, for storing the asphalt which the Anglo-American Oil Company has begun to export from Fawley, near Southampton, to the Continent in hot liquid form for roadmaking. The asphalt, which is a residue of a night-and-day process of distilling oil, is pumped at the rate of 150 tons an hour through half a mile of steam-heated insulated pipes to the end of a jetty where a specially constructed ship with steam-heated tanks receives it and keeps it in its hot liquid state throughout the voyage until ready for delivery on the Continent. Already several loads of 2,000 tons each have been sent to Germany and Italy.

Reports of the meetings of the following companies will be found on page 23:

Angela Nitrate.
Barrow Haematite Steel.
East Asiatic Rubber Estates.
Mercantile Marine Finance Corporation
Tamplin & Son's Brewery.
Vimax Machinery.

MONEY MARKET

MORE GOLD FOR FRANCE

FALL IN ARGENTINE RATE

While discount rates were nominally unaltered in Lombard-street yesterday, there were signs that the market was paying more heed to the French gold drain and the position of the French exchange. This is not surprising, for in spite of a further withdrawal of £255,000 in bar gold from the Bank of England yesterday the Paris exchange again moved against London, closing at 123.58f. Moreover, gold is now also flowing from both New York and Amsterdam to Paris. It is understood that some French bankers look with favour upon the transference of part of the demand for gold to New York, for they are anxious not to inconvenience London by too heavy gold withdrawals. Another factor that attracted notice in the market is the absence for some time past of any demand for full three months bank bills on Continental account. Owing to trade depression short money is plentiful, but if the foreign exchanges are to remain persistently adverse to sterling higher rates may thereby be forced upon the London money market. Discount brokers reported a few sales of three months fine bank bills at 2 5-16 per cent.; home banks bought September maturities at 2½ per cent. Money continued plentiful, though there was perhaps more business in accommodation for the night at 1½ per cent. For renewals of day-to-day loans carried at variable rates, 1½ per cent. was again the general quotation. To-day, however, there will be no maturities of Treasury Bills (April 18 having been Good Friday), and as the new bills to be paid for this week are £7,000,000 in excess of the maturities, to-day's Treasury Bill payments may exert some influence on market balances.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2	2⅛—2⅜	2 11/32—2⅜	2 7/16	2¼
Discount (Treasury Bills).			(Fine Trade Bills).		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
%	%	%	%	%	
2 7/16—2 11/32	2 9/16—2 11/32	3—3⅛	3¼—3⅛	3—3	

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted.)

—	July 10	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS		
Reserve, gold coin and ingots	Francs 44,457,291	Francs + 287,307
Silver and copper coin..	356,991	+ 10,503
Current postal accounts ..	605,065	+ 72,179
Available at sight abroad ..	6,744,361	+ 159,993
Commercial bills discounted ..	4,989,193	— 575,994
Negotiable bills bought abroad	19,078,718	+ 238,232
Advances on securities ..	2,765,054	— 71,443
Negotiable bonds of the sinking fund dept.	5,394,858	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Various assets	1,804,945	— 250,359
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	72,858,673	— 401,125
Treasury current accounts ..	3,112,875	— 361,596
Banking fund current accounts	4,459,066	+ 410,894
Current and deposit accounts	6,397,465	+ 277,350
Other sight liabilities ..	372,008	— 59,516
Various liabilities	1,848,466	— 315,458
Total liabilities	87,200,087	— 133,993

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 50·98½ per cent. (previous week, 50·58 per cent).—*Reuter.*

REICHSBANK
(000's omitted)

—	July 15	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS		
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	Reichsmark 177,212	Reichsmark Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,618,731	— 77
Of which deposited abroad ..	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies ..	183,851	— 238,877
Bills of exchange and cheques ..	1,486,029	— 160,241
Silver and other coin	162,162	+ 22,472
Notes of other German banks..	29,168	+ 5,330
Advances	70,237	+ 14,410
Investments	101,065	— 34
Other assets	729,431	+ 143,678
LIABILITIES		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)..	177,212	Unchanged
Reserves	371,130	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,186,916	— 305,107
Other daily maturing obligations	426,712	+ 45,659
Other liabilities	264,122	+ 46,109

—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The feature in the foreign exchange market was a fresh fall in the French exchange, which closed at 123.58f., a further decline of 2c. Several other Continental exchanges also moved against sterling, including the Belgian (34.80½b.), the Dutch (12.08¾fl.), the Swiss (25.02½f.), and the German (20.37m.). Italian lire were also slightly dearer, but Spanish currency was cheaper, the Madrid rate closing at 41.86½p. U.S. and Canadian dollars appreciated in terms of sterling, the New York rate closing at $4.86 18/32, against $4.86 17/32, and the Montreal rate at $4.85½, against $4.86½. Among the Eastern exchanges the Japanese rate recovered to 2s. 0¼d. A sharp setback occurred in the Buenos Aires rate, which closed 1/16 lower at 40 7/16d. The Rio exchange also declined, being quoted at 5¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'nge	July 17	July 16
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 13/32–17/32	4.86 12/32–19/32
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.85 7/8–86⅛	4.86⅛–86⅜
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.55–123.63	123.56–123.64
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.80¼–81½	34.81–34.82
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.86–92.89	92.85–92.89
Zurich ..	Fr. to £	25.2.215	25.01⅛–02¼	25.02½–03¼
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193⅛–193¾	193–193⅛
Madrid ..	Pts. to £	25.2.215	41.35–41.95	41.30–41.75
Lisbon ..	Escudos to £	—	108¼–108⅜	108¼–108⅜
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08¼–09	12.08½–09¼
Berlin ..	M. to £	20.43	20.36¼–37¼	20.37¼–38¼
Vienna ..	Sch. to £	34.581⅔	34.42–34.46	34.42–34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.74–27.78	27.75–27.78
Prague ..	Kr. to £	164.25	164–164¼	163⅞–164⅛
Warsaw ..	Zloty to £	43.38	43.34–43.39	43.33–43.38
Riga	Lats to £	25.2.215	25.17–25.17	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–819
Const'n'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	1.0252
Belgrade..	Din. to £	25.2.215	274⅛–274⅝	274⅛–274⅝
Kovno ..	Lit. to £	43.66	43.56–43.61	43.56–43.61
Sofia ..	Lev. to £	673.659	668–673	668–673
Reval ..	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.22–18.30	18.22–18.30
Oslo ..	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15¾–16¼	18.15½–16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09–18.09½	18.09–18.09½
Copenh'gen	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½–18.16	18.15½–16¼
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16–97 31/32	97 15/16–97 31/32
Bombay ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16–27/32	1/5 15/16–27/32
Calcutta ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16–27/32	1/5 15/16–27/32
Madras ..	Per rup.	18d.	1/5 15/16–27/32	1/5 15/16–27/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/3¼–1/3⅜	1/3¼–1/3⅜
Kobe ..	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0 13/32–2/0 15/32	2/0 15/32–2/0 17/32
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/5 7/32–1/6 1/32	1/5 7/32–1/6 1/32
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/32 1/32–2/32	2/32 1/32–2/32
Batavia ..	Fl. to £	12.107	12.08¼–08¾	12.08¼–08¾
Manila ..	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0 5/16	2/0 5/16
Rio de J. ..	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 11/32–5 13/32	5 5/32–5 1/32
B. Aires ..	Per dol.	47.577d	40 3/32–40 1/2	40 1/4–40 7/32
Valp'so†	8 to £	40	39.97	39.96
M'video ..	Per dol.	51d.	42–42 1/2	42 1/4–42 3/4
Lima† ..	Soles to £	12.168	13.02 1/2	13.02 1/2
Mexico ..	Pesos to£	9.78	10.25–10.45	10.30–10.40

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 6	92 1 3	91 10 0	90 18 9
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 2 9
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 14 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador ..	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.56
Venezuela ..	Bolivares to £	25.25	26.00	25.75
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	5.03¼	5.06
Nicaragua ..	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salva.for ..	Colones to £	9.73	9.95	9.92
Bolivia ..	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.50	—

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £255,398 in BAR GOLD and the purchase of £7 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £8,630,438; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to July 16, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £629,364.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold remained at 85s. 11½d. per ounce.

Bar silver was firmer owing to some Indian demand for shipment. The cash price rose 3/16d. to 16d. per ounce and the forward quotation ¼d. to 15 13/16d.

COMPANY RESULTS

RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Brit. and S. Africa	2½	10	July 29	2½	10
Pacific Trading	2½	10	July 29	2½	10
Courtaulds, Ltd.	Int. 3*	4*	Aug. 15	—	—
Elec. Dist. of Yorkshire ..	Int. 4½	Same	—	—	—
London Merchant Bank ..	Int. 2‡	Same	—	—	—
Milner Safe ..	Fin. 5	Same	—	7½	7½
Petaling Tin ..	Int. 5	15	July 31	—	—
Seminyih Rubber	8	20	—	8	20

* Tax free. ‡ On "B" ordinary shares.

Scottish United Investors.—Interim dividend on Ordinary stock of 4 per cent., less tax.

London Scottish Investment Trust.—Dividend on Deferred shares of 2½ per cent., less tax.

Scottish American Mortgage.—Final dividend of 9 per cent., making 14 per cent. for the year.

Threlfall's Brewery.—Dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, on the Ordinary shares, making 20 per cent. for the year (unchanged).

Manchester Palace of Varieties.—Final Ordinary dividend of 12½ per cent., less tax, and bonus of 5 per cent., making 25 per cent. for the year, against 30 per cent. the previous year.

VALLAMBROSA RUBBER

The profit of the Vallambrosa Rubber Company for the year to March 31 last was £9,132, making with £17,745 brought forward £26,877 available. A dividend of 20½ per cent., less tax, is recommended, leaving £18,054 to carry forward. (For 1928-29 the dividend was 31¼ per cent.)

ASSOCIATED PIANO

The accounts for the year ended March 31 of the Associated Piano Company show a profit of £34,050 (against £35,268 for 1928-29) and a balance of £11,851 brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary shares (against 7½ per cent.), and £10,000 is again transferred to reserve, leaving £10,729 to be carried forward. It is stated that the home trade has been maintained, and satisfactory progress has been made in the development of export business. Meeting, July 24.

CITY SERVICE COMPANY

Net earnings of the City Service Company for the year ended June 30 last were $54,460,129, a new high record, and show an increase of over $17,000,000, or 46.31 per cent., compared with the preceding year. Net earnings for June alone were $5,059,634, an increase of 48.65 per cent. over the same month of last year. The net amount to common stock and reserves for the year amounted to $40,338,435, or $1.44 per share on the average number of shares outstanding, an increase of 63.51 per cent. over the previous year, when earnings were $1.13 per share.

DARWINS

Darwins, Limited, manufacturers of safety razors and blades, tools, &c., announce a trading profit, including profits of subsidiaries, of £86,254. After meeting all charges, mortgage and loan interest, and allocating £9,791 for depreciation and amortization, there is a net trading profit of £34,746. Deducting special advertising costs, income-tax, and £1,658 profit earned prior to incorporation, there remains £21,060. A final dividend of 7½ per cent. on the "A" Preference shares is recommended, leaving £7,007 to be carried forward. Mr. J. Myles has been appointed general manager in succession to Mr. P. R. Kuehnrich, whose services are retained as director and consultant.

RHODESIA RAILWAYS TRUST

The report of the Rhodesia Railways Trust states that the profit for the year to March 31 amounted to £238,359 (against £241,308 for 1928-29), and £248,801 was brought forward. Two interim dividends of 5 per cent., tax free, each have been paid, and a final of 2½ per cent. is now recommended, making 12½ per cent., tax free, for the year (against 10 per cent.). The company, which is controlled by the British South Africa Company, owns over 99 per cent. of the capital of Rhodesia Railways, Limited, and the Mashonaland Railway Company, Limited, and all the capital of the Shabani Railway Company, Limited. Meeting, July 29.

EAST INDIAN COAL

The accounts of the East Indian Coal Company shows a profit of £11,232 for the half-year ended April 30 (against £6,582 for the corresponding half-year), and a balance of £13,249 brought forward. The directors recommend a dividend of 7½ per cent. (unchanged), making 15 per cent. for the year (against 10 per cent.) leaving £15,494 to be carried forward. The output for the six months was 383,841 tons (against 361,750 tons), and for the year 772,880 tons (against 689,132 tons). The report states that selling prices appear to be on the up grade, but against this must be set the likelihood of an increase in costs during the months of poor raisings. Meeting, July 24.

RINI (JAVA) RUBBER ESTATES

The accounts of Rini (Java) Rubber Estates show a profit of £3,045 for the year to January 31 (against £7,542 for 1928-29) and a balance brought forward of £6,007. No dividend is recommended (against 10 per cent.) and nothing is added to amortization reserve (against £2,000), but £2,000 (against nil) is placed to general reserve and £400 (against £1,400) is transferred to taxation reserve, leaving £6,652 to be carried forward. The rubber crop rose from 391,636lb. to 494,710lb., which sold at an average gross price of 8.71d. per lb. (against 9.32d.), but the coffee crop declined from 2,057cwt. to 1,349cwt., which realized 65s. 6d. per cwt. (against 63s. 6d.). The report states that the coffee crop was seriously affected by the "branch borer," in spite of all efforts made to combat this pest. Meeting, July 21.

BARTHOLOMEW (LONDON)

The preliminary figures of Bartholomew (London), which showed reduced profits and dividend, were published in *The Times* of July 12. The full report now issued states that the directors of W. Bartholomew and Co. and Joe Allen and Co. advise that trading conditions, both on the Gold Coast and in Nigeria, have again been exceedingly difficult, being accentuated by the continued fall in commodity values. It has been decided that the company's year shall terminate at September 30 in future, and that the dividend on the Preference shares for the nine months to March 31 next, together with an interim dividend (if any) on the Ordinary shares, shall be paid on May 1 next, and then all subsequent dividends shall be paid on May 1 and November 1 of each year. Meeting, July 29.

MELSO

The accounts of Melso, manufacturers of artificial silk fabrics, show a profit, after deducting a proportion of the expenses of the capital reorganization scheme, of £9,249. The dividend on the Preference shares for the year absorbs £9,000, but no dividend is recommended on the Ordinary shares, and the balance of £249 is to be carried forward. The report states that the profit has been affected by the necessity for providing for trading losses in two of the subsidiary companies, which, it is stated, should not recur. The volume of sales was also affected for some months owing to the uncertainty which prevailed regarding the duties on artificial silk. During the year Mr. Alfred Melson resigned from the board. In March, 1930, the Court confirmed a reorganization scheme which involved a reduction of capital, and a lowering of the fixed rate of dividend on the Preference shares from 7½ per cent. to 6 per cent. Meeting, July 25.

HARBEN'S (VISCOSE SILK MANUFACTURERS)

The accounts of Harben's (Viscose Silk Manufacturers), Limited, show a net profit of £45,457 for the year to April 30 (against £46,164 for 1928-29). The directors have transferred £10,000 to depreciation reserve (the same), and the balance of preliminary expenses, amounting to £3,862, have been written off (against nil). They now recommend the payment of the fixed dividends on the Eight per Cent. First and Second Preference shares for the year, leaving £19,096 (against £16,021) to be carried forward. Last year 18 months' dividend was paid on the First Preference shares and 8 per cent. per annum was paid on the Second Preference from the date of allotment. The report states that trade conditions during the year have been difficult owing to the cotton dispute in August last, the curtailment of demand during the period of uncertainty with regard to the silk duties, and the fact that prices of standard yarns have been subject to severe competition. Meeting, July 29.

DAEJAN RUBBER

The report of the Daejan Rubber Company states that the profit for the year to March 31 was £983 (against £3,921 for 1928-29), to which is added £3,458 brought in, making £4,441. Estate manager's commission absorbs £76 (against £204), and £125 (against £750) is reserved for Java income-tax, leaving a balance of £4,240, which the directors recommend be carried forward. Last year a dividend of 1d. per share was paid and £1,000 was added to general reserve. During the year the company harvested 269,595lb. of rubber (against 267,800lb.) and 159,392lb. of coffee (against 112,608lb.). The average selling price for rubber was 7.91d. per lb. London equivalent (against 9.41d.). The coffee was sold locally and averaged 65s. 4d. per cwt. (against 65s. 6d.). "An almost unprecedented drought was experienced from May to November, 1929, which resulted in a reduced rubber crop and seriously affected the coffee crop for the current year. Meeting, July 28.

INTERNATIONAL TEA COMPANY'S STORES

The accounts of the International Tea Company's Stores show that the trading profit for the year to May 3 was £755,359 (against £675,920 for 1928-29), and the net profit, after providing for interest, directors' fees, &c., and allowing £72,500 (against £50,000) for depreciation was £616,597 (against £546,637). The directors have again placed £150,000 to reserve, and they now recommend that £25,000 (the same) be added to income-tax reserve. An interim dividend of 12 per cent., against 14 per cent., was paid on the Ordinary shares in January, but the final dividend is to be increased from 16 per cent. to 18 per cent., so that the total for the year is unchanged at 30 per cent., but this year the dividend is payable on a larger capital. The balance to be carried forward will be slightly increased at £132,297 (against £131,757). The report states that during the year the freeholds of various properties were purchased, and this item at cost now amounts to £1,612,546 and the long leaseholds to £116,036. The directors have transferred £1,207,316 from reserve to write off goodwill, leaving the reserve at £622,268. During the year the amalgamation with the Star Tea Company has been effected. Meeting, July 28.

DORADA RAILWAY

The Gross revenue of the Dorada Railway Company for 1929 was £438,186 (against £501,567 for 1928) and the working expenses £249,383 (against £271,861). The profit for the year was £122,420 (against £184,632), to which is added £13,139 brought forward. The directors have transferred £40,000 to reserve (the same) and £15,921 (against £10,921) is placed to Debenture stock sinking fund, while £3,500 (against £10,000) is added to pension fund, but on this occasion nothing is allocated to rolling stock reserve, which received £10,000 last year. The directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. net, again making 8 per cent. net for the year, leaving £37,790 to be carried forward. Last year £60,000 was placed to dividend equalization reserve. The report states that in the second half of the year the position was adversely affected by the unsettled world conditions and by internal financial and economic difficulties, which resulted in a serious curtailment of railway and road construction; as a consequence, the importation of construction material was almost entirely suspended, which resulted in a considerable contraction in the company's earnings. The receipts for the first six months of the current year show a considerable decrease compared with the same months of 1929, and steps have been taken to reduce expenditure as much as possible. Meeting, July 25.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

The profits of the Bank of New Zealand for the year ended March 31 last were dealt with in our issue of June 10. The full report now available shows the reserve fund to amount to £3,425,000 (against £3,150,000); notes in circulation total £3,754,949 (against £4,290,793); deposits figure at £33,897,609 (against £33,939,651); bills payable, &c., at £4,856,367 (against £4,286,629), and London office acceptances under credits at £167,447 (against £234,595). Among the assets, cash, &c., stands at £6,763,962 (against £7,172,140); money at call and short notice, Government securities, and other securities in London at £4,215,814 (against £9,097,168), and bills receivable in London and in transit at £2,527,685 (against £3,362,051). New Zealand Government securities stand at £4,008,886 (unchanged); Australian Government securities at £3,462,126 (against £3,560,161), and municipal and other securities at £1,169,646 (against £1,227,215). Bills discounted stand at £1,693,950 (against £1,336,073); and other advances and securities and debts due to the bank, after deducting provision for bad debts, amount to £27,415,639 (against £21,505,380). Remittances in transit between branches stand at £1,431,380 (against £1,507,810). The total of the balance-sheet is £54,774,567 (against £54,561,909). In the long-term mortgage department loans figure at £1,124,862 (against £698,376).

BANK STATEMENTS FOR JUNE

The following figures, taken from the monthly statement of the London Bankers' Clearing House, show the average weekly balances of the ten clearing banks during June, the percentage columns denoting the ratios of the respective items to the corresponding deposit items:—

(000's omitted)

—	Deposits, &c.	%	Cash in hand and at Bank of Engl'nd	%	Cheques in Transit	Money at Call and Notice	%
	£		£		£	£	
Barclays ..	337,593	10·9	36,811	10·9	10,067	25,327	7·5
Coutts' ..	18,365	11·7	1,489	8·1	606	2,494	13·6
Glyn Mills ..	30,984	10·1	3,135	10·1	1,499	5,066	16·4
Lloyds ..	347,450	10·4	36,217	10·4	9,336	34,700	10·0
Martins ..	76,062	10·9	8,318	10·9	2,507	6,538	8·6
Midland ..	382,273	10·7	40,720	10·7	15,117	20,844	5·4
National ..	37,601	10·2	3,296	8·8	152	3,743	10·0
Nat. Prov.	272,982	10·9	29,837	10·9	8,354	18,467	6·8
W'minster	291,100	10·2	29,616	10·2	8,433	28,052	9·9
Williams ..	31,228	10·4	3,245	10·4	1,095	2,737	8·7
Totals ..	1,825,638	10·6	192,884	10·6	57,166	145,988	8·0
May totals	1,779,834	10·7	189,782	10·7	49,851	139,346	7·8
June, 1929, totals ..	1,807,905	10·9	196,298	10·9	59,446	152,464	8·4

000's omitted

—	Bills dis.	%	Investments	Advances	%
	£		£	£	
Barclays ..	53,986	16·0	52,708	171,892	50·8
Coutts' ..	1,094	5·9	3,890	10,420	56·7
Glyn Mills ..	860	2·8	7,131	14,382	46·4
Lloyds ..	43,981	12·6	40,254	192,239	55·3
Martins ..	3,920	5·2	16,999	42,291	55·6
Midland ..	64,733	16·9	35,043	216,457	56·2
National ..	1,937	5·2	15,384	16,598	44·1
Nat. Prov.	42,245	15·5	32,434	151,885	55·6
Westminster	61,153	21·0	37,870	138,398	47·5
Williams ..	1,155	3·7	6,223	18,662	59·8
Totals ..	274,974	15·1	247,936	972,824	53·3
May totals ..	248,028	13·9	246,648	972,370	54·6
June, 1929 totals ..	218,300	12·1	258,727	993,157	54·9

The total of acceptances, endorsements, &c., for the month is £130,663,000, as compared with £144,128,000 for May last, and with £195,580,000 for June, 1929.

LLOYDS AND MARTINS BALANCE-SHEET

The average weekly statements of Lloyds Bank and Martins Bank are drawn up in the more detailed form inaugurated in the balance-sheet of Lloyds Bank of December, 1927. The policy of issuing statements drawn up on these lines has not, so far, been followed by the other London banks, and in consequence the form of the monthly statements issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House remains unchanged. Lloyds' and Martins' figures being adjusted for this purpose.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

FEW MOVEMENTS

MONTREAL, July 17.—After a quiet opening with only fractional advances, demand improved and prices rose to a moderate extent in the case of Montreal Light and Power and Dominion Bridge. Movements otherwise were extremely limited.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

—	July 17	July 16	—	July 17	July 16
Abitibi	20¾	26	Cockshutt ..	14¾	14¾
Alberta Pac. Grain	No bid	No bid	Cons. Mining	198	196
Asbestos ..	1	1	Dom. Bridge	52⅞	51¾
Do., Pref..	3	3	Dom. Textile	66¼	66⅛
B.C. Packers	6¾	6⅞	Fam. Players	45	No bid
Braz. Tract.	30¾	30⅝	Fraser Cos.	7	7
B.C. Pwr., A	36¼	36½	Hollinger ..	53½	53¼
Do., B ..	15⅞	No bid	Massey, H.	25⅞	26
Brit. Emp. Steel ..	1½	1½	Montreal Lt.	58½	58
Do.,1st Pref.	No bid	No bid	Nat. Brew. ..	30¾	30¾
Do., 2nd Pf.	3¼	3¼	Nat.Steel Car	46⅞	46¼
Brompton ..	27¾	27¾	Port Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Calgary ..	160	160	Power Corp.	67	68
Can. Car ..	20	20	Price Bros. ..	62	62
Do., Pref. ..	26	26	Quebec Pwr.	55	55⅞
C. Cement ..	14¼	13½	Shawinigan ..	69½	68¾
Do., Pref. ..	93	93	S. Canada Pwr.	29	29
C. Cotton ..	No bid	No bid	Steel Co. of Canada ..	42½	42
Consol. Alcohol, A ..	No bid	No bid	W'peg Elec. ..	38	38½
Do., B ..	No bid	No bid	Bk. Montreal	296	293½
C. Power ..	19¾	13⅞	Can.Bk. Com.	246	245
C. Steamship	No bid	No bid	Royal Bank..	291	290
Do., Pref'd.	42½	43			

* Ex dividend.

ABYSSINIAN CURRENCY

GOVERNMENT'S STEPS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADDIS ABABA, JULY 16

Abyssinian Maria Theresa dollars have touched 23. The export of dollars is prohibited, and the rate will probably go to 25.

Purchase of the Bank of Abyssinia by the Government has been concluded, and the purchase price in gold is now being delivered. The direction of the new bank will probably be French.

It is anticipated that a new issue of Haila Silassie dollars will be stabilized at 12.

[Haila Silassie is the new name taken by the Emperor of Abyssinia on his succession to the throne.]

AMERICAN OIL DEAL

SINCLAIR AND STANDARD

NEW YORK, July 17.—The directors of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation have approved the sale to the Standard Oil Company of Indiana of the Sinclair's half-interest in the Sinclair Pipe Line Company and the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchase Company for $72,000,000 in cash.

The other half of the interest is already owned by the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. Mr. H. F. Sinclair, chairman of the board of the company, said that his corporation had in view steps that would "amply protect" the concern in respect of crude oil supply and pipe line facilities to replace those being sold.—*Reuter.*

ARGENTINE GRA

COMPANY MEETINGS

MERCANTILE MARINE FINANCE CORPORATION

FEATURES OF A DIFFICULT YEAR

IMPROVED OUTLOOK

SIR FREDERICK HALL'S REVIEW

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mercantile Marine Finance Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

LT.-COL. SIR FREDERICK HALL, Bt., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. (chairman and one of the managing directors), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Henry Pulbrook) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In the first place I feel I must refer to the loss by death of our esteemed colleague Sir John Esplen, Bt., who had been a director of the corporation since its inception. He had a life-long experience of shipping, and the corporation have lost a warm friend and supporter.

The report and accounts having been in your hands for the past fortnight, I presume it is your wish that they be taken as read. (Agreed.) In moving their adoption, I dare say that on a first glance at the figures many shareholders may have been disappointed at the year's results. I am confident, however, that a fuller examination of the facts and financial conditions which obtained during the past year will satisfy you that the results achieved are not wholly unsatisfactory.

UNFORESEEN TROUBLES

As all of us in the City must realize, the period covered by the accounts has been one of unprecedented difficulty, both in the commerce and in the finance of the country. I do not want to dwell on the unforeseen developments, such as the slump in American securities, entailing as it did losses of millions to investors and financial institutions. Neither do I want at this moment to discuss the acute position which arose as a consequence of the misdoings of what might be called the Hatry group of financiers. Added to these complications, you have had the heavy fall in the cost of raw materials, combined with the growing volume of unemployment throughout the country.

Any one of these facts was sufficient in itself to render the work of a finance corporation difficult. In fact, as would have been seen from a glance at the reports of some of the most ably conducted institutions in the City, losses—and serious losses—were incurred during the period covered by our accounts. That an active corporation, such as we have been since our formation, could escape entirely unscathed was a practical impossibility, but, as I have said, our accounts for the period, thanks to the conservative policy pursued by your directors in the past, show a substantial, if a reduced, profit.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

Turning to the balance-sheet, the subscribed capital remains unchanged. Loans against security stand at £470,280, as against £469,500 last year. Sundry creditors and accrued expenses amount to £7,196, while interest and commission received in advance stand at £10,714, leaving a credit to profit and loss of £35,807. The item of reserve fund, £125,000, as a consequence of the unfavourable conditions obtaining during the past year, we have transferred to profit and loss account. On the credit side the chief variations in the figures are British Government securities, at cost or market value, whichever is the lower, standing at £49,283, as against £144,520 in the last accounts. British Corporation, Colonial and Dominion Government and Corporation Securities amount to £45,928, as compared with £25,695; Foreign Government and corporation securities being £45,258, as against £44,668. Industrial and other securities and shares in subsidiary companies amount to £360,523, the figure for 1929 being £435,424. Loans advanced and bills receivable stand at £386,294, the corresponding item last year being £460,939. Sundry debtors and accrued interest amount to £10,725, against £16,700 in the last accounts. There is a sum of £10,000 recoverable from the income-tax authorities. Cash at bankers is £41,273, the corresponding figure for 1929 being £58,402. The total of the balance-sheet figures now amounts to £1,024,285, as compared with £1,186,350 last year.

VALUE OF COLLATERAL SECURITIES

Before passing on from the balance-sheet figures there are two items about which I should wish to inform you. You will notice an item which has not appeared in previous accounts, "Advances carried forward in suspense, less reserve," £75,000. We thought it desirable to classify under a special heading advances made by the corporation last year against certain securities. We informed the shareholders in a letter dated November 7 last that the genuineness of some of those deposited with the corporation was open to question. Some of the obscurities which then existed have been cleared up, but there are still outstanding many questions with regard to certain shares, and further in regard to a guarantee given to the corporation, which are awaiting settlement. We have, in consultation with our auditors, placed the value of these collateral securities at £75,000. In the opinion of your directors this is a prudent estimate, and this amount will, they anticipate, be realized from the guarantees and securities which we hold. I therefore think you need have no anxiety as to the soundness of the various items making the total amount of our assets—namely, £1,024,285.

FINANCIAL STABILITY UNIMPAIRED

The amount of £125,000 at which our reserve stood last year has been transferred to profit and loss account. The first function of a reserve is, as you know, to provide for unforeseen contingencies. We have had to utilize these reserves to make provision for any possible losses that may eventually arise out of the transactions already referred to, and I think you can rest assured that the provisions which we have made are ample, and it is quite possible there may be a satisfactory margin to the credit of our appropriations. In any case, we have thoroughly cleared up the position of the balance-sheet, and the financial stability of the corporation remains unimpaired.

There is nothing fresh in the profit and loss account which calls for comment, the expenditure being slightly lower. The net balance available for distribution is £35,807, which enables the board to recommend a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, leaving £16,432 to be carried forward to the next account, as against £14,492 brought in last year.

EFFECT OF THE HATRY COLLAPSE

Some shareholders doubtless may desire to know if the corporation was, and to what extent, affected by the collapse of the Hatry group towards the end of last year. A moment's reflection will make it clear to you that it is not desirable for directors at a public meeting to publish the names of people with whom they are doing business or with whom they have done business during the period covered by the accounts. Neither is it permissible to state what profits or what losses might have been made out of the transactions with their various clients.

In the present circumstances, however, with the assent of my colleagues, I may state that we have lost money over the collapse of the Hatry group. By some people the amount involved might be considered fairly substantial, by others it would, no doubt, be considered comparatively little, but, whether it be considered big or little, I here emphatically repeat the statement that in the opinion of your board ample provision has been made for any losses that may ultimately arise out of business transacted by the corporation. I may go farther and state that the balance-sheet which you are to be asked to approve to-day is as sound as any which it has been my good fortune to submit to you during the years since the corporation came into existence.

SOLID ASSETS

Let us again turn to the balance-sheet for a moment. You will first observe that there are no items which are not fully represented by assets. There are no preliminary expenses, no goodwill charges, organization or development accounts. On the contrary, you have investments in British Government securities, British Corporation, Colonial, and Foreign Government and Corporation securities, amounting to over £140,000. High-class industrial securities amount to nearly £350,000, all our securities being taken into the balance-sheet at cost or market value at the end of February, whichever happened to be the lower figure. There are loans, advances, and bills receivable against securities amounting to over £380,000, cash and sundry debtors, including income-tax recoverable, more than £60,000, making with the amount carried forward in suspense a total of solid assets amounting to £1,024,285, the surplus value of which at breaking-up prices is sufficient to repay shareholders at least the par value of their holdings. I think, therefore, you will agree with my opening statement that, taking all the circumstances of the past year into account, our position to-day must be regarded as satisfactory.

I might add that your board always takes every possible precaution to investigate thoroughly the circumstances of companies or individuals who apply for loans. Every reasonable precaution to obviate loss is taken in connexion with all advances made by the corporation, the sole exception being that of fraud, which in the case of the Hatry group of companies we certainly did not contemplate as a possible cause of loss.

THE FUTURE

So much for the past; let us turn for a few minutes to the future. It requires no little courage to attempt to prophesy what will be our commercial and financial developments in the coming 12 months. The depression in the basic industries of the country, such as cotton, coal, iron and steel, and shipping, still continues; the price of commodities such as rubber, wool, tin, silver, &c., is equally depressed, while our unemployment figures are mounting up to close on 2,000,000. All these factors have produced, and must continue to produce, a diminution of the purchasing power of the people of this country. All the same, I am pleased to inform you that our turnover for the first four months of the current financial year has been quite satisfactory.

At the present time it looks as though there will be openings for the investment of capital in connexion with the reorganization and rationalization of many of our industries, so that notwithstanding all adverse factors—and they are numerous—we look forward to improved revenues and, I hope, improved dividends during the current 12 months.

I do not know that there is anything more that I can add to recommend the resolution which I have to move for your acceptance, except that, if there are any points in connexion with the accounts which I have not made clear, I shall be pleased to answer any questions in regard to them to the best of my ability.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

SIR EDWARD M. MOUNTAIN, Bt., seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously after the chairman had replied to some questions.

The dividend as proposed was approved; the retiring directors, Sir Edward Mountain and Mr. F. H. Hall, were re-elected; the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

EAST ASIATIC RUBBER ESTATES

DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT.

SIR ROBERT HUTCHISON ON RESTRICTION POLICY

The SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of East Asiatic Rubber Estates, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT HUTCHISON, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P. (the chairman of the company), presided.

The CHAIRMAN, having referred to the loss sustained by the deaths of Sir Ernest Birch and Mr. Patrick Gow, both directors since the inception of the company, said that the output of rubber for the year amounted to 3,607,835lb., compared with the previous season's crop of 3,357,418lb. The quantity actually sold was 2,793,408lb. and realized a gross average price of 8.59d. per lb., and the balance unsold had been taken into the accounts at prices varying from 4d. to 5½d. per lb. The managers' estimates of crop for the current financial year were 3,500,000lb. The crop for the past year exceeded the managers' estimates by approximately 200,000lb.

TAPPING SYSTEM

Alternate daily tapping continued in force, the system being partly "V" cut and partly one-quarter cut in relation to reserves of bark. In consequence of the introduction of sectional tapping on Padang Meiha from April 1, 1929, one-sixth of the estate had been rested throughout the year, and the Adda estate remained closed.

After making provision for their liability for income-tax for the Government year 1930-31 and writing off the usual 15 per cent. depreciation on buildings and equipment, amounting to £5,398, the profit for the year ended March 31, 1930, was £39,427. The present accounts showed a decrease in profit of £7,463 over the previous year, which was due to the reduced selling price of their rubber. The amount brought forward from the previous accounts—namely, £40,896—increased the balance to the credit of profit and loss account to £80,323. The board had pleasure in recommending the payment of a dividend this year of 6 per cent., less tax, which would absorb £37,200 net, and proposed to carry forward the balance of £43,123.

The total dividends paid by the company since its inception, including this year, amounted to 79½ per cent., or an average of 13.3 per cent. per annum, which, in view of the fluctuations which had occurred, might be considered satisfactory.

THE TELUK MERBAU INTEREST

With regard to their investment in the Teluk Merbau Plantations, Limited, shareholders would be interested to hear that the output of coconuts from that estate during the year ended December 31 last was 15,079,665, of which 15,067,490 were turned into 3,735 tons of copra, the balance of 12,175 nuts being sold locally. The output of rubber on Teluk Merbau was 515,000lb., and the estimate for the current year was 16,000,000 nuts and 470,000lb. of rubber. The Teluk Merbau company made a profit for the year of £38,344, and paid a dividend of 7 per cent., of which this company received £14,850 net.

The directors, on the request of the Rubber Growers' Association, agreed to join other rubber-producing companies in a tapping holiday during the month of May. That arrangement was carried out by 90 per cent. of British companies and 91 per cent. of Dutch companies. In his view any voluntary restriction of output was very difficult to justify, as all those who would not take a hand in it stood to gain at the expense of those who did. If the policy of restriction was to be reintroduced its success would depend on the action taken by both the British and Dutch Governments.

With regard to the vacancies on the board caused by the deaths of Sir Ernest Birch and Mr. Patrick Gow and the resignation of Mr. Martin Nielsen, shareholders would be asked to confirm the re-election of Mr. H. T. Karsten and Mr. J. A. Macgregor. Mr. Karsten represented the largest shareholder in the company, and he had the advantage of the experience of many years' residence in the Straits Settlements and was fully acquainted with the management of the company's estates. Mr. Macgregor was a gentleman possessing scientific and practical knowledge of rubber planting covering a very long period of years, and his services as a director would be most useful.

Mr. A. P. HADOW seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and the dividend of 6 per cent. was approved.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

UNITED BRITISH OILFIELDS OF TRINIDAD.—The production for the week ended July 16 amounted to 1,964 tons. Crude oil received from other producers during the three months April-June, 1930, amounted to 87,586 tons.

BWANA M'KUBWA COPPER.—N'Kana Mine Development.—Hole 112, from 1,941ft. to 2,044½ft., averages 2.85 per cent. copper for true width 43ft., including from 2,000ft. to 2,039ft., averaging 3.78 per cent. copper for true width 15ft. Mindola Hole 31, from 1,366ft. to 1,397ft., averages 2.03 per cent. copper for true width 23ft.; hole finished.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA BASE METALS CORPORATION.—During the quarter ended June 30, produced 537 tons of copper concentrates; average copper content of concentrates, 67 per cent.; copper contained in concentrates, 359 tons.

MUFULIRA COPPER MINES.—Final assay results from first 10 vertical Borehole No. 21a:—Beginning at a depth of 2,000.73ft., indicate 26.30ft. true width of sulphide ore, averaging 4.60 per cent. copper.

The report for 1929 of Webley and Scott, rifle and revolver manufacturers, states that the net profit for the year was £836 (against a loss of £4,255 for 1928), which reduces the debit to be carried forward to £7,584. The dividend on the 5½ per Cent. Preference shares is in arrear from JANUARY 1, 1925. Meeting, July 24.

ANGELA NITRATE COMPANY

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDUSTRY

THE MERGER SCHEME

BENEFITS OF THE NEW REGIME

MR. T. T. AIKMAN'S VIEWS

The TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Angela Nitrate Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. H. W. MORRISON (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. O. M. Walton) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, referred to the company's operations during the past year, and asked Mr. Aikman to explain the negotiations in connexion with the recent nitrate merger and also to tell the shareholders about his trip to the company's properties in Chile.

Mr. T. T. AIKMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Great changes have taken place in our industry during the last few months, and as we shall soon be handing over the management of our business to the new merger company, my recent trip to our property in Chile will scarcely interest you, but it is at least gratifying to know that the changes in management and organization which I instituted whilst there have already given very satisfactory results in a greatly reduced cost of production, and I believe that even further improvements may be made during the next few months. Our new manager, Mr. R. T. Miller, whom I installed, has given great satisfaction, and by his energy and ability has had a great share in bringing about these improvements. He has been ably assisted by an excellent staff, and I sincerely hope that the merger company may decide to keep our *oficina* in production, and if it should later be decided in the interests of the industry to close it down that most of our staff may find billets in the new organization.

THE CHILEAN GOVERNMENT'S INTEREST

You are all aware, from the articles that have appeared in the Press, culminating in the statement issued yesterday by Don Pablo Ramirez, the Chilean Government representative in Europe, of the negotiations that have been taking place for the merging of all existing producers into a Chilean company, in which the Chilean Government will have 50 per cent. interest, and in return will take off the export duty on nitrate iodine, and, in addition, will hand over to this company nitrate lands containing 150,000,000 tons of exploitable nitrate. The law authorizing the formation of this company has now been passed, and I hope that in the near future we shall be in a position to call you together to ask you to approve the provisional agreement to which we referred in our circular, dated May 5, for the sale of the assets and liabilities of our company in exchange for shares in this new Chilean company, which will be called Compania de Salitre de Chile. We shall, at the same time, ask you to sanction the liquidation of our company and the distribution of the shares we receive in the new merger company to our shareholders.

It is my considered opinion that the formation of this company will prove to be very beneficial to the nitrate industry, and that our shareholders will secure a definite benefit by exchanging their present holding in our company, which, after all, has a limited life, for an interest in this Chilean company, which will have a life of 60 years.

MERGER COMPANY'S CAPITAL AND GUARANTEES

The total capital of the merger company will be £75,000,000, of which £37,500,000 will be issued to the Chilean Government, and the remaining £37,500,000 to the producers. Of the latter, the Government have agreed that up to £12,500,000 may be in the form of Seven per Cent. Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares, which will come in front of the £62,500,000 Ordinary shares.

It is our intention to apply for our proportion in Preference shares, as while the Ordinary shares may eventually be very valuable, we feel that the former are a more correct investment for our shareholders.

The new merger company will become responsible for the prior charges of the constituent companies, including interest and amortization on the Seven per Cent. Preference shares of the Lautaro Nitrate Company. The total amount of this indebtedness is about £30,000,000, the annual service on which for interest and amortization amounts to approximately £3,000,000. It also proposes to issue a further £17,000,000 in Bonds, of which £5,000,000 will provide working capital for the existing companies; about £9,000,000 to build two new Guggenheim plants, each capable of producing 700,000 tons per annum, and £3,000,000 as working capital for these plants. The service for interest and amortization on this additional sum is estimated to amount to £1,360,000 per annum, which should be more than covered by the reduced cost of production from these new plants.

The new company will further guarantee that the Chilean Government shall receive, in the form of dividend on its shares and income-tax, a minimum sum of £4,650,000 in 1930, £4,500,000 in 1931, £4,000,000 in 1932, and £3,500,000 in 1933, after which date the shares will rank pari passu with Producers' Ordinary shares. These sums are to include any export duties on nitrate and iodine received from other producers, and as about £2,000,000 has already been received in this form during January-June, 1930, the sum guaranteed for that year is correspondingly reduced.

A statement is now being prepared by chartered accountants to arrive at the assets and liabilities as at June 30, 1930, of all the companies entering the merger, and estimated gross profits made by them for the year ended June 30, 1930, which I believe, in the aggregate, will prove nearly sufficient to cover all the prior charges on these companies.

SAVINGS FROM CHEAPER PRODUCTION

Under the new régime, I am convinced that the savings in the form of cheaper production through concentrating production in fewer *oficinas*, the elimination of West Coast agents, and other economies, will amount to at least £1 per ton, and as the export duty of £2 10s. per ton will be taken off, whereas only 15s. per ton, in the form of subsidies, was returned to the producers during the past year, the total annual outgoings which will be saved to the producers should reach about £2 15s. per ton, or about £6,875,000 if sales amount to 2,500,000 tons.

Active negotiations between the various synthetic nitrogen producers have been taking place during the past month, to arrive at an agreement on production and prices for the next few years, and recently these discussions have included the Chilean interests. While no definite agreement has yet been reached, negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily and prices for the coming year have just been announced by the Chilean Nitrate Industry, the I.G. Farbenindustrie and Imperial Chemical Industries on the same basis as last year, which prices the outside producers have also agreed to maintain until the end of this month, by which date it is hoped that a definite agreement will have been reached. I now have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. AIKMAN, the retiring directors, Mr. D. Mathieson and Mr. H. S. Woolf, were re-elected.

Mr. J. JENKINS proposed the re-election of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse and Co. as the auditors; Mr. J. T. ORD seconded, and the resolution was carried.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders was subsequently held, when the proposed alteration to the articles of association was approved.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, July 17.—The market opened easy at a decline of ½ to 1¼, rallied slightly during the day and closed steady, although ¼ to 1 lower. Quotations (Reichsmarks per 50 kilos):—Sept., 37¼ (previous 37½); Dec., 34¼ (35); March, 33 (34); May, 32⅞ (33½). Yesterday's sales amounted to 3,000 bags.

BARROW HAEMATITE STEEL COMPANY

SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT APPROVED

BIG MAJORITIES AT ALL MEETINGS

Separate MEETINGS of the Five per Cent. First Debenture stockholders, the Interest Certificates holders, the Thirteen-and-a-Third per Cent. First Cumulative Preference shareholders, the Six-and-Two-Thirds per Cent. Second Cumulative Preference shareholders, and the Ordinary shareholders of the Barrow Haematite Steel Company, Limited, were held yesterday, by Order of the Court, at Winchester House, London, E.C.

The meetings of the Debenture stockholders and the holders of Interest Certificates were presided over by SIR WILLIAM B. PEAT, C.V.O.

Addressing the meeting of Debenture stockholders, the CHAIRMAN said that that meeting of the holders of the Five per Cent. (income-tax free) First Debenture stock of the Barrow Haematite Steel Company, Limited, had been called by Order of the High Court of Justice to consider and, if thought fit, approve the proposed scheme of arrangement between the holders of such Debenture stock as a class, among others, and the company. He had been appointed by the High Court to be chairman of that meeting or any adjourned meeting in connexion with the proposed scheme of arrangement between the stockholders and the company.

If the scheme was carried through in its entirety the holders of every £100 of Five per Cent. (free of tax) First Debenture stock now held would receive £50 of First Debenture stock, the interest on which had been altered to 6 per cent., subject to tax, and £75 in fully paid Ordinary shares. The arrears of interest outstanding, whether dealt with by the issue of Interest Certificates or not, were to be discharged by the issue of one fully paid Ordinary share of £1 for every £20 of such unpaid interest.

POSITION OF PREFERENCE SHAREHOLDERS

The £16,965 First Preference shares lost the preference and arrears of dividend and became Ordinary shares only of the same nominal amount. The Second Preference shares also lost their preference and arrears of dividend and part of their capital and became Ordinary shares, the exchange being at the rate of £1 Ordinary share capital for every £4 10s. of existing Second Preference capital. The Ordinary shareholders received one Ordinary share of £1 for every four Ordinary shares of £4 10s. The net result was that the issued capital under the scheme would be approximately £696,000 in shares of £1 each, all of one class. Of those approximately 104,000 would be held by the holders of the First and Second Preference and Ordinary shares in place of their present holdings, and the balance of approximately 592,000 would be held by the First Debenture stockholders. Although somewhat drastic measures had had to be resorted to, the sacrifices involved had been calculated in a manner which was considered fair and equitable, having regard to the respective interests of the different classes concerned.

The Second Mortgage Debenture of the company for £19,510 was to be paid off in cash because, among other reasons, the money secured by the Second Debenture was, in fact, borrowed to pay a half-year's interest on the First Debenture stock.

The scheme provided for the creation of £250,000 Six per Cent. Prior Lien Short Term Notes, secured by a specific first mortgage on the company's freehold and leasehold properties, and a floating charge on the undertaking and other assets of the company. Those Prior Lien Short Term Notes would rank in front of the Debenture stock. The company would be prohibited from increasing the amount of the Prior Lien Notes without the sanction of the trustees for the notes and the Debenture stock. The Prior Lien Notes were to be repayable on December 31, 1948, by means of a sinking fund; £200,000 would be issued in the first instance, and of the proceeds of £150,000 part was to be applied in redemption of the Second Mortgage Debenture of the company and part paying off part of the existing bank loan and the balance for providing fresh working capital, and for the general purposes of the company. The remaining £50,000 would be utilized to secure or partly secure new advances in place of existing bank loans.

For the first three years from June 30, 1930, the interest on the Debenture stock was to be cumulative but payable only if and so far as there were profits available. The sinking fund for the redemption of the Debenture stock would be suspended until the Prior Lien Notes were paid off, except if there were sufficient profits available. The existing bank overdraft would be completely paid off, partly by realization of certain of the company's assets and partly out of the Prior Lien Notes, and arrangements had been made with the company's bankers for advances on overdraft up to £50,000 in the first instance to be secured by £50,000 of the Prior Lien Notes.

EFFECT OF CAPITAL REDUCTION

The reduction of the company's capital provided for in the scheme would wipe out the debit balance of profit and loss account as at December 31, 1929, and enable the book value of the company's fixed assets to be reduced by £1,430,000, which, with the fresh capital, should enable the company to carry on its business on a more profitable basis and place it in a stronger position to take advantage of any improvement in trade. In that connexion it must be remembered that works, unless productive, were a liability rather than an asset, and consequently high book values were unjustified.

The fixed charges were substantially reduced by the scheme. Fifty per cent. of the Debenture stock was exchanged for Ordinary shares; the First and Second Preference as reduced were represented by Ordinary shares, which it was hoped would give the company a fair chance to do well in the future.

After stockholders' questions had been replied to by the CHAIRMAN of the MEETING (Sir William Peat), by the CHAIRMAN of the COMPANY, and by the SOLICITOR (Sir Ernest Roney), the scheme was approved by an overwhelming majority at each meeting.

ADVERSE CONDITIONS SINCE THE WAR

The HON. ROBERT JAMES, the chairman appointed by the Court, who presided over the meetings of the two classes of Preference shareholders and the Ordinary shareholders, held subsequently, said that the company had suffered in common with most other iron and steel companies from the effects of the depression in the industry, though to a somewhat less extent than many companies carrying on a similar business.

Shortly after the termination of the War a large sum of money had been raised on debentures and expended on new and extended plant, and at a time when both labour and materials were very dear, and for various reasons that plant had not been fully remunerative. Owing to the policy of deflation of currency carried out by successive Governments since the War, the industries in this country had been put at a serious disadvantage in competing in the world's markets with foreign countries whose currency had not been similarly deflated, and in the opinion of the board of the company successful competition with the foreigner in the home market had not been possible owing to the lower production costs abroad, where wages were on a much lower scale. As a result, the volume of orders had diminished and it had not been possible to work the company's plant at anything like full capacity. Finally, owing to the movement towards disarmament in many countries the demand for some of the company's special products had practically disappeared.

The coal trade, in which this company was also interested, had also suffered serious depression for a number of years, and the company's collieries had not been able to make the profits which they should owing to the shrinkage in the trade and to the strikes which had taken place from time to time.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN AMALGAMATION

Negotiations were well advanced for amalgamating the company's colliery with another adjoining colliery in the Barnsley district, which, it was anticipated, would result in very substantial economies in the

(Continued at foot of next column)

VIMAX MACHINERY COMPANY

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS

SECOND MACHINE BEING ERECTED

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Vimax Machinery Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. B. R. HANNEN (chairman of the company) presided, and in moving the adoption of the report and accounts said that the authorized capital of the company was £100,000, divided into 200,000 shares of 10s. each. Of these, 140,000 had been issued, of which 80,000 were issued for cash and 60,000 shares fully-paid in part consideration for assets acquired under purchase and sale agreements. The accounts submitted covered the period from May 1, 1929, to March 31, 1930, during which the directors were engaged in the erection of the new machinery and plant and generally building up the organization of the business. The buildings had to be considerably enlarged and improved so as to make room for the second brick-making machine with its ancillary plant, and to provide additional setting and storing accommodation required through the operation of two units of machinery. Their buildings now covered an area of approximately 42,524 square feet. This, together with the extensive concrete flooring and roadway, had only just been recently completed. Meantime, many improvements had been incorporated in the machine as the result of its practical work at the factory. These would undoubtedly give the machine a longer life and a higher working efficiency. These improvements necessarily entailed some delay in the delivery, especially as the directors had stipulated it should be an all-British product.

QUALITIES OF THE VIMAX BRICK

All these details and difficulties had been overcome, and he was pleased to inform them that their business was proceeding steadily and satisfactorily. The shareholders should bear in mind that their company, entering, as it did, an old and conservative business, encountered many difficulties, especially as sand-cement bricks produced in the past by other methods had not satisfied builders' requirements.

One advantage which they possessed was that the present might be regarded as the "Cement Age," and a brick such as the Vimax Company produced should take a leading place in that period, as their methods of manufacture enabled them to produce a brick of any decided colour for use with concrete and other building materials. Tests had proved that the Vimax brick was equal to, or even better than, the best clay brick ever produced, and by virtue of its constituents, unlike the clay brick, continued to improve with age. Notwithstanding these remarkable qualities, the selling price of the Vimax brick represented a considerable saving in building costs.

During the period covered by the accounts many demonstrations had been given at the company's works of the production of bricks by their machine, and he thought that those who had witnessed the demonstrations had gone away with a better and clearer idea of their speciality. In June last members of the London Association of Builders' Foremen and Clerks of Works, together with architects and others, visited the works and made a comprehensive survey of the manufacture of the Vimax brick, from the extraction of the sand from the pits to its manufacture into sand-cement bricks. Many practical tests were carried out at the request of individual delegates, and he was pleased to inform them that in every instance the Vimax brick answered the severest tests.

SALES AND PROSPECTS

As he had stated, the remodelling of the works at Mersham had taken up a very large part of the time covered by the accounts, and although progress in the manufacture of bricks had not been as rapid as it had been hoped, he was pleased to inform them that by the date of the accounts they had close on 330,000 bricks in stock. These were now finding a regular market, and many thousands had been disposed of in the meantime. Many of their sales were in the nature of trial or sample orders, which, he was sure, would give satisfaction, especially as the orders had been placed after exhaustive tests had been made by the buyers in their own laboratories. Now that they had secured a foothold in the trade, he was satisfied that with their two machines working at Mersham they would be able to produce and sell approximately 10,000,000 bricks per annum.

With regard to the Vimax machine, they had a second new machine at the works at Stratford in course of assembly. This they were holding there for the time being, as they had an inquiry from a well-known corporation for a complete unit with ancillary plant, and, as would be understood, it was a matter of importance to have the machine ready for inspection. The drawings of the new machine for making road setts, &c., were well advanced, and an order for a machine would be placed in due course. It was proposed to instal that machine, together with a further brick-making unit, on a suitable site which the directors had in view. There was also a demonstration plant at Stratford. Samples of the products of that machine were there on the table for inspection by shareholders.

With the success achieved in the brick-making industry by the Vimax machine he felt sure that there would be considerable demand for their machines in other districts and other countries. In fact, they had already had inquiries from foreign countries for their rights. He felt satisfied therefore that when he had the pleasure of meeting shareholders at the next annual meeting the results of the year's working would justify the expectations of the directors.

Mr. F. HAMILTON-BELL, F.I.A., seconded the report, which was duly adopted. The retiring director and auditors having been re-elected, the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and staff.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or dec.	Aggregate Inc. or dec. from July 1*
Argentine Transandine	£2,806	−240	−734
Brit. Columbia Elec. (June)	$1,144,585	+11,568	—
Do. (net)	$244,160	−87,502	−395,415 (for year)
R.A. Lacross Trams	£10,011	−1,016	−2,830
Madras Elec. Trams (two weeks to July 15)	Rs.52,435	+2,127	+30,800 (Jan. 1)
Mid Uruguay (June)	£22,004	+6,047	+20,513 (for year)
Kalgoorlie Elec. (April)	£1,718	—	—
Do. (net)	£230	—	—
Madras and S. Mahr. (June 21)	Rs.15,12,000	−2,77,115	−22,18,293 (April 1)
Paraguay Cent.	£3,850	−960	−1,000
Salvador	£2,580	−1,884	−3,385
S. Indian	Rs.12,49,623	−34,800	−5,44,991 (April 1)
Uruguay Nthrn. (June)	£2,597	+1,065	−2,298 (for year)

* Unless otherwise shown

Receipts of the London County Council tramways for the week ended July 16 were £81,535, a decrease of £2,273 compared with the corresponding week last year. Aggregate receipts from April 1 to July 16 now amount to £1,277,037, showing a decrease of £4,427.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 16.—EXCHANGE on London declined ⅛d. to 5½d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 New York standard unchanged at 13⅞275. Receipts amounted to 7,000 bags, making 92,000 bags for the season to date, against 127,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 5,000 bags to the United States, 10,000 bags to Europe, and 3,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 323,000 bags, and compares with 306,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 7 New York standard was quoted at 13⅛000. Receipts totalled 33,000 bags, making so far this season 458,000 bags, against 258,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 22,000 bags to the United States, 7,000 bags to Europe, and 1,000 bags elsewhere. The stock is estimated at 1,115,000 bags, against 1,092,000 bags a year ago.

TAMPLIN AND SON'S BREWERY, BRIGHTON

EXPANSION AND SUCCESS OF THE BUSINESS

FAVOURABLE RESULTS OF THE NEW ACQUISITIONS

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Tamplin and Son's Brewery, Brighton, Limited, was held yesterday at 1, Richmond-terrace, Brighton.

Mr. ALEXANDER MILLER-HALLETT, the chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Allan L. Kent) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In rising to welcome you here to-day on the 41st anniversary of the formation of our company, it gives me great pleasure to be able to place before you what I feel you will agree with me is a most satisfactory state of affairs.

The gross profit is £296,317 2s. 4d., and after adding our income for the year from rent receivable, investments, and transfer fees, the total is £337,152 19s. 8d.

The working expenses have amounted to £134,437 1s. 1d., and, after providing for rent payable, interest on loans payable and deposits, directors' remuneration, depreciation, compensation charge, and monopoly rent charge, there is a balance of £105,358 15s. 7d.

The charge for income-tax has amounted to £24,606 9s., and interest and dividends on Debenture stocks, Preference and Ordinary shares have amounted to £52,754 4s., leaving £57,632 7s. 1d., including the balance brought forward from the previous year of £29,634 4s. 6d.

DIVIDEND AND BONUS

Out of this sum we suggest the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 1s. per share, making 2s. per share, less tax, for the year, and a bonus of 1s. per share, less tax, which will absorb £18,018 15s., leaving £39,613 12s. 1d. Of this sum we are placing £10,000 to reserve, bringing it up to £131,000, and carrying forward £29,613 12s. 1d. to next year's account, as against £29,634 4s. 6d. brought forward from last year.

I am glad to be able to congratulate you on the success of our recent issue of £300,000 5½ per Cent. Smithers Debenture stock, and I desire to thank our shareholders for the loyal support they have given to the company.

You will, I feel sure, be very anxious to know how the result of our last purchase of the tied houses of Messrs. Robins and the business of Messrs. Smithers has turned out. We ourselves anticipated some possibly slight falling off owing to the natural feeling of the public in a change of ownership, but I am very glad to be able to tell you that, instead, we are more than satisfied with the result as shown by the figures, and we have every encouragement to continue on the lines of progress which for many years past has been the policy of your board.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

Once more I am able, in your name, to thank our brewery and bottling staffs, headed by Mr. Simpkins, for the way in which they have kept up the regular quality of our beers. It is, as most of you know, all-important that the beers should be consistent, and I am pleased to be able to tell you that we have been successful in attaining this, in spite of the difficult conditions caused by the necessary alterations and extensions we have been making, to enable us to handle adequately the largely increased trade which has fallen to us.

I also desire to thank, in your name, our general manager, secretary, and architect, and the staff generally, for their loyalty and assistance, and in doing this I think you will agree with me when I add a word of thanks to the workers of both sexes in the brewery and bottlery. Our head brewer tells me that he never wishes to work with a better lot of men and girls, and I think you will agree that this testifies to wise management and also to the character of those whom we employ.

FAVOURABLE PRICES OF RAW MATERIALS

You will appreciate the good results this year, but I would ask you to remember that materials, comprising malt, hops, and sugar, have all been very favourable towards us and we can hardly in all reason look forward to a continuance of these advantages, although for the current year we feel fairly secure.

There has been a good deal of talk with regard to the legislation which was passed in the last Budget, and, of course, the increase of 3s. per barrel does fall heavily on a much overtaxed trade. At the same time, we may perhaps congratulate ourselves that things are no worse, and we must by care and economy do everything in our power to overcome the many difficulties facing our trade.

THE BREWERS AND THE FARMERS

It came to my knowledge the other day that many farmers in this country are blaming the brewers for the low price of malt and hops and accusing them of a combination to force prices down. I can assure you, and we should like it to go out to them from this meeting, that they are entirely in error. Our sympathies are with the British farmer, both as regards his barley and his hops, and it will always be our desire that the price paid for these articles shall be remunerative to the producer, so that he may be enabled to keep on the supply.

I should like to emphasize once more our pleasant relations with the magistrates in the various districts over which our large business extends. As I have before told you, we use every endeavour to carry out their wishes and also if possible try to anticipate them.

We have spent a large sum of money on the improvement and extension of your properties as demanded and called for by the public, and this policy we have every intention, with your support, of continuing.

I now have pleasure in moving: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended April 30, 1930, be received and adopted, and that a final dividend of 1s. per share, making 2s. per share (equivalent to 10 per cent.), less tax, for the year, and a bonus of 1s. per share (equivalent to 5 per cent.), less tax, be declared and made payable on the 19th instant."

MAJOR G. LIONEL KING (deputy chairman) seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY, July 17.—The monsoon has been active over the United Provinces and the Central Provinces and Berars, practically general rains falling in these districts, and also in Punjab. Local rains are reported in Gujerat and Rajputana. Crops generally are progressing satisfactorily, but more rain would be beneficial in portions of Berars, Bombay and Deccan and Gujerat. At Colaba Observatory 1in. of rainfall was recorded during the week, and 2in. at Byculla Rain Station. The total for the season at both places is 32in., while at the same time last season Colaba

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES—continued from page 23

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	9/6	..	Imperial Tob.	41 3/16	..
Am. Dent. Dif.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	38/0	..
Apollinaris	7/9	..	Int. Nickel	25¾	+⅛
Assd. Cement	24/0	-3d	Krenger & T.	28¼	..
Bovril, Def.	59/0	..	Lautaro, Pf.	2⅞	..
Brit. Alum.	2	..	Do., Def. w'rn	6½	-⅛
Brit. Am. Th.	5 13/32	+1/32	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/10¼	..
Brit. & S. Pac.	15/0	+1/0	Liverpool Nit.	8/0	..
Brit. Match	24/3	..	London Brick	40/0	..
Brit. Oil Cake	30/0	-6d	Manbré G. Dif.	15/0	..
Brit. Port. Cm.	2 3/32	..	Marconi Mar.	1 1/16	..
Brit. Ropes	5/6	..	Do., Can.	1 1/16	..
Cab. & W. "B"	11	..	Mather & P.	21/6	..
Do., 7½% 'A'	23½	..	Nairn, M. & G.	2⁰	..
Do., 5½% Pf.	77	..	New Tam'g'l	16/6	..
Carreras "A"	68	-1/16	P. & O., Def.	44/6	-6d
Col. Graph.	31 3/32	+1/32	Phillips (G.)	1¼	..
Crittall	24/0	..	Pinchin J'son	43/0	-3d
Cr. & Bl., 1 Pf.	11/0	..	Prim. Hldgs.	25/0	..
Cunard St'm	19/6	..	Royal Mail	24½	+2
Dunlop Rbr.	12 7/32	-1/32	Sun. & Arg. Mt.	6/0	..
E. Ready G. B.	16/6	-1d	Sth. Mot. Gas	103¼	..
Finlay, Jas.	3 15/16	..	Spillers	103/6	..
Furness, W.	53/0	..	Swed. Mtch. B.	15 5/16	+1/16
Gas Lt. & C.	19 31/32	+1/32	Tarapaca Nit.	7/6	..
Gaumont Br.	12/3	+1d	Turner & N'l	3½	..
Globe Tel.	15⁰	-⅛	Utd. Dairies	31/3	..
Gramophone	3 7/32	-1/32	Un. Molasses	27/6	-1/16
Harrison & C.	5⅞	..	Unilever	23 3/16	+1/32
Imp. Con. Gas	34/5	..	Utd. Tob. (S.)	3 1/16	..
Imp. Smelt.	15/0	..	Wallpaper D.	47/0	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	4/3	..	Howard & B	13/32	..
Armstrong	0/8	..	Lambert	32/6	..
Babcock & W	54/6	-3d	Pease & Ptns	2 4/16	..
Baldwins	2/3	-3d	Platt Bros.	5/3	..
Bengal	7/6	-6d	Powell, Duff.	8/0	..
B. S. A.	9/3	..	Richds. West	2/9	..
Bolsover	15/0	..	Ruston & H.	5/9	..
Brown (John)	5/3	..	S. Speakman	3⁰	..
Cammell Ld.	1/9	..	Staveley	19 7/32	-1½d
Consett	7/9	..	Stewart & L. Def.	23/9	..
Cory (Wm.)	56/3	..	S. Durham	2/3	..
Dorman Long	4 4/32	..	Thomas, R.	2/3	..
Ebbw Vale	1/0	..	Tanfonc Mal.	1 1/16	..
Guest, Keen	35/6	-3d	Tata, Deb.	97/32	-1½d
Hadfields	7/6	-3d	Vickers	7/6	..
Harld. & W. P.	6 1/32	..	Weardale, Df.	18/0	..
Hopkinson	31/3	..	Yk. & n. A. & D	7/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	26/9	+1/3	National Bus	25/0	-3d
Dennis Bros.	40/0	-6d	Rolls-Royce	42/6	..
Ford	65/6	..	Rover	7/9	..
Guy Motors	15/0	-3d	Singer	26/3	+6d
Humber	17/3	..	S.T.D., Pref.	5/0	..
Imp. Airways	24/6	-1/3	Smith, S., Df.	3/6	..
Leyland	69/6	..	Thornycroft	58/0	-2/0
Lucas, J.	70/0	..	Tilling & Brit.	42/6	..
Morris, 7½ Pf.	21/9	..	Till, Stevens	10/0	-3d
Napier, D.	11/3	..	Tilling, T.	4⅜	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp	27/0	..	Ind. Coope	65/6	..
Bass, Ratcl.	69/0	-3d	Meux's	39/0	..
Benskin's	57/0	+3d	Mitch's & R.	55/3	..
C. of Lon., Def.	12/6	..	S. African	52/3	..
Courage	66/0	..	Taylor Wlkr.	58/6	-3d
Distillers	67/0	-3d	Threlfalls	55/6	..
Guinness	105/6	-6d	Walker P. & C	17/9	..
Hoare	67/6	-3d	Watney, Def.	64/6	-6d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	17/9	-3d	Lewis, Pfd.	46/3	..
Army & N.	58/6	-3d	Lipton	6/3	..
Barker	59/6	..	Lyons, "A"	4⅞	-1/32
Boots Pure D	53⁰	..	Maple	28/6	..
Carlton	51/6	..	Map. & Webb	11/3	..
Debenhams	7/6	-3d	Maypole, Def.	5 7/32	-1½d
Fredk. Hotels	1 7/32	+2d	Savoy Hotel	31/6	..
Gordon Hts.	13/0	+1d	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3	..
Harrods	60/0	-3d	Smart Bros.	15 5/16	+1/16
Hart'ds (B.A.)	15 11/16	..	Spiers & Pd.	10 6/16	..
Homecl. C. A.	15/5	+3d	Waring & G.	22/6	..
Internat. Tea	23/6	..	Whiteley	48/9	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	34/0	..	Daigety	9¼	-¼
Arg. Sth. Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal	14/0	..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	28/0	-3d
Aust. Mercf. p	6½	..	Hudson's B.	3 1/16	..
Brit. N. Born	6/6	..	Kasala Cot.	6/6	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	9⁴	..
Cordova	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	2⅛	-⅛

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	11/9	-1½d	L. Asiatic	3/9	..
An.-Dutch	25/3	-3d	Lunut	1¼	..
An.-Java	2 1/16	..	Malacca	1	..
An.-Malay	2	..	Mahoyatan	19/0	-1/8
Bah Lias	22/6	..	Mendaris	3	-9d
Bajoe Kidoel	1½	..	Merlimau	1 1/10	-1½d
Batu Tiga	17/6	-1/3	Pataling	18 1/2	..
Bertam Cons.	5/3	+1½d	Perak	2 1/32	-1½d
Bukit Mer'm	2 1/32	-3d	Rembau Jelei	18/9	..
Castlefield	4/6	..	Rubber Tst.	30 41/32	-1½d
Cons. Malay	4/0	+3d	Sarawak	1 1/32	..
Duff Devt.	1⅛	..	Selangor Un.	1/9	..
E. Asiatic	1 7/32	..	Sennah	23/9	..
Grand Cent.	13/6	+1½d	Sialang	1 3/16	..
Gula Kalump	1 3/16	..	Straits Rbr.	13/9	-7½d
Highlands	1¼	-⅛	Sum. Para	2/3	..
Java Invest.	17/6	..	Tandjong	1	..
Java United	1⅛	..	Tanjong Mal.	1 1/16	..
Jugra & Carey	13/0	..	Telogoredjo	1	..
Kapar Para	21/3	+1/3	U. Serdang	3/0	..
Kuala Lump.	1 7/16	+1/16	U. Sua B'r'p	2 9/16	..
Labu	50/0	..	U. Sumatra	1 1/4	-1½d
Lanadron	10 7/16	..	U. Tenalang	1/3	-3d
Linggi	1 3/16	-1/16	Vallambrosa	9/9	-3d

TEA

Amal. Est.	19	-1⁴	East'n Prod.	3⅝	..
An.-Ceylon	1 7/16	..	Empire	1 15/16	..
Assam Co.	30/9	..	Galaha	2 3/16	..
Assam Frond.	2 1/32	..	Imperial Tea	1 5/16	..
Bogaw't'awa	3½	..	Jhanzie	2 3/16	..
Brahmap'tra	2 29/32	..	Jokai	3⁷⁄₃₂	..
Brit. Indian	2⅜	..	Jorehaut	3 1/8	-1/32
Budla Beta	3 13/32	..	Lanka Plant.	37/6	..
Carolina	2 15/32	..	Lebong	4⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	4⅛	..	Lungla	10 7/32	..
Chargola	6/0	..	Makum	1 13/16	..
Chubwa	70/3	..	Nedeem	1 15/16	+1/16
Cons. T. & L.	2 1/32	..	New Dimbula	5 13/16	..
Darjeeling	2 15/16	..	Nuwara Eliya	5¼	..
Darj. Cons.	3⅜	..	Pabbojan	5 1/16	..
Deundi	1 7/16	..	Scot. T. & L.	2 15/16	..
Dooars	2 9/16	..	Singlo	42/0	..
Doom Dooma	3 1/2	..	Travancore	2 1/2	..
East'n Assam	3 9/16	-1/16	Upper Assam	1¼	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador	15/6	..	Lobitos	1 3/4	-1/16
A.-Egypt., B.	2 1/8	..	Mex. Eagle	12/6*	-1½d
A.-Persian	4 1/32	-1/32	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..
Apex. Trin.	19/6	-3d	Phoenix Utah	11/0	-1½d
Attock	1 5/16	..	R. Dutch	32 3/4*	-1/4
Brit. Borneo	8/9	..	Shell	45/0	..
Brit. Burmah	4/0	..	Spies (2/-)	0/4½	..
Brit. Cont'l Pf.	6 4½	..	Steana Rom.	7/10 3/2	+1½d
Burmah	4 1/8	..	Trinidad C.	3/6	..
Canad. Eagle	11/3*	-1½d	Trinidad L.	2 9/16	..
Do., 7% Pf.	12/6	..	U.-Brit. Trin.	5/9	..
Creole	1 3/32	..	Ural Caspian	10/6	..
Kern River	4/3	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2 9/16	..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Amer.	1 1/16	..	Modder, Deep	1 1/4	..
An.-French	2 3/32	..	Modder, East	1 3/32	..
Brakpan	2¾	..	Mozambique	8/6	..
C. Mining, Br.	16¼	..	Natal N. Col.	¾	..
City Deep	6/0	..	New Jagers.	1½	..
Cons. Diesk.	8/11	..	New Modder	3 1/16	..
Cons. G. Fds.	1 7/16	..	New State A.	1 7/32	..
Cons. M. R.	17/0	..	Nourse	9/9	..
Cons. M. Sel.	12/3	..	Randf'n E.	8/0	-1½d
Crown	3 17/32	..	Rand Mines	5	..
Daggafontein	1 7/32	..	Rand Select.	8/6	..
De Beers D.	7	..	Rob. Deep B.	8/9	..
Durban Deep	11/6	..	S.A. Town	8/0	..
East Geduld	2	..	S.W. Africa	16/6	..
East Rand	9/9	..	Springs	3 11/32	..
Geduld	3 3/32	..	Sub Nigel	2 15/16	..
Gen. Mining	2 1/32	..	Transv. Lds.	1 5/16	..
Govt. Areas	1⅝	..	Union Corp.	3 1/32	+1/16
J'b'g C'nsl'n	37/0	-3d	V. Ryn Deep	11 3/32	..
Knights	1/0	-3d	Veroen'g Est.	1 7/32	..
Langlaagte	24/6	..	Village Deep	3/0	..
Meyer & C.	2 1/32	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/0	..
Modder, B.	13/9	..	West Springs	14 1/12	..

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'Kb.	13/0	..	Rhod. Cong. B	13	..
Cam & Motor	31 32	-1/32	Rhod. K'Y'ga	15/6	..
Chartered	32 7/32	..	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	1⅜	..
Gd. of Rhod.	7/9	..	Roan Antel.	1	-1/16
Loangwa	3 7/32	..	Selukwe	3/0	..
Lonely Reef	1	..	Shamva	1/0	..
N'Changa	2 15/32	-1/32	Tang. Ka Con.	12 1/32	-1/32
Rhod. Ang. A	1 1/16	..	Wankie Coll.	21/0	..
Rhod. B. H.	2/6	..	Zambesia Ex.	1 1/16	-1/32

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	3/6	..	Fanti Cons.	12/0	+6d
Ashanti	28/6	..	Kadnna Synd.	12/6	..
Assoc. Nigeria	5/3	-3d	Naraguta	1	+1/16
Bisichi	6/6	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	11/0	..	Pahang	7/3	..
Bangrin	1 1/16	..	Petaling	10/3	+1½d
Gopeng	2⁰	..	Renong	20/0	..
Hong-kong	15/3*	..	Siamese	9/0	..
Idris	6/3	..	Sthn. Mala'n	11/6	..
Ipoh	17/0	..	Sthn. Perak	1 11/16	..
Kampar Mal.	1 1/16	..	Sungei Best	8/3	..
Kamunting	6/9	..	Tavoy	5/0	-1½d
London Tin	15/0	..	Tekka Taip.	5/0	-1½d
Malayan	19/0	+6d	Tronoh	15/0*	-6d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Aramayo	1⅛	..	Mysore	9/9	..
Balaghat	2/0	..	Nat. Mining	0/6	..
BaseMet. Min	9/6	+6d	Nundydroog	15/0	..
Bin. H. Prop.	15/0	-7½d	Oonegum	4/9	-3d
Do., North	2⁰	..	Patino	4	..
Do., South	1 1/16	..	Rio Tinto	34¼	-1/4
Burma Corp.	10/10¼	+1½d	Rus. A. Cons.	0/4½	..
Cent. P. Mang.	2¾	..	S'th G'rlnde	17/9*	..
Champion R.	6/9	..	St. J. Del Rey	16/6	..
East Pool. Pf.	1/9	..	San Francisco	15/0	+6d
Edle Devt.	1⅛	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/3	..
Elec. Zinc. P.	1 3/8	..	Sulphide	10/0	-6d
J. Vw. & Star	11/3	-6d	Tharsis	5/3	-6d
Mia. Sepn.	6¼	..	Vipond	5/3	..
Mining Corp.	4/6	..	Wiluna	17/6	-3d
Mining Trust	8/3	..	Zinc Corp.	11⅛	..
Mount Isa	1 3/16	..	Do., Pref.	2 1/16	..
Mt. Lyell	11 3/4*	..			

* Ex dividend ‡ Ex rights

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Agric. Mt. Corp., 5% Deb.	100	⅞ prem.	+⅛
Birmingham, 5%, 1946-56	100½	⅜ prem.	..
B.A. and Pac. Rly., 4% Deb.	82½	¼ prem.	..
Courage, 5½% Deb., 1979	98	⅛ prem.	..
Dublin, 5%, 1950-70	98	⅛ prem.	..
Edmundson's Elec., 5% Deb.	95½	½ prem.	..
Ferranti, Ltd., 7% Pref.	98½	⅛ prem.	..
Gerusa Ist., 5½% Bds., 1930	20/0	6d. dis.	..
India, 6% Bds., 1933-35	99	4 dis.	+½d.
Japan, 5½%, 1930	99	⅛ prem.	−⅛
Johannesburg, 6%, 1950-60	97½	⅛ prem.	+⅛
Lockwood and Bradley	19/3	Par	..
Do., 7½% Cum. Pref.	5/0	2d.	..
L.C.C., 4½%, 1945-85	99/0	6/8 dis.	..
Ldn. Elec. Rly., 5% Deb.	95	⅛ prem.	−⅛
Marks & Spencer, 6% Deb.	102	⅛ prem.	+⅛
Do., 7% Pref.	21/0	⅛ prem.	+⅛
Mt. Isa Mines, 8% Deb.	100	6d. prem.	..
Newcastle Elec., 5% Deb.	100	12 dis.	..
Niger Co., 5% Deb.	98	1½ prem.	+⅛
Rhod. and Mash. R., 6% Db.	100½	Par	+⅛
Roan A. Copper, 7% Deb.	99	1½ prem.	..
Do., Option Certs. (Bearer.)	98	1½ prem.	..
St. Helens Crp., 5% 1950-70	98½	2/0 dis.	..
San Paulo Coffee, 7% Bds.	96	Par	..
Simonds, H. & G., 6½% Pf.	20/0	6d. prem.	..
Southern Rly., 5% Guar. Pf.	98½	⅛ prem.	..
South. Met. Gas, 5% Deb.	97½	⅛ prem.	..
Unilever, Ltd., Ord. (£1)	3	5/9 dis.	..
West Ham, 5%, 1946-66	98½	⅛ prem.	..
Wiggins, Teape, 5½% Deb.	98	¼ dis.	..

† Ex option certificates.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—

‡. Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; ▲, bargains done with or between non-members ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 54 ¼
2½% Cons., 58½ ⅝
4% Cons. Ln., 88½†† ½ ½ ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-Egyptian "B" 43/1₁₆ -/1₁₆
Apex (Trinidad), 19/4½ 19/-
Brit. Controlled, 2/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/7½ -/6¼ -/7½
Do., 7% Pfd., 6/9¼ -/4½ -/4½ -/3 -/3¼ -/4½ -/3 -/3¼ -/3
Ceylon Petroleum (Temp. Certs.), 2/3 -/4½ -/4½ -/7½ -/3¼
Petroleum Corp. of America, 8/3 3/4 3/4 1/16 1/16
Petroleum Storage, Defd., 2/3½
Shell, New Pref., 22nd Pref. (inc. at 25s., 15s. pd.), 14/9 -/9 -/9
Do., fully-pd., 24/9 -/10½
Standard, Temp. Certs., 3% Pref., 102½ 2 1/2; 1/2
Steaua Romana, 7-7½ 10½ -/10½ -/11¼
Tezoro of Venezuela, 12/4½ 11/9 -/9½ 12/- -/4½ 11/9½
Trinidad Leaseholds, 48/- 8/- 7/3 8/- 7/6 -/1½ -/9
Utd. Brit. of Trinidad, 5/6
Venezuelan Concessions, 47/6

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 11/9½
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 26/3½ -/9 -/6 -/9 -/7½ -/6 -/7½ -/1½
Do., 6% Deb., 96½ 5¼ 3/
Anglo-Java, 2/2
Anglo-Malay, 11/- 6/6¼ 9/11¼ -/11¼
Bertam Cons., 3/0¾ -/0¼
Braipelden, -/4½ -/5¼
Devitarai, 11/-
Dunlop, 6% Pref., 18/10½
Kepitiwalla, -/7½ -/10½ -/12½
Lanadron, 10/-
Laras, 1/6¼
Manchester N. Borneo, 9/6 -/6
Merlimau Pegoh, 1/11½
Messrs. Anglo-Dutch, 6% Deb., 88
Sungei Krudt, 3/-
Telogorodo Ud., 20/3 19/9 -/9 20/-
Do., 7% Deb., 90½
Ud. Serdang, 3/- 2/- 2/11½ -/11½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Allacar, 1/4
Bandar Sumatra, 16/3 -/11½ -/11½ 15/3
Batavsan, -/0½ -/1½ -/1¾ -/1
Bukit River, 19/6 (pd.), 4/- 1/9
Central Perak, 4/6
Indian Peninsula, 1/0½ -/1½ -/11½
Kampong Kuantan, 3/6
Kerala Chitaut, 8/-
Kuala Geh, -/6
Malayalam Plants., 19/7½ -/1 19/- 19/- 18/7½ 19/6 18/9
Merzui Crown, 1/3
Pahang Para, -/11½ -/1
Penumbang, 8/6 -/3 -/6 8/- -/11½
Rini (Java), -/9½ -/8
Sarawak, 1/1½ -/2¼ -/2¼
Seafield, 16/3
Selangor Utd., 1/3
Semitah, 8/3
Strathmore, 10/10½
Tembang-Deli, -/9¼
Do., 7% Deb., 90
Waterfall, -/9

SHIPPING

Argentine Nav., 15/9
Brit. India, 41½ Debs., 80
Clan Line, 7% Deb., 99¼ 9 8½
Cie. Generale Transatlantique, 6½% Obgs., 97½ ½
Coast Lines, 2/3
Do., 5% Deb., 87¼
Elder, Dempster, 5½% Pref., 7/-
Do., 6% Pref., 3/7½ -/6 -/6 -/10
French Govt. Nav., 4½% Bds., 103½ 3¼ 3
Furness, Withy, 32/6 -/9 -/7 -/6
Do., 5% Pref., 89½
Jacobs, 2/6 -/6
Orient, 6% Pref., 20/9
P. & O., Def., 43/- 4/6 -/3 5/- -/6 -/6 4/6
E.M.S.P., 26
Do., 6% Pref., 29
Do., 6% Deb., 85½
Union-Castle, 6% Pref., 11/-
White Star, 6½% Pref., 9/10½ -/10½ -/10½ -/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Tankers, Ptg. Pref., 7/4½ -/4½ -/4½

TEA AND COFFEE

Assam, 31/3 -/6 -/3 30/- 1/6 30/- 1/6
Chargwai, 5% Pref., 10/3
Chatwood, 70/-
Do., 7% Pref., 23/- -/6
Cons. Tea and Lds., 21¼ 1
Do., 5% Pref., 7
Duncan, 32/6
Doom Doomah, 78/6
Empire of India and Ceylon, 37/6
Galaha Ceylon, 44/4½
Lanadi, 10/6
Scottish of Ceylon, 57/6 6/10½
Singlo, 45/-
Do., 6½ Pref., 18/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ambhanagar, 1/9
Budh Beta, 6/6½ -/9
Deundi, 15/4½ -/8 -/11½
Lunuva, 39/- 40/-
Mokalbari, 6/-
Scottish of Ceylon, 92/6

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

American, 224½ 5½
Anglo-American, 6% Pref., 99½ ½
Anglo-Portuguese, 25/-
Cables and Wireless, 7% "A," 22½ 4 3¼ 4 3¾ 3 ½ ¼
Do., 5% Pref., 77½ ½ ½ 6½ 7 6 ¾ 7 7 6½ 7¼ 6¾
Eastern, 6% Pref., 61½
Do., 4% Deb., 75½ ½
English Trans-Atlantic, 2/-
International, 48½
Jutland, 5% Bds., 102 11 11 10¼ 11 10½ 11 10½ 11¼ 11 10
Marconi, Int'l. Marine, 39/4½
Oriental, 31/-
Postal Telegraph and Cable, 5% Deb., 87½ 8
Do., 7% Pref., 61½
Radio Corp. of America, 84¾ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ¼
Do., 6% Pref., 97½
Radio Corp. of Cuba, 8½
Siemens Bros., 6% Pref., 98
Spanish River, 6% Pref., 20/9
Do., 5% Deb., 90
Telephone Investments, 2/-
Western Union, 6% Deb., 99½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Radio Corp. of America, 84¾ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ¼

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUS

Anglo-Argentine, 5½% Pref., 48/6 6/3
Do., 6% Pref., 93
Do., 4% Deb., 70 69½ 9 70 69½ ½ 9
Brazilian Tract., 40½ 15/16 15/16 ⅞ ¼ 11/16 ⅛ ¾ ¼ ¾ ⅝
Bristol, 27 27½Δ
Brit. Elect. Tract., Defd., 1550
Do., 6% Pfd. Pref., 139¼
City of B. Aires, 84/4½
Maidstone, 6% Pref., 20/9
Mexico, 6% Bds., 6
National, 24/9 5/3 4/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 21/3
Potteries, 5% Pref., 69½
Rio de Janeiro, 60% Bds., 98½
Do., 5% 50-yr. Bds., 89
Winnipeg, 5% Bds., 86½
Yorkshire, 6% Pref., 12/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Barton, Defd., 24
Birmingham and Dist. Inv. Trust, 6% Pref., 20/3 -/3
Utd. Auto. Services, 7% Pref., 97

WATER WORKS

Monte Video, 124 4
Prov. of B. Ayres, 24/9
Do., 5% Pref. (free of tax), 20/-
Sth. Essex, 1921, 6% 105¾ 4 ¼
Southend, New (5%), 85½ ½

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Wednesday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

BRITISH FUNDS.—RISE.—Turkish Gtd. Ln. (4%, 1933) 1 to 89-91.

HOME COUNTIES.—RISE.—Blackpool (5% 1947-57) 1 to 100-102. Herts Cnty. Council (6%, 1940-60) 1 to 106-108. Plymouth (3½% 1918-58) 2 to 67-69.

PUBLIC BOARDS.—RISE.—Mid-Glamorgan Wtr. (6% 1937-47, subject to stamp duty) 1 to 102-14.

DOM. AND COL. CORPN.—RISE.—Ft. Elizabeth (6% Inscribed, 1964) 1 to 79-81. Wellington (C. of (Exec. and Trans. Imprvmts. and Wtr. Sup. 5½% Debs., Dec.-Jan. (new), £13 16s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb., £13 16s. 3d.; sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toris, July-Aug., and Aug., £9 sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet. Egyptian black, July and Aug., £6 15s.; Sept.-Oct., £6 15s. 3d.; Sept. (new) to Nov.-Jan. (new), £6 18s. 9d.; Sakellaridis, July and Aug., £6 5s.; July-Aug., £6 3s. nom. CASTOR SEED was quiet. Bombay, July-Aug., to Hull, £14 2s. 6d. sellers. GROUNDNUTS were quiet. Coromandel (machined), July-Aug., to Rotterdam/Hamburg, £14 17s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., £14 16s. 9d.; Sept.-Oct., £15 1s. 3d., sellers. COPRA was quiet. To Liverpool/Hamburg, July-Aug., £12 7s. 6d.; Aug.-Sept., £12 15s.; Sept.-Oct., £13 2s. 6d. buyers 2s. 6d. less. LINSEED OIL was strong and 37s. 6d. per ton higher. Spot, ex mill, £36; July, £32 15s.; Aug., £32 5s.; Sept.-Dec., £31 10s.; Jan.-April, £30 10s., naked. RAPE OIL was quiet. Crude, extracted, £54; technical refined, £55 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian crude, £27; refined common foots, £25; and deodorised, £34, naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was firm and 3d. per cwt. higher. American, spot, 96s.; Aug., 94s.; and Sept.-Dec., 96s. 6d.; Jan.-March, 93s. 9d.

HULL, July 17.—OILS.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closing prices: Spot, July, £34; Aug., £33 10s.; Sept.-Dec., £32 10s.; Jan.-April, £31 10s. COTTON OIL, naked.—Egyptian, crude, spot, £28 5s.; refined, spot, £30 10s.; technical, spot, £30 5s.; edible refined, spot, £32 10s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude, naked, spot, cost, spot, £28. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £31; deodorised, spot, £35. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £28; deodorised, spot, £31 10. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £31 10; refined, spot, £34 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR and COD unchanged. Net cash terms ex mill.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN AGAIN FIRMER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), July 17.—WHEAT.—Cargoes with a quiet tone, but sellers were unwilling to make concessions and asked 3d. advance for Indian. White hard winters were the turn easier. White Pacific, 34s. 3d. per qr., June to Aug., sellers. No. 1 hard winter, 34s. 3d., sellers. Australian firm at 36s., and choice of Western Australian, expected loading. Parcels were in poor request, at 1½d. to 4½d. decline for North Americans on reports of useful rain in the North-West. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), 37s. 3d., sellers. No. 2 Atlantic, on passage, 36s. 1½d., paid. No. 3, July, held for 35s. 7½d. and No. 6 at 27s. 3d. No. 2 mixed durum, July, 30s. 3d., sellers. No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July, 34s. 4½d., sellers. Barusso (62½lb.), afloat, 33s. Australian held for 36s., and choice white Karachi 34s. 1½d. to 34s. 3d., sellers. In Wheat futures Manitoba grade closed steady, at 5d. to 8d. decline, and London grade, Nov., at 35s. 6d. and 35s. 4d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	34 9	34 6	34 6	34 7	35 0
Aug.	34 9	34 6	34 6	34 7	35 0
November	35 9	35 5	35 4	35 5	36 1
	LONDON GRADE				
July	33 4	33 2	33 0	33 0	33 5
September	33 6	33 4	33 2	33 2	33 8

MAIZE.—Cargoes of La Plata sailing by July 29 were quoted at 24s. 4½d., and Aug. and Sept. at the same figure; Dan.-Gal.-Fox, July and Aug., 24s. 7½d. quoted. Parcels were in little request. La Plata, June-July, Aug.-Sept., 22s. 10½d., paid; Oct.-Nov., 23s. 3d., sellers; Dan.-Gal.-Fox, 24s. 6d., sellers; No. 2, white flat African, wanted. No. 6 and 4 yellow, 23s. 4½d.

BARLEY.—Californian superior was nominally 25s. 6d. for July-Aug., but buyers are chiefly interested in sample stuff. Danubian 6d. up at 16s. per 400lb. Russian has been sold freely to Hamburg and is now quoted here at 16s. 3d. for Oct. and 16s. 6d. for Nov.

OATS quiet at recent rates.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—WHEAT:—Shipment parcels were neglected and closed nominally 3d. per qr. lower. No. 1 N. Manitoba, July, 34s. 9d.; No. 2, 35s. 1d.; No. 3, 35s.; No. 4 Manitoba, July, 34s. 6d.; No. 5, 31s. 7½d.; No. 6, 26s. 7½d.; No. 1 hard winter, Gulf, July-Aug., 34s. 1½d.; No. 2, 33s. 9d.; Atlantic, 33s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, July, 29s. 9d.; choice white Karachi, Aug.-Sept., 33s. 3d. to 33s. 6d., sellers. No. 6 at 27s. 3d. No. 2 mixed durum, July, 30s. 3d., sellers. No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July, 34s. 4½d., sellers. Barusso (62½lb.), afloat, 33s. Australian held for 36s., and choice white Karachi 34s. 1½d. to 34s. 3d., sellers. In Wheat futures Manitoba grade closed steady, at 5d. to 8d. decline, and London grade, Nov., at 35s. 6d. and 35s. 4d.

Per 480lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	7 3	7 3½	7 2½	7 3	7 2½	7 2½
Oct.	7 4½	7 4½	7 4	7 5	7 4½	7 3½
Dec.	7 4½	7 4½	7 4	7 5	7 4½	7 3½

MAIZE :—Shipment parcels were quiet and easier owing to liberal Danubian shipments. Dan/Gal/Fox, June-July and Aug., sold at 23s. 9d.; and No. 6 round yellow African, July-Aug., 13s. at 23s. Sellers of River Plate, loading, 24s. to 23s. 9d.; June-July, 23s. 6d.; July-Aug. and Aug.-Sept., 23s.; Sept.-Oct., 23s. 1½d.; July-Aug. June-July and Aug., 23s. 9d.; No. 6 round yellow African, July-Aug., 22s.; and No. 2 white flat African, July-Aug., 22s. 3d. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged.

OATS :—Shipment parcels were slow; Chilean, tawny, l.s.q., Aug., nominally quoted, 12s.

FLOUR remained quiet and unchanged.

BRISTOL, July 17.—English wheat was in small supply at 37s. to 38s. per quarter. Foreign wheat was slow at about previous rates. No. 2 Manitoba, 40s. 6d. English beans were the turn dearer at 40s. to 42s. Maize was dearer at 30s. 6d. for La Plata. Oats were unchanged. English, 21s. to 24s., and La Plata, 16s. 6d. English barley was not offered; foreign was 6d. dearer owing to the advance in shipping prices; Persian, 16s. 3d. Straight-run flour was quoted at 34s. to 34s. 6d. per sack; 4s. sharps, 5s. to 5s. 3d.; and bran, 4s. to 4s. 3d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, July 17.—No wheat was offered by farmers, value nominally 38s. 9d. Barley, 28s. Feeding stuffs had a slightly better trade.

MANCHESTER, July 17.—There was a rather better inquiry for English wheat at 36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per quarter. Barley was offered at 19s. 6d. per 60lb., but sellers were in little request. Foreign wheat was offered at 29s. per qr. ex elevator. Cheshire oats were quiet at 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. La Plata maize, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 5d. per cental. Flour was quiet and steady. Bran, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. Thirds, 3s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt., sacks included.

NEWBURY, July 17.—Wheat, 36s. to 37s. 6d., at farm. Oats, 16s. to 19s., at farm. No barley offering.

LONDON, July 17.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Liberal supplies met a quiet trade at occasionally easier prices. English kidneys were quoted £7 to £8; Eclipse, £7 to £8; and Epicure, £5 10s. to £6 per ton. Dutch kidneys were offered at 6s. to 7s. per cwt. all ex-market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a steady demand for good supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations:—English Muscat grapes, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Hamburg grapes, 1s. 9d. to 6d.; Belgian grapes, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb.; gooseberries, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per half-sieve; dessert gooseberries, 6d. to 10d. per lb.; cherries, 6s. to 12s. 6d. per half-sieve; red currants, 4s. to 6s.; black currants, nearly due, 34s.; white Western Pacific, shipping/shipped, 33s. 9d.; soft white Pacific, shipping/shipped, 34s. Sales of Western Australian, expected loading. Parcels were in poor request, at 1½d. to 4½d. decline for North Americans on reports of useful rain in the North-West. No. 2 Atlantic, on passage, 36s. 1½d., paid. No. 3, July, held for 35s. 7½d. and No. 6 at 27s. 3d. No. 2 mixed durum, July, 30s. 3d., sellers. No. 1 hard winter (Gulf), July, 34s. 4½d., sellers. Barusso (62½lb.), afloat, 33s. Australian held for 36s., and choice white Karachi 34s. 1½d. to 34s. 3d., sellers. In Wheat futures Manitoba grade closed steady, at 5d. to 8d. decline, and London grade, Nov., at 35s. 6d. and 35s. 4d.

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HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL).—Demand was rather quiet but prices remained steady. Best meadow hay was quoted at £6 5s. to £6 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £4 10s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—The demand for spot cotton was smaller, although a moderate to fair business was done in outside growths. American lost 5 point. Middling, 7.64d. Brazilian and Peruvian declined 1 point, exceptional fine Tanguis and smooth selections, which were only 1 point lower. Egyptian and Sudan unchanged, smooth, 7.94d.; G.F. Tanguis, 8.00d.; Egypt Sakellaridis were 5 points dearer, but Upper declined 3 points and Fully 10 points. F.G.F. Sakellaridis, 12.25d.; F.G.F. Upper, 9.85d. East Indian unchanged. Fine M.G. Broach, 5.30d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 4.55d. African 1 point lower. Middling West, 7.54d.; G.F. East, 8.29d.

American futures opened 2 to 3 points higher, there being some scattered local covering, but later advices of continued weakness in the Eastern belt and West Texas reduced values, which at noon were 1 point higher to unchanged. Quietness prevailed in the afternoon until the receipt of firm New York opening rates, which caused an improvement of about 6 points. After a slight reaction firmness returned owing to trade calling and some American buying, but the close was quiet, with prices 4 points to 1 point higher on the day. July, 7.22; Oct., 6.92; Jan., 6.95; March, 7.03. New York, March, 13.28 (new contract).

EGYPTIAN futures, Sakellaridis contracts, opened 3 points higher and after improving moderately during the session closed quietly steady at a rise of 7 to 10 points. July, 11.42; Aug. and Sept., 11.13; Oct., 11.27; Nov., 11.37; Dec., 11.43; Jan., 11.47; Feb. and March, 11.59; April, 11.47; May, 11.71; June and July, 11.80. Upper contracts closed quiet with July 1 point lower, Oct. 17 points higher, and other positions generally 3 points up. July, 8.99; Aug., 8.90; Sept., 8.85; Oct., 8.58; Nov., 8.40; Dec., 8.43; Jan., 8.50; Feb., 8.55; March, 8.61; April, 8.73; May, 8.77; June, 8.79; July, 8.82.

Empire futures finished steady at an advance of 3 to 4 points. July, 7.14; Aug., 6.92; Sept., 6.91; Oct., 6.80; Nov. and Dec., 6.79; Jan., 6.81; Feb., 6.83; March and April, 6.89; May to July, 6.95.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Exports To-day	Exports So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,200	5,100	100	300	—	3,599*
Brazilian, &c.	600	1,650	—	—	—	3,538
Peruvian, &c.	400	2,000	—	—	4,409	8,507*
African, &c.	100	600	—	50	—	238
Egyptian, &c.	250	1,450	—	150	—	1,824
E. Indies, &c.	450	2,200	—	500	—	369*
Totals— This week	3,000	13,000	100	1,000	4,409	18,075
Last week	3,000	12,000	100	500	4,711	20,420*

* Adjusted

Amer. Futures	To-day Highst.	Lo'west	Closing	Prev. day Highst.	Lo'west	Closing
July	7.34	7.17	7.22	7.21	7.18	7.18
August	7.04	7.04	7.08	7.04	7.01	7.01
September	—	—	6.98	—	—	6.92
October	6.94	6.85	6.92	6.90	6.85	6.86
November	—	—	6.91	—	—	6.86
December	6.94	6.88	6.93	6.90	6.89	6.87
January	6.97	6.89	6.95	6.92	6.87	6.89
February	—	—	6.97	—	—	6.91
March	7.05	6.97	7.03	6.99	6.95	6.97
April	—	—	7.06	—	—	7.05
May	7.10	7.03	7.10	7.08	7.03	7.03
June	—	—	7.12	—	—	7.05
July	7.10	7.10	7.14	—	—	7.07

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.):—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, August / October	15.41	15.97 / 15.45	16.00 / 15.48
Sakellaridis, July / November	23.05	28.00 / 22.98	28.00 / 23.13
January		23.20	23.38

Statements of receipts are discontinued for remainder of the season.

MANCHESTER, July 17.—Only a rather restricted inquiry for cloth was reported in most directions. The position in India was regarded as more favourable and some shippers expressed the view that the time has now been reached when the boycott will cease to be quite as effective. The turnover for India continued small, only very modest lots being mentioned for Karachi, Madras, and Amritsar. For China some of the offers for fancies showed improvement, but speaking generally they were still far too low. Rumours were current that a substantial line of heavily-sized shirtings had gone through for that market. Egypt again purchased greys and whites and Bagdad took one or two modest lots of bleachers. The Dutch East Indies inquired for plains and fancies, but only a retail trade was arranged with South America and the Continent. Numerous orders were mentioned for home consumption. Egyptian yarns only moved quietly.

WOOL

LONDON, July 17.—The offerings of 7,500 bales submitted to buyers at the Colonial wool auctions to-day came in for another good sale to home and foreign operators on the basis of recent values. The Australian merino selection, covering 4,340 bales, included a good show of the finer grades of greasy and scoured, both in the clip-wools and speculators. The best of the greasy was represented in the small assortment from Tasmania under the mark "Pringle." It realized 20½d., and a like value was also obtained for similar descriptions from Victoria marked "Eulamere." A good line of greasy from the last-mentioned source, "K. in diam/Albury," comprising 630 bales, sold readily, the best merino combing at 14½d. A good supply of greasy crossbred from the same clip made 10½d. for the best lots, while some fine greasy crossbred included in the South Australian wool marked "L. Bros./Bamboo," realized 14½d. The finest of the scoured merino was shown in 250 bales of the "C and F/Corrells" clip from New South Wales, which sold at 27d. for combing and 24½d. for clothing qualities. A scoured New Zealand greasy crossbreds from 6½d. to 13d., the latter price for "Tomoana/Nikau" super halfbred lambs. The best Cape snow-white greasy realized 22½d., but most of this class of wool was withdrawn, the bids falling to reach sellers' limits. The catalogues were made up of 1,654 bales from New South Wales, 691 Queensland, 1,617 Victorian, 488 South and West Australian, 55 Tasmanian, 2,853 New Zealand, and 312 bales from the Cape.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—The fifth series of Liverpool East India wool sales for the current year has been arranged by the Liverpool Wool Brokers' Association, and will take place at the new wool sale rooms, Water-street, commencing on Tuesday, July 29, and closing on Friday, August 1. During the four selling days 17,900 bales will be offered. The approximate composition being 1,869 bales Jeria white, 181 bales superior Vicanere white, 4,235 bales Bibruk and Harnal, 1,446 bales Jesulmere and Marwar, 131 bales ginned, 3,518 bales yellow, 3,079 bales black and grey, 121 bales native, 102 bales Bussorah and Persian Gulf, and 124 bales goat hair. Bussorah and sundry wool and goat hair will be offered at 2.15 p.m. on Wednesday, July 30.

BRADFORD, July 17.—The last section of strikers in the Bradford wool textile industry have given way this week, and acceptance of the Macmillan rate of pay by the weaving overlookers reduced normal conditions have been restored in the Bradford area. It is expected that the remaining overlookers in other parts of the West Riding will also make terms with their employers in the course of a few days. Now it is that the loss of business while the strike was general will be most felt. So small is the output at present that already a great number of operatives are totally unemployed or on short time, and as yet there is no urgent need for more overlookers. Many of the men who have reported for work find they are not wanted, and that there is no prospect of any improvement for some weeks to come. Orders for this season's goods have largely gone elsewhere, and not until the production of goods for next spring is commenced will there be greater machinery activity and need for more operatives. Some improvement is anticipated by about the end of August, but not many people are confident that there will be anything like a satisfactory volume of new business even in the last quarter of this year. There is no response here to the level of prices for wool which is being maintained in London by foreign bidders; indeed, the tendency of prices for all qualities of tops in this market is still in favour of buyers, although they are relatively well below what has been paid this week for raw material. The position is much the same in the yarn department, and the demand for piece goods is decidedly dull. Prices of tops nominally are about as follows:—64's, warp, 27½d.; average, 26½d.; 56's, 20½d.; 50's, 17d.; 40's, prepared, 15d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, July 17.—SUGAR.—House refined in moderate demand at late rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 21s.; T L granulated, 20s. 9d. Home grown granulated, prompt, quoted 20s. 1½d. to 20s. 3d. ex crystallized, spot, quoted 23s. 3d. to 23s. 9d.; West Indian, Java-Dec., quoted 20s. 3d. to 22s. 9d.; white Java, granulated, prompt, quoted 8s. 3d.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 3d., 8s. 4½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam; Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was quiet. Peruvians 9s. per cent., July-Aug., quoted 9s., 7½d., San Dyzinhno and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., afloat, quoted 5s. 9¾d.-Aug., 5s. 11¼d.; Oct., 6s. 1½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quieter. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July	8 6	8 5¼	8 6	8 5¾	8 6	8 5¾
Aug.	8 5¼	8 3¼	8 5¼	8 4¾	8 5¼	8 4¾
Sept.	8 3¾	8 2¾	8 4	8 3¾	8 4	8 3¾
Oct.	8 2¾	8 1¾	8 3¼	8 2¾	8 3¼	8 2¾
Dec.	8 0	7 11¾	8 1¼	8 0¼	8 1¼	8 0¼

Raw sugar futures were quiet and barely steady. August delivery sold at 5s. 2¼d.; Dec. at 5s. 6d.; March at 6s. 9d. May at 7s. and 6s. 11¼d. (combined) to 6s. 11¾d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

| Month | 10.30 a.m. Sellers | Buyers | 3.15 p.m. Sellers | Buyers |

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

SYMPHONY CONCERT

A symphony concert by the Northern Wireless Orchestra will be relayed this evening from Manchester to the National transmitter. Mr. T. H. Morrison will conduct and the Symphonic Suite "Scheherazade" will be included in the programme. Listeners to the London Regional station will hear a performance at 9.5 p.m. of Mr. Clifford Bax's play *Midsummer Madness*, which is to be produced by Mr. John Watt.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, July 18, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—Preparing for a Picnic, by Mrs. E. M. Stephenson. **11-11.30 (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

12 :—Maud Branwell (violin); Helen Egerton (pianoforte). **12.30** :—Organ Recital by Leonard Tanner, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow; Margery Kirkby-Mason (singer). **1.30-2.30** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel.

5.15 :—Children: Our Programme, by the Citizens of Toy Town; the Citizens will appear in the Studio by courtesy of S. G. Hulme Beaman. **6** :—Marketing in Paris, by Miss Helen M. Tress. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Mozart String Quartets, played by the Kutcher String Quartet. **7-7.20** :—Music Criticism, by Mr. Ernest Newman. **7.25** :—Labour and International Affairs, 6—by Mr. H. B. Butler, from Geneva.

7.45 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by Charles Leggett; Frank Phillips (bass); Elsie Owen (violinist). **9** :—Weather; News: London and New York Stock Exchange Reports; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (**1,554.4m.** only). **9.25** :—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.40** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, conducted by T. H. Morrison; Joseph Sutcliffe (bass). from Manchester. **11-12 (1,554.4m. only)** :—Dance Music from the Hotel Splendide. **12-12.30 a.m.: (261.3m. only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME (842kc.) (356.3m.).

11-11.30 a.m. :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

12 :—Midland Regional programme. **1.15** :—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. **2.15-3** :—Organ Recital, by Lilian Coombes, relayed from St. Mary-le-Bow. **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Victor Olof Sextet; Edith Furmedge (contralto); Andrew Clayton (tenor). **8** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—The Behaviour of Apes, 3—by Dr. S. Zuckerman. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—Midsummer Madness, a Play for Music, by Clifford Bax; Lyrics set to music by Armstrong Gibbs; produced by John Watt, with Frederick Ranalow, Wynne Ajello, Clare Harris, Doris Owens, Hubert Langley, and the Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Woodgate. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-12** :—Dance Music from the Hotel Splendide. **12-12.30 a.m.** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Arthur Smith (baritone); Winifred Wood (contralto). **1.15-3** :—London Regional programme. **5.15** :—Children: The Whimsical Doings of Peter the Pixie, by Anthea North; Jacko will entertain; George Kemp (mouth organ solos); Messages and Messengers, a Talk by William Hughes. **6** :—London Regional programme. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—The Midland Wireless Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Phyllis Peck (soprano); Ysabella Wicksteed (violoncello). **8** :—A Concert by the Community Singers of Lewis's, Ltd., directed by Joseph Lewis. **8.30** :—London Regional programme. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** :—London Regional programme. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—A Programme of Scottish Music, Song and Story presented by Dutton Scott, with Mrs. Campbell Logan (soprano); Mrs. Halliday (contralto); A. Mc. Cruickshank (baritone); Alec Sim (violin); Tom Morrison (entertainer); Dutton Scott (humorist). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12** :—The Radio Quartet. **1** :—Gramophone Records. **4** :—The Trocadero Sextet directed by Sibbald Treacy; Frank Adair (violin); Randolph Booth (violoncello), relayed from the Trocadero. Portraiture, Portraits, 5.15 :—Children. **6** :—Miss Helen M. Tress: Marketing in Paris. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Orchestra: Constance Wentworth (soprano); Frederic Lake (tenor). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.). (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4-11** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **12 12.30** :—National programme. **1.15-3** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—The Bishop of Willochra: A Weldman's Impressions of Life in the Australian Bush. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Radio Trio: Frank Thomas (violin), Ronald Harding (violoncello), Hubert Pengelly (pianoforte). **8** :—Ronald Frankau's Cabaret Kittens. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

DUBLIN: Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report and Gramophone Records. **2.15** :—Running Commentary on the Irish International Grand Prix Motor Races, from Phoenix Park; Commentator, F. M. Summerfield. **5** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Running Commentary on the Motor Races from Phoenix Park. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Concert. **10.30** :—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Aberdeen. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **4.5** :—Orchestra. **4.30** :—The Octet; Margaret Aitken (contralto). **5.15** :—Children. **5.47** :—Birthdays. **5.53** :—Herring Fishing Bulletin. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—See Aberdeen. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **10.30-11** :—National programme. **4** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, from Manchester; Nellie Moffoot (contralto), from Newcastle. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. and Mrs. A. Ermen—Holiday Talks. 1, Photography. **6.15** :—National programme. **7.45** :—The Summer Mummers, with Kitty Darnell, Christie Marshall, Lillian Whitfield, Ronald Dolphin, Ormerod, J. Woods-Smith; Eric Fogg and W. E. Wright at the pianos; special lyrics by Henrick Ege, set to music by Eric Fogg. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—News. **9.25-11** :—National programme. **10.45** :—Shorthand Dictation.

BRNO (342m.). 2.4kw.—7.35 :—Talk for Tourists. **7.45** :—Talk. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. **9** :—Orchestral selections. **10** :—See Prague. **10.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (506.5m.). 1kw.—6.30 :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Talk. **8.50** :—Symphony Concert arranged by the Liège Exhibition, from the Royal Conservatoire, Liège. News after the Programme.

BUDAPEST (550m.). 20kw.—7.20 :—Literary Talk. **8** :—Orchestral Concert, followed by Dance Music.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw. and KALUNDBORG (1,115m.), 7.5kw.—6.50 :—Weather and News. **7.15** :—Time Signal. **7.30** :—Gardening Talk. **8** :—Town Hall Chimes. **8.2** :—Concert—Helmsman's Song and Sailors' Chorus from The Flying Dutchman (Wagner); Overture, Flotte Bursche (Suppé); Waltz, La Husarde (Ganne). **9** :—The Red Mask—Wireless Sketch (Ossip Dymow). **9.15** :—Recital of Scandinavian Songs. **9.45** :—News and Report of the Christian Listeners' Society. **10.5** :—Concert of Light Music.

CRACOW (313m.). 1kw.—7 :—Miscellaneous Items, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. **7.20** :—Talk. **7.45** :—Agricultural Report and Time Signal. **8** :—Radio Journal. **8.15** :—Concert—Talk and News.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 15kw. and CASSEL (246m.).—7 :—Time and Economic Notes. **7.5** :—See Stuttgart. **7.30** :—Concert by the Station Orchestra. **8.30** :—William Tell—Play (Schiller, Music by Beethoven); A Performance on the occasion of the Evacuation of the Rhineland. **11** :—News, Sports Notes and Weather. **11.20** :—Dance Music.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.5kw. and BREMEN (315.8m.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (impending); KIEL (232.2m.).—7 :—Talk. **7.20** :—Exchange Market Prices and Weather. **7.30** :—Norderney, a Wireless Picture. **8.30** :—(From Bremen)—Concert from the Works of Wagner. **10.30**:—Talks, News, Weather, Sports, and Miscellaneous Notices. **10.50** :—Concert from the Café Kropke, Hanover.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 6.5kw. (After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.).—7.55 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **11.10** :—Programme for Hospitals. **11.55** :—Selection Concert. **12.55** :—Gramophone Concert. **1.40** :—Talk. **4.40** :—Gramophone Records of The Barber of Seville (Rossini). **5.10**:—Concert. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations. **6.20** :—Gramophone Music. **7.10**:—Talk. **7.40** :—On ne peut songer a tout—Play (de Musset). **8.45** :—Orchestral Concert—Overture, Don Juan (Mozart). Andante from the Second Symphony in D Major (Haydn); Brahms' Hungarian Dances (Morena); Two Slavonic Dances (Dvorak). Selection from Manon (Massenet); Waltz from The Dollar Princess (Fall). **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 6.5kw.—11.40 a.m. :—Time Signal. **11.55** :—Orchestral Concert. **1.45** :—Programme for Schools. **2.15** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Quintet Concert. **3.40** :—Talk. **4.25** :—Children. **5.25** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.25** :—Police Notes. **7.40** :—Programme of the Liberal Protestant Radio Society (V.P.R.O.).

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw. and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1.5kw.—Time Signal and Meteorological Report. **6.10** :—Book Review. **6.15** :—Children. **6.40** :—Violin Recital. **7** :—Talk. **7.20** :—Orchestral Concert of Light Music and Pianoforte Recital. **8.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **9.15** :—Military Music relayed from the Kappeli Restaurant.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 13kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.); COLOGNE (227m.) and MUNSTER (227m.).—Economic Report, Weather, and Sports Notes. **7.15** :—English Conversation. **7.40** :—Talk. **8** :—Jazz for Two Pianos. **9** :—Dies Thou, Soldier?, by Theo. Plaschke, followed by News, Sports and Miscellaneous Notes and Concert from the Urbans Gaststätten Restaurant, Cologne.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 1.5kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—4.30 :—Concert of Shakespeare Overtures. **5.55** :—Economic Report. **6.5** :—Talk. **6.20** :—Weather and Time. **6.25** :—English Language Lesson. **7** :—A Debate. **7.25** :—Talk. **7.40** :—Concert. **8.40** :—The Revolt of East Asia, a Radio Sequence. **9.40** :—Sonata in C major for Violin and Pianoforte, op. 16 (Weigl). **10.10** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music. **12.30 a.m. (Saturday)** :—Concert.

MADRID (Unión Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—8 :—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, Dance Music. **8.25** :—News. **11** :—Chimes, Time, Exchange, and Symphony Concert on Gramophone Records. **1 a.m. (Saturday)** :—Chimes, News, and Dance Music.

MILAN: Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—7.20 :—Announcements: Weather. **7.30** :—Sextet Concert. **8.20** :—News. **8.30**:—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Theatre Notes. **8.40** :—Symphony Concert.

MUNICH (535m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.); KAISERSLAUTERN (270m.); NURNBERG (239m.).—7.15 :—Newspaper Review. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Evening Concert. **9.30** :—A German Trip to Italy, Radio Sequence. **10.20** :—Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (587m.), NOTODDEN (447m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (447m.).—7.15 :—Weather and News. **7.30** :—Talk. **8** :—Pianoforte and Vocal Recital. **9** :—Talk. **9.35** :—Weather, News, and Topical Talk. **10.10** :—Gramophone Records.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert; in the intervals at 1, Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30, Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange, Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Concert—Orchestral Selection, Love Song (Albéniz-Mouton); Sonata in E minor for Violin (Veracini); Orchestral Selection, Carnaval (Guiraud-Mouton); Pianoforte Solos: (a) Pastorale (Lavicci), (b) Rondo brillant (Weber); Orchestral Selection, Serénade mélancolique (Lachaume); 'Cello Solo, Kol Nidrei (Bruch); Orchestral Selection, Histoires (Ibert-Mouton). **4.55** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **6.30** :—New York Exchange Rates. **6.35** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **7** :—Colonial Talk. **7.05** :—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, and News. **8** :—Talk—Manuel de Falla, with Gramophone Illustrations. **8.30** :—Sports Review. **8.45** :—Concert—Wanderer Fantasia for Pianoforte and Orchestra (Schubert-Liszt); Mephisto Waltz (Liszt); Mireille, opera (Gounod), by Soloists and the Station Choir and Orchestra; in the intervals at **8.30**, Sports Review, and at **9.15**, Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—7.30 :—News, Sports Notes, and Report for Tourists. **8** :—Orchestral Concert, followed by Pianoforte Recital of Russian Music. **9.30** :—Violin Recital.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 50kw.—Programme relayed by Naples (**332m.**).—**8.15** :—Announcements and Sports Notes. **8.30** (Rome only) :—Exchange, Weather, News, Press Review, and Time Signal. **9.2** :—Adolfo Giovinezza, opera in three acts (Piutri); News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m.), 35kw., BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (312m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—6.45 :—Gramophone Records. **7.45** :—Talk. **8.15** :—Concert from the Exhibition. **9.40** :—Report by the Royal Automobile Club. **9.45** :—Talk. **10.5** :—Organ Recital—Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue in D major (Bach); Concerto in D major (Handel).

STUTTGART (360m.), 1.5kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7 :—Time and Review of the Principal Events of the Coming Week in Esperanto. **7.5** :—Talk. **7.30** :—Silhouettes down :—Programme from Frankfurt. In the interval at 11 :—News and Sporting Intelligence.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (385m.), 8kw.—7 :—Pianoforte Solos. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Transmission of Pictures. **7.40** :—Symphony Music. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.25** :—Opera-comique Selections from Madame Butterfly (Puccini), Manon (Massenet), and La Tosca (Puccini). **8.40** :—Accordion Music. **8.55** :—Fashion Notes. **9** :—Longines Time and Concert by the Orchestra of the Grand Café des Americains.

TURIN—Call 1TO (291m.), 7kw.—8.15 a.m.-12 (midnight) :—See Milan.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw. and **GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—7** :—Talks. **8** :—Time Signal, Weather and Programme Announcements. **8.5** :—La finta giardiniera, opera-comique (Mozart), followed by Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—11.58 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 3kw.—6 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.35 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m.), 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call KDKA (366m.), 25kw.—1 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 50kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 11.30 p.m.-6 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—11.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—12.30 p.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.63kw.—12.30 p.m.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made by the Admiralty yesterday:—

REAR-ADMIRALS.—N. E. ARCHDALE, H. J. S. BROWNRIGG, D.S.O., and W. A. EGERTON, C.M.G., to Senior Officers' Technical Course (Aug. 11).

CAPTS. H. E. BURROUGH, to Victory, for Senior Officers' Technical Course (Aug. 11), and to London (Oct. 10); and HON. G. FRASER, D.S.O., J. V. CREAGH, D.S.O., and M. J. C. DE MERIC, M.V.O., to Victory, for Senior Officers' Technical Course (Aug. 11).

COMMDRS.—H. YOUNG-JAMIESON, to Cockchafer (Aug. 20); and P. R. P. PERCIVAL, to Vindictive.

LIEUT.-COMMDR.—C. G. N. GRAHAM, to Cambrian (Aug. 19); J. DANGERFIELD, to Wren (Aug. 25); and H. G. NORMAN and H. A. ROWLEY, to Warspite; and F. S. GRAHAM, to Vindictive (July 25).

LIEUTS.—F. BALLANCE, to Resolution (July 20); S. W. F. BENNETTS, to Piemy (Aug. 1); F. H. G. EVERED, to Campbell; and H. ST. A. MALLESON, to Victory (Aug. 15); J. D. CROSSMAN and R. F. A. REDMAN, to Warspite; K. A. SELLAR, to Wallflower; and G. P. McG. ARMSTRONG, to Carlisle.

SUB-LIEUTS.—LORD H. T. DE LA P. BERESFORD, to Caradoc (July 19), and to Cumberland; F. E. C. JUDD, to Calcutta (July 26); J. BOWMAN-MANIFOLD, to Wren (Aug. 25); and C. C. JAMESON, to Godetia (Aug. 6); and M. LINDSAY, to Caradoc.

ENGNS. LIEUT.-COMMR.—W. J. MCGHEE, to Keppel (Aug. 1).

LIEUT. (E.).—N. H. D'ARCY, to Hawkins (July 23).

SURGN. COMMR.—A. T. RIVERS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Vivid, for R.M. Infirmary, Plymouth (July 23).

SURGN. LIEUT.—T. L. CLEAVE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to Curagoa (Aug. 12).

CD. ENGNR.—P. S. SMITH, to Saumarez (July 25).

PROMOTIONS

ACTG. SUB-LIEUTS.—P. S. FRANCIS and T. G. C. JAMESON, to rank of Sub-Lieut. (seny. April 16, 1929).

SURGN. LIEUT.-COMMR.—W. COCKING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and W. E. HEATH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to rank of Surgn. Commr. (seny. July 17 and 18 respectively).

CD. GUNNER (T.).—A. W. GROSE, D.S.C., to rank of Lieut. (seny. July 3).

ROYAL MARINES

MAJORS.—C. G. FOTHERGILL, to President (Aug. 1); and A. J. MELLOR, to Cormorant (Aug. 7).

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE

PROBY. SUB-LIEUTS.—R. B. STANNARD, to Vivid (July 19), and to Warspite (Aug. 30); and G. H. WILLIAMS, to Vivid (July 19), and to Marlborough (Aug. 30).

ENGNR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—H. LEE, D.S.M., to Courageous (July 19).

PAYMR. LIEUT.-COMMR.—R. J. HAYWARD, to Warspite (July 31).

PAYMR. SUB-LIEUT.—C. H. B. CLARK, to Courageous (July 19).

ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

PAYMR. LIEUT.—W. M. GEARING, to Warspite (July 28).

AUCTION SUMMARY

PROPERTY (TOWN, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY) SOLD THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
F. Matthews and Co.	Grand Hotel, Birmingham (6.0)	Country Property
FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c. SOLD THIS DAY		
Tooth and Tooth	187-9, Oxford-street, W. (12.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Hodgson and Co.	115, Chancery-lane, W.C. (1.0)	Rare Books
Christie, Manson and Woods	King-street, St. James's, S.W. (1.0)	Valuable Pictures
Knight, Frank and Rutley	Hanover-square, W. (1.0)	English and French Furniture
Sotheby and Co.	34-5, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Works of Art
Phillips, Son and Neale	72, New Bond-street, W. (1.0)	Antique and Modern Furniture
Puttick and Simpson	47, Leicester-square, W.C. (1.10)	Old English Furniture, Porcelain, Glass, Engravings, Sporting Prints, &c.
Glendining and Co.	7, Argyll-street, W. (1.30)	Collection of Medals
Harmer Rooke and Co.	188, Strand, London, W.C. (2.0)	Rare Postage Stamps
Messrs. Jackson Stops	Red Lion Hotel, Banbury (2.30)	Contents of the Hotel
W. E. Hurcomb	Calcot House, Piccadilly, W. (—)	Rare Silver and Jewels

S.E. ENGLAND ELECTRICITY SCHEME

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Transport, in a written Parliamentary reply to Mr. D. G. Somerville, states that the scheme for the co-ordination of the electricity supply in South-East England, which includes the London area, is expected to be completed in 1935.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND AIR FORCE

VISITS TO COAST RESORTS

On the conclusion of its regatta, the Atlantic Fleet is to disperse from Falmouth to-day, and before proceeding to its home ports next Tuesday it will make a series of week-end visits to coast resorts in the south-west. The flagship NELSON will go to Torquay; the RODNEY to Lyme Regis; the BARHAM to Seaton; the RENOWN and TIGER to Penzance; the REPULSE to Folkestone; the ADVENTURE to Bridport; the CENTAUR to Bournemouth; and certain destroyers to Swanage, Teignmouth, Fowey, and Dover. Summer leave has been granted in two parties, the first from July 26 to August 14, the second from August 14 to September 2.

COMMANDER FOR TACTICAL SCHOOL

Commander G. E. Creasy, who was promoted in the midsummer list, has been appointed to the VICTORY for duty with the Tactical School. Commander Creasy was torpedo officer of the RODNEY up to April last. He passed out of Dartmouth College in August, 1912, and two years later when war began was senior midshipman of the battleship CONQUEROR in the Grand Fleet. Later in the War he was sub-lieutenant of the destroyer MILNE, and lieutenant and second-in-command of the destroyer NONSUCH. After qualifying in staff duties in 1925-26, he was squadron torpedo officer in the First Cruiser Squadron, and in October, 1926, became staff officer for operations with Admiral Sir Roger Keyes in the Mediterranean.

THE OLD WORLD NAVY

Rehearsals for the Tattoo which is being held from July 24 to 30, to celebrate the centenary of the EXCELLENT, are now in progress. Scenes which cannot fail to attract are those connected with the work and play of seamen of the old sailing Navy. Making sail is performed while the men strike up "Whiskey Johnny," and the capstan is manned and the anchor raised to the tune of "Rio Grande" and other shanties. The scene changes from ship to shore, where the tars and their lasses are found carousing at the Crown and Anchor Inn until disturbed by the appearance of a press gang, an episode which may well have been taken from the old-time prints of Gillray and Rowlandson. The representation is carried out in a most realistic manner, and as giving a picture of eighteenth century conditions, these scenes are admirably conceived and carried out.

CRUISE OF THE DAUNTLESS

H.M.S. DAUNTLESS, Captain H. R. Moore, D.S.O., is ordered to leave Esquimalt to-day for a cruise up to Wrangell Island, beyond the Arctic Circle, and to ports in Alaska. The DAUNTLESS should be at Wrangell from July 23 to 28, Juneau from July 29 to August 6, and Sitka from August 7 to 12. She will return to Esquimalt on August 18 to meet the flagship of Vice-Admiral Vernon Haggard, the DESPATCH, and will later cruise down the Pacific coast of Canada and the United States, returning to her base at Bermuda about October 15.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL PENSIONS

Engineer Captain G. Parsons, retired, has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year in the vacancy caused by the death of Fleet Engineer J. F. Ryder, retired, on April 15.

Engineer Captain W. J. Maudling, retired, has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £50 a year in the vacancy created by the death of Fleet Engineer W. Glasspole on May 7.

SQUADRON LEADER WEIR RETIRED

Squadron Leader A. G. Weir, whose retirement is gazetted from July 11, is a specialist in meteorology, in which he has qualified at a University course. He was meteorological officer at headquarters of the Middle East Command, Cairo, in 1920-23, and afterwards had two years at the Staff College, Andover. When the Oxford University Air Squadron was formed in 1925, he became its first instructor, and since January, 1928, has been at the Air Ministry in the Directorate of Organization.

TIENTSIN COMMAND CHANGE

Brigadier F. H. Burnell-Nugent, D.S.O., O.B.E., to-day takes up the command of the Tientsin Area, for which he was selected last month, in succession to Brigadier R. M. Heath, C.M.G., D.S.O., who completed his four years' tenure of the appointment on Wednesday. The two battalions of the Area were placed in the movements schedule some time ago, the 2nd Battalion The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders being now at Hong-kong and the 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots are due to take up duty in India on December 12 in relief of the 1st Battalion The Royal Welch Fusiliers, who go to Khartoum. There will only be one battalion in the Tientsin Area in future, the 1st Battalion The Queen's Royal Regiment from Malta taking up the Area duties in the first week of November. The reliefs in the *personnel* of the ancillary detachments at Tientsin and Peking will be effected in November also.

WORK FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

During June 276 soldiers completed courses of instruction at the Army Vocational Training Centres, and 209 obtained immediate employment on leaving the Colours. These courses, at which soldiers about to leave the Army receive training in civil trades, include more than 20 different occupations, among which are training for oversea settlement, the various building trades (including carpentry, bricklaying, painting, plastering, &c.), acetylene welding, boot-repairing, electrical wiring, motor mechanism, market gardening, and also positions of trust and private service.

INDIAN PENSIONS RULE

It has been decided that, in future, the Government of India will admit to pension officers of the following categories who have earned an Indian pension and who may be in India at the date of their retirement, or who may proceed to the Colonies from India, on leave pending retirement:—

(1) Continuous Indian service Royal Engineer officers; (2) non-continuous Royal Engineer officers serving in India; (3) British officers of Indian Artillery units; (4) officers of the Royal Corps of Signals serving in India; and (5) officers of the continuous Indian service cadre of British officers for the Army Veterinary Services in India.

When applications to retire from the Service in respect of these officers are forwarded by Headquarters of Commands to the War Office, Commands will furnish copies of such applications to the Controller of Military Pension Accounts concerned, to facilitate preparation of the necessary audit report of the pension admissible for transmission to the Adjutant-General in India. As audited particulars of pension service in respect of Royal Corps of Signals and Indian Mountain Artillery officers are not contained in the Indian Army List, copies of their records of services, along with the copies of their applications for retirement, should be forwarded to the Pension Controller concerned.

MOVEMENTS OF SHIPS

ASTAKOS July 16.—First Submarine Flotilla (less L 16) left for Suda Bay.
BADDECK, July 15.—Wistaria arrived.
BENKULEN, July 15.—Magnolia left for Batavia.
BOSTON, July 14.—Durban arrived.
BRIGHTON, July 16.—York left for Antwerp.
BRIXHAM, July 15.—Concord and Truant arrived, and left for Portsmouth July 16; July 16.—Albury arrived.
DEVONPORT, July 15.—Vimy arrived, and left for Portland July 16; July 16.—Malaya, Castor, and Leeward arrived.
DOVER, July 16.—St. Cyrus and St. Just arrived.
EAST LONDON, July 15.—Carlisle arrived.
FALMOUTH, July 15.—Vimy left for Devonport; July 16.—Malaya and Leeward left for Devonport; and Centaur, Wallace, Warwick, Watchman, Vortigern, and Walker left for Portland.
GIBRALTAR, July 15.—Suffolk left for Portsmouth.
GREAT YARMOUTH, July 16.—Norfolk left for Antwerp; and St. Cyrus left.
HASTINGS, July 16.—Hawkins and Frobisher left for Antwerp.
HEXAM, July 15.—Cyclamen arrived.
HONG-KONG, July 15.—Sterling arrived.
LOWESTOFT, July 16.—St. Just left.
MALTA, July 15.—Effingham left.
NAUPLIA, July 16.—Lanfall left for Spetsai.
OBAN, July 15.—Ross and Submarines M 2, M 3, L 25, and H 32 left.
PORTLAND, July 15.—Albury left; July 16.—Centaur, Warwick, Watchman, Vortigern, Walker, and Vimy arrived.
PORTSMOUTH, July 15.—Centurion and Shikari arrived; July 16.—Concord and Truant arrived.
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 15.—Delhi left for Victoria.
SKIATHOS, July 16.—Queen Elizabeth and Ramillies left for Alexandria.
ST PETER PORT, July 15.—Carstairs arrived.
SUDA BAY, July 16.—Vanessa left.
VALENTIA, July 15.—Scythe arrived, and left July 16.

R.A.F. APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments in the Royal Air Force are notified:—

GENERAL DUTIES BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—D. V. CALNEGIE, A.F.C., to R.A.F. Base, Calshot (July 17); V. H. CLIFT, to R.A.F. Base, Calshot (July 13); J. G. D. ARMOUR, to No. 24 Squadron, Northolt (May 15).

FLYING OFFICERS.—J. GRIFFITHS, to Aircraft Park, India (June 27); R. G. HENNESSY, D.S.O., M.C., to No. 3 Armoured Car Company, Transjordan (July 11); A. W. HUNT, to R.A.F. Base, Calshot (July 16); N. B. NORRIS, to No. 210 Squadron, Hellopolis (July 3).

ACCOUNTANT BRANCH

FLIGHT LIEUTENANTS.—O. K. GRIFFIN, to Aeroplane and Armament Experimental Establishment, Martlesham Heath (July 16); R. V. HUMPHREY, to Station Headquarters, Hornchurch (July 22).

Alleged to have bribed a foreign seaman to smuggle him into this country, Michael Vassilitvitch, 30, a Russian baker, was remanded at Bow-street Police-court yesterday on a charge of being found in the United Kingdom after he had been deported.

The Estate Market

SPORTING LAND

TENANCIES

The first two estates specified in Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's page of auction announcements in *The Times* yesterday are of 3,000 and 7,000 acres within an hour or so of London. Others were Broome Park, a square mile of park and woods, in the heart of the "Ingoldsby Legends" part of East Kent; and Gorhambury, Lord Verulam's seat, 5,845 acres, on the outskirts of St. Albans. Broome belonged for some years to Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener; Gorhambury holds the ruins of Sir Francis Bacon's house; and another seat, Knowlton Court, between Canterbury and Sandwich, 1,936 acres, to be sold at Canterbury on July 26, is a link with Sir Cloudesley Shovel and was often visited by Jane Austen. Comparatively small estates in Surrey include 140 acres near Guildford, once the home of Carew Raleigh, son of the celebrated Sir Walter; and 160 acres, three miles from Woking, with a house rebuilt five years ago. Pictures of many of the residences were given, including Shadwell Court, Thetford, 4,670 acres.

Vast Scottish domains, like Rannoch, 65,650 acres, in Perthshire, for sale by order of Captain J. M. Cobbold; and Durris, 16,000 acres, with seven miles of salmon fishing in the Dee, below Banchory, were also shown. Baldarroch, 650 acres, with fishing in the Tay, will be offered in Edinburgh on September 17. The list yesterday comprises, roundly, 224,000 acres of properties with residential, agricultural, and sporting value, and some that are ripe for building development.

Outlying portions of Starborough Castle Estate, 550 acres, between Lingfield and Edenbridge, will be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

Messrs. Wm. Grogan and Boyd (Hamilton-place, Piccadilly) represented the buyer of No. 39, Green-street, a Mayfair house, sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square), who, with Messrs. Chesterton and Sons (Kensington, Sloane-street, and Queen-street), have sold No. 3, Egerton-place.

This afternoon, at Winchester House, an East Grinstead freehold "semi-bungalow" and two acres, known as Althorne, will be sold by Army and Navy Co-operative Society.

Colonel T. S. Irwin has instructed Messrs. Harrison and Hetherington Auction Marts, Limited (Carlisle) to sell Justicetown, 769 acres, on the river Lyne, six miles north of Carlisle. The house overlooks Cumberland and Scottish hills, and there are 100 acres of coverts. The auction is on August 2.

Over a square mile of Birmingham suburban building land, the remaining part of Elmdon estate, is for auction on July 23, locally, by Messrs. Ludlow, Briscoe and Hughes (Birmingham). Elmdon Hall, a Georgian mansion, and 114 acres will form lot 1.

The coming sale by Covent Garden Properties Company, Limited, of the Royal Opera House, which was illustrated in *The Times* on Saturday (p. 24), is in the hands of Messrs. Goddard and Smith (King-street, St. James's).

A full statement of alternative terms is becoming a feature of a good many announcements of offers of property. For example, Messrs. Maple and Co., Limited (Tottenham Court-road), have a Sussex freehold, near Worth and Balcombe Forests, for sale for £3,750, or to be let unfurnished at £175 a year. With less land it would be £3,300, or £150 a year. A recent offer of a Wye Valley freehold, Ross Court, by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Mr. John T. Pearson (Ross-on-Wye), gave not only the rental furnished or unfurnished, and prices of the house with or without the furniture, but added the "upset" price if the property passed under the hammer.

The wages of 13 gardeners are included in a rental of 250 guineas a month, asked for a furnished mansion within 10 miles of London, for which the agents are Messrs. Alexander King and Gould (Conduit-street).

Pr

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Chartered Surveyors, Auctioneers, Land Agents and Valuers,
29, FLEET STREET, E.C.4, & 26, DOVER STREET, W.1.
CENTRAL 2344. REGENT 7846.

PRESTON DEANERY HALL,

About four miles from Northampton.
In a good Hunting District.
18 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms; stables; garage; electric light and central heating.
With picturesque and well-timbered grounds extending to
about 50 ACRES.
FREEHOLD for SALE

ON HERTS & BUCKS BORDERS.

About 1½ mile from Berkhamsted Station and within easy reach of London.
NORTHCHURCH HALL, BERKHAMPSTEAD.
11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms. Electric light and gas, central heating. With pleasant grounds of
ABOUT 23 ACRES.
Freehold. FOR SALE.

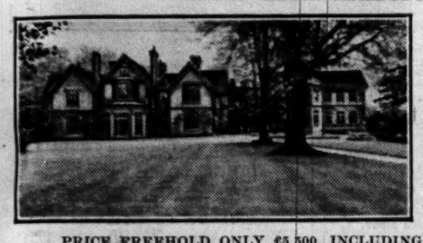
HAMPSHIRE, near BASINGSTOKE.

WYEFORD.
An attractive little SPORTING PROPERTY of about 211 ACRES, including 80 acres of wood, together with a
SMALL JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE.
Two reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, staircase hall, two bath rooms.
Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Set of buildings. Farm house and cottage.
Possession of Entirety.
For SALE by Private Treaty.

WINDLESHAM, SURREY.

One mile from Sunningdale Station.
LAVERSHOT HOMESTEAD.
Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage for three cars. Three cottages.
Electric light. Central heating.
Well arranged garden and orchards extending to
ABOUT 6 ACRES.
Moderate Price.

KENT. NEAR MAIDSTONE.



A VERY ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE *with all town conveniences, easily run; occupying charming position with extensive views.*
Most conveniently arranged accommodation, three-four reception rooms, billiard room, seven bed rooms, complete domestic offices, splendid fitments throughout, up-to-date
GARAGES and STABLES, LODGE,
BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS with well-timbered paddocks, in all nearly
8 ACRES.
PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £5,500, INCLUDING ALL FIXTURES.
Full particulars, HILLIER, FRENCH and SON, Maidstone. Tele. 4612.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

COOMBE and KINGSTON HILL.
A Charming detached double-fronted MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, in this much-sought-after district; six bed (five with lavatory basins), two reception rooms, lounge hall, loggia; double garage; large and delightful garden with tennis court. Must be seen to be appreciated.—Apply Messrs.
A. W. TAYLOR and Co.,
159, High-street, Putney ('Phone 0029), S.W.15.

BICKLEY, near Bromley, Kent.—For SALE, in quiet exclusive road, station three minutes, delightful MODERN HOUSE, first-class order; five bed, three reception, maids' sitting room, kitchenette, bath, three lavatories; ½-acre garden; large garage and wash. FREEHOLD £4,100. Vacant September.—Write Box K.1807, The Times, E.C.4.

BROMLEY, Beckon-road, five minutes Station.—An attractive detached FREEHOLD, £1,650; built to pre-War standard; four-five bed, bath, two reception, lounge hall, cloak room, kitchen and scullery; garage; large garden; 90 per cent. mortgage arranged.—Plan from Sole Agents, PLANT, CLIFFORD and Co., 61, Widmore-road, Bromley. Rav. 4246.

DULWICH COMMON, in charming, old-world surroundings, close College, Park, golf, and tennis clubs.—Attractive semi-detached HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath, two reception, kitchen, scullery; electric light; brick garage; perfect condition; lease 95. PRICE £2,100.—OSBORN, 19, Norwood-road, S.E.24. Brix. 4628.

COUNTRY HOUSE IN TOWN.
UNIQUE POSITION.

About three miles north of the City.
Few minutes Finsbury Park Tube Station.
Absolute quietude and seclusion. Free from traffic. BEAUTIFUL UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS.
FOR SALE, a most substantially built and well-fitted RESIDENCE; oak-panelled lounge, two excellent reception rooms, seven bed rooms, billiard or bed room, three bath rooms, usual domestic offices.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CONSTANT HOT WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE.
Most charming garden, bounded by New River and reservoir, excellent lawn, summerhouse, vinery, greenhouse, &c.
PRICE £4,500.
Lease 994 years. Ground-rent £10 per annum.
Inspected and highly recommended by
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

GOLDERS GREEN and HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB.—The best selection of well-built labour-saving RESIDENCES; three-six bed, with or without garage. Finished to purchaser's requirements. PRICES £950 to £2,500. Mortgages up to 90 per cent.—Consult H. W. PERRY and DAW, 3, Highgate-hill, N.19. Car available for inspection.

HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB (adjoins the famous Heath).—Handsome MODERN RESIDENCE in delightful position, containing seven bed rooms, three reception rooms; attractive garden; huge garage. PRICE £5,500.—ELKAN and ELKAN, Surveyors, 32, Charing Cross, Whitehall.

BEAUTIFUL HAYES (KENT), ON HIGH GROUND. Ideal Small Detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; four good bed, bath, separate w.c., two excellent reception, kitchenette; room for garage, £1,490. Must be viewed to be appreciated.—Keys with Sole Agent, W. BASIL YOUNG, Bingham Hall, Addiscombe. 'Ph. 1611.

MUSWELL-ROAD, MUSWELL HILL, close Broadway.—SUPERIOR RESIDENCE in select road, arranged on three floors, comprising seven bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, two w.c.'s; good garden; excellent condition. Lease 53 years, ground-rent £10 per annum. PRICE £1,100.—Y. 10, Broadlands-road, N.6.

A RESIDENCE OF CHARM AND DISTINCTION.
NORWOOD HEIGHTS.—Commanding delightful position. An exceptionally appointed RESIDENCE; three reception, seven beds, two bath rooms, non-basement offices; labour-saving features; central heating; brick garage; pleasant garden grounds; glasshouses. PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD.—Apply RICHARDSON, 5, Church-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.19.

PURLEY.—A really well-built detached HOUSE with delightful garden; three minutes station and five minutes golf; four bed, bath, two reception, good offices; every convenience. Bargain at £1,450 FREEHOLD.—Apply ALLISON and TARVER, opposite Royal Oak, Purley.

SUTTON (near).—Mortgagee's Sale, outstanding bargain; overlooking pine woods; charming MODERN RESIDENCE in best part; three-four bed rooms, bath room, two reception, large dance room; wood-block floors; central heating; detached garage. £1,850 FREEHOLD; £250 secures.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, Estate Agents, 22, High-street, Sutton. 'Phone 305.

SHORTLANDS, KENT, on high ground, in a select position, five minutes from station, near golf links and open country.—An exceptionally comfortable detached RESIDENCE, containing hall with lavatory and cloak room, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, dressing room, ground-floor offices; electric light and up-to-date conveniences; brick-built garage for three cars; large garden with tennis court, &c. Three-quarters of an Acre. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,300.—White Box J.674, The Times, E.C.4.

GREATEST BARGAIN OFFERED.
SOUTH CROYDON (finest road).—Double-fronted RESIDENCE; three reception, bath, eight bed; electric light; ideal boiler; fine size rooms; perfect condition; garage; ¼-Acre matured garden. Sacrifice at £2,400 FREEHOLD. Inspection and conference.—Keys Sole Agents, STEWART ILLITO and Co., 117, Southend, Croydon. Tele., Fairfield 5577.

HIGH AND HEALTHY SPOT

close Putney Heath and Roehampton.
TWO FLOORS ONLY.—ONE of the best-built HOUSES in the district, up to date in every respect; garage; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, large attractive garden; small house in high-class surroundings. Possibly less than £2,200 would be accepted. Another with more ground.
HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL.
Putney 5361 (4 lines); and Richmond and Kew Gardens.

VERY charming FREEHOLD MODERN HOUSE, all on two floors, for SALE; vacant possession September quarter; approached by carriage drive; lovely garden opening into large private grounds; six bed and dressing rooms, three reception rooms (House 39ft. by 20ft.); large garage; central heating; radiators in every room.—Write Owner, 14, St. George's-road, St. Margarets-on-Thames. Popesgrove 1902.

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE.—Offices at all centres.

WIMBLEDON, central position.—Detached, Double-fronted; pleasing elevation, well back from the road; five bed, three reception; excellent order; garage; garden; garage space. FREEHOLD, £1,975. Recommended.—Key, FRANK N. BATEMAN, 6, Broadway, 'Phone 2800-1.

WIMBLEDON COMMON.—Extensive views over golf course.—Artistic, detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, with hard wood block flooring, panelled hall, cloak room, splendid offices; garage; good garden. FREEHOLD £2,600.—HAWES and Co., facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

SUTTON (Best Part)

Delightful residential district, high and healthy situation. Good shopping. Close to tennis, golf, and Banstead Downs.
TO BE LET FURNISHED,
FOR 6-12 MONTHS,
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, conveniently planned and well furnished. Three reception rooms, billiard room, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, usual offices.
All modern conveniences, including water softener, electric cooker, gas stoves, &c.
Detached garage. Outhouses, &c.
Beautiful gardens laid out with rosery, rockery, flower beds, fruit trees, &c.
VERY MODERATE RENTAL.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

A GENUINE OPPORTUNITY.—Detached MODERN HOUSE, every convenience; four bed, two reception, and lounge; electric, gas, water, main drains; 40miles London, 10miles centre new Surrey playing fields; not overlooked. FREEHOLD, £1,225. Good mortgage can be arranged, or good let entertained.—Write Owner, Box A.1651, The Times, E.C.4.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,
A. V. WELCH and Co., Est. 1892.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

BECCLES, SUFFOLK.

An ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE of Historical and Architectural interest. For many years associated with the late Mr. F. W. Robinson's Pedigree Herd of Friesians, and in every way suitable for such use.
ROOS HALL.
Four reception rooms, six principal bed rooms, two secondary bed rooms, two bath rooms, garage.
Extensive farm buildings and many cottages, together with
NEARLY 500 ACRES.
of Arable, Pasture, and Marshland.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

NORFOLK & SUFFOLK BORDERS.

A very attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, with excellent sporting facilities, including boating and coarse fishing on the River Waveney. Pack of Staghounds and two packs of Harriers are within easy riding distance.
THE WHITE HOUSE, METTINGHAM.
Seven bed rooms. Four reception rooms. Two bath rooms. Double garage.
Range of outbuildings. Electric light.
Attractive grounds and paddock, extending to
ABOUT 5½ ACRES.
For SALE by Private Treaty with possession.
NOTE.—Two adjoining Farms with 280 acres could be purchased if required.

GREAT ELMS, HADLOW, KENT.

About 4 miles from Tonbridge.
Modernized and containing:
Three reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual domestic offices; garage and winter garden.
Electric light and power. Central heating. Running water in bed rooms.
Standing in well matured grounds and orchards of
ABOUT 14 ACRES.
Three grass courts and hard court.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

EWBANK & Co.

WEYBRIDGE: ADDLESTONE AND COBHAM.
Telephones: Weybridge 61-62, Cobham 47.

SOME OUTSTANDING BARGAINS.

WEYBRIDGE.—Well arranged and substantially built Pre-War RESIDENCE on two floors only (oak joinery), adjoining ST. GEORGE'S HILL; within five minutes of railway station (Waterloo 35 minutes). Near Golf and Lawn Tennis Clubs. Good position and SOUTHERN ASPECT; 10 bed, two dressing, bath, lounge, dining and drawing rooms; good domestic offices; maids' sitting room. CENTRAL HEATING; all modern services. DOUBLE GARAGE. Well-kept and matured grounds about 1½ ACRE. Occupied by present owner for over 20 years. FREEHOLD £4,750 (or reasonable offer). —EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

By order of Executors who want immediate Sale.
ST. GEORGE'S HILL, WEYBRIDGE, near Lawn Tennis and Golf Clubs.—Eight bed, bath and dressing, bath, three reception (mahogany doors). Fine DOUBLE £3,500. GARAGE, COTTAGE; in grounds of TWO ACRES. On gravel; near station. FREEHOLD. Excellent position.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

A Fine Old Georgian Period House.
WEYBRIDGE.—Six-seven bed (four fitted lavatory £3,300, basins), two bath, three reception, lounge hall. DOUBLE GARAGE. FREEHOLD. 1½ ACRES secluded Or Near Offer. grounds.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Another Executors' Sale at low price.
WEYBRIDGE.—Quiet position high ground; 10 bed and dressing, bath, three reception, maids' sitting room. About ONE £2,250. ACRE.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

Quiet position on Private Estate near Station.
WEYBRIDGE.—Labour-saving HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception. CENTRAL £1,800. HEATING. Brick GARAGE. About ½-ACRE delightful garden. Open to any reasonable offer.—EWBANK and Co., Weybridge.

ESHER.—*Very attractive up-to-date* MODERN RESIDENCE in one of the best parts of this favourite residential district; lounge hall, billiard room or lounge, two other reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, maids' sitting room. Garage for two cars. Pretty-laid out grounds. To be SOLD FREEHOLD.—Keys with EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

COBHAM.—Excellent Pre-War brick-built and tile RESIDENCE; two good reception, five bed rooms, bath room; recently redecorated; electric light, main drainage. Garden ½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,950. OR NEAR OFFER for quick sale.—Keys with EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

DEVON.

A SMALL HOUSE, South aspect, on a Private Estate, TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED,
with a rod on 10 miles of carefully-preserved trout and salmon fishing and a gun in a syndicate with shooting over 5,000 acres, including 400 acres of wood.
Hall, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, and usual offices; electric light.
Telephone.
GARAGE and OUTBUILDINGS.
SMALL GARDEN.
Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (F.7901.)

NORTH SOMERSET COAST.

26 BED ROOMS, 11 BATH ROOMS.
360 ACRES.
A PERFECT TUDOR HOUSE with every possible modern convenience, in faultless condition, and with unusual matters, sporting, and residential attractions; hunting seven days a week, shooting over 1,000-2,000 acres; model home farm. —Price, of WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1 ('Phone, Mayfair 5411), who have inspected.

BETWEEN WOKINGHAM AND CAMBERLEY.
BERKS.—Comfortable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE near golf links, with three sitting rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, good domestic offices; electric light, gas, main's water; 'phone; garage; pretty garden with tennis lawn. To be Sold by Auction.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

BERKS.—For SALE under low reserve by AUCTION on July 26th, the FREEHOLD Near HOUSE "BARRACANE," CROWTHORNE, Berks, standing in about WELLINGTON FOUR ACRES of grounds (part would COLLEGE, readily sell off). Containing hall, three reception rooms, eight bed 'Camberley,' rooms, bath room, central heating, co.'s Sandhurst, water; electric light available; gardener's Bagshot, cottage.—Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers, Messrs. Ascot. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading. Close to Golf.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—First time in market for 20 years.—FOR SALE, this unique real COUNTRY PROPERTY with delightful old house full of oak; lounge hall, two other reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath, practically A PERFECT GEM attached is a guests' house with two OF A SMALL bed rooms, bath, &c.; central heating. OLD HOUSE. Total area 12 ACRES, with old-type grounds. Cottage.—Strongly recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, £3,750 Station-road, Reading. OR OFFER.

BERKHAMSTED (HERTS).—To be SOLD, close to the golf course, containing three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room, lounge hall; garage, &c.; ONE ACRE; tennis lawn, rose garden, herbaceous borders, &c.—Apply H. R. Will, Esq., Frith Haye, Berkhamsted Common.

ARKLEY, near BARNET, London 12 miles.
CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE, high ground, glorious views; four bed, three reception, &c.; garage; hard tennis; mature gardens ¾ acre; central heating; all mains; perfectly equipped. FREEHOLD £3,000. —HARLAND and SON, Agents, Barnet. Tel. 0075.

COWES.—"SOLENT LODGE," overlooking Solent, next R.Y.S. Club; late owner Duke of Devonshire; suitable private dwelling, club, or convalescent home.—Apply order view Percy Beaumont, Priory Works, Bow.

DARTMOOR.—SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, three reception, seven bed rooms; every convenience; kitchen garden, 16 acres land.—G., Smith's Library, George-street, Plymouth.

THE RIVIERA OF SUSSEX.
BAY ESTATE, ALDWICK-ON-SEA, WEST BOGNOR REGIS.
In a delightful sheltered position overlooking Rose Gardens and Sea.
DETACHED HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE, built with every modern convenience; running water in bed rooms, central heating, electricity, main water. Accommodation; panelled lounge, dining room, drawing room, very spacious domestic quarters; a wide staircase with gallery leads to five bed rooms (four with sea views), tiled bath room, &c.; there is also a large sun trap loggia; the house stands on an extensive irregular shaped plot, forming a very attractive garden. PRICE £9,950.
ALAWAY and PARTNERS, Bay Estate, Aldwick-on-Sea, and 20, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

HOUSES IN SURREY.

DORKING.—A MODERN BUNGALOW, most beautifully situated in Deepdene Park, close to golf courses, three bed rooms, bath, sitting room, &c.; electric light, company's water, main drainage; about three-quarter acre secluded woodland gardens, including a magnificent plantation of rhododendrons and azaleas. Early possession. —Sole Agents, CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Dorking. 'Phone 185.

AMAZING BARGAIN!

FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET FOR 200 YEARS.
HUNTS AND BEDS BORDERS,

IN THE OAKLEY HUNT.
EXCEEDINGLY Attractive little ESTATE, charmingly situated outskirts of a picturesque, well-known village and near market town; delightful old-fashioned residence; lounge hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two dressing rooms, bath room; CENTURIES OLD GARDENS; lovely old timber; fine old red-brick wall; excellent stabling, garage, and other buildings arranged round a charming courtyard; THREE COTTAGES.
82 ACRES PASTURE.
FREEHOLD ONLY £4,600.
Inspected and strongly recommended.
Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, BENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3. (Sloane 6333.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

EASTBOURNE, close to Devonshire Park and sea front.—A well-arranged detached NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE of really attractive type, with large rooms, central heating, and every modern convenience; three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, two baths, and capital ground-floor domestic offices; equally suitable for private residence or guest house; well decorated and appointed. FREEHOLD £4,000, with VACANT POSSESSION. The excellent furniture could be purchased if desired.—Inspected and recommended by Owner's Agents, Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, Eastbourne.

Retired Position. High on Southern Slope.
LOVELY VIEWS TO HINDHEAD.
GODALMING (Near).
FASCINATING LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE, set in lovely grounds and approached by long drive; lounge hall, two reception, loggia, flagged terrace, five bed, dressing rooms, bath room, two staircases, model offices. *Central Heating, Main Electric Light, Gas, and Water.* COTTAGE, GARAGES, GLASS.
£4,500 WITH FOUR ACRES.
(Cottage optional. Four-acre Paddock available.)
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents.
GORDON PRIOR & GOODWIN,
27-28, PALL MALL, S.W.1. Gerrard 3018.

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS.
FAVOURITE DISTRICT.—For SALE, an attractive FREEHOLD DWELLING HOUSE containing three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, and offices; capital garden; two garages; with possession. ALSO COTTAGE with garden adjoining. PRICE £600 for quick sale.—Apply DREWEATT, WATSON and BARTON, Newbury.

FOLKESTONE (near).—Charming FREEHOLD, brick-built SEMI-BUNGALOW; five good rooms, inside sanitation, and large garden; possession. Bargain £550 (part can remain).—HORACE COPPING and Co., Ltd., Estate Agents, Folkestone.

FOR SALE.—BLACKMORE VALE, excellent centre, attractive old stone-built HOUSE; two reception, seven bed rooms, bath, &c.; telephone, electric light, perfect water supply; two garages, two loose boxes and other buildings; garden, tennis court and orchards; 4½ ACRES in all. Cottage can be rented.
Apply P. SHERSTON, Estate Office, Templecombe. 'Phone 5.

FOR SALE, well-built Detached RESIDENCE in best part old Suffolk Town; two reception, four bed, bath; garage; garden. FREEHOLD £750; £600 could remain. —BOARDMAN and OLIVER, Sudbury, Suffolk.

FREEHOLD. — HUNTING BOX, PADBURY, BUCKS, for SALE; six bed, bath, three reception rooms; stabling for eight horses. Low Price.—HADSLEY and Co., 15, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

GT. MISSENDEN.—To be LET remainder Lease (10 years), charming old COUNTRY COTTAGE; four bed, three reception, &c.; modern conveniences; small garden; garage; near station, church. &c. £70 per annum, small premium.—PRETTY and ELLIS, Land Agents, Gt. Missenden.

HOUSES IN SURREY.
GUILDFORD.—High up with excellent views.—Modern detached HOUSE; two reception, four bed, bath; modern conveniences; large garden. FREEHOLD, £1,500. CHAS. OSENTON and Co., Guildford. Tele. 308.

GUILDFORD.—Owner reluctantly offers for SALE, owing to unforeseen circumstances, detached FREEHOLD PROPERTY, high ground, quiet road, five minutes of the old-world town; just reconstructed and equipped with all labour-saving conveniences and redecorated inside and outside regardless of cost; ground floor: three reception rooms, one 34ft. by 16ft., kitchen, scullery, maids' sitting room, &c., cloak room (hot and cold) and w.c., workshop in cellar; first floor: five or six bed rooms, newly fitted bath-dressing room, bath room, and two w.c.s. All plumbing throughout is new and a water softener is installed; main drainage, gas, electricity at ½d. a unit; outbuildings and small walled garden, stocked fruit, room for garage.
Apply CROWE, BATES and WEEKES, Estate Agents, Guildford.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—Attractive OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE; 2 Acres; six bed rooms, three reception; two cottages, every modern convenience. FREEHOLD, £5,250.—Full particulars from SIMMONS and SON, Henley-on-Thames. (1813.)

HERNE BAY.—Charming FREEHOLD RESIDENCE containing 12 rooms, two baths; garage for four cars; close to sea and B.B.C. station. £2,950.—Apply Sole Agents, J. R. HUXTABLE, Station-road, Herne Bay. 'Phone 161.

HOVE.—Very attractive sunny SELF-CONTAINED UPPER PART newly-built House; extensive views Sea, Downs; large ROOF GARDEN; magnificent air; two sitting, four bed; garage; electric power, gas; £160.—Dayville, 42, Ingarth-road, S.W.2.

HOVE.—FREEHOLD, £7,000, beautiful HOUSE and grounds; situate main road off front.—Z.X.259, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

HOVE.—Front FREEHOLD £3,700, with lease four years unexpired at £250.—Z.W.258, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

KENT, CANTERBURY, high ground.—Attractive, well-built FREEHOLD BUNGALOW. "The Lawn," St. Thomas's-hill; two reception, three bed, bath; all main supplies; garage; gardens. Possession. Auction July 26, or privately.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KENT, HAWKHURST (near).—Charming old-world RESIDENCE, containing wealth of old oak and surrounded by wonderful gardens and grounds; five bed, dressing, bath, two reception; co.'s electric light and water; grass and farmery paddocks; picturesque gardens, tennis lawn, orchard, grass, and woodland, 30 ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,000. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

IMMUNE FROM TRAFFIC.

400 *feet up. South Aspect. Fine Views.*
KENT and SURREY BORDERS, daily reach of Town.—Delightful COUNTRY HOUSE; five-six bed, bath room, three reception; double garage; electricity; 2½ ACRES with paddock. £3,250 freehold.—Personally recommended by MOSELY, CARD and Co., Reigate. (Tele. 238.)

KENT, two miles old-world town.—Delightful old-fashioned GABLED RESIDENCE, standing in beautifully timbered grounds; seven bed, three reception; excellent outbuildings; lovely old gardens and orchard FIVE ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,250. More land if desired.—Photos of GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

KINGSWOOD, SURREY, 20 miles London; near station, excellent train service.—Small FREEHOLD labour-saving HOUSE; two reception, five bed, good domestic offices; main services; central heating; very pretty, well laid out garden, orchard, room for tennis court, in all about ONE ACRE; garage two cars; close two golf courses. Price £1,650.—Broskyn, Kingswood, Tadworth. Tele., Burgh Heath 728.

LYMINGTON, HANTS. — Pre-War Detached COTTAGE, close to river and yacht club; three reception, three bed rooms, bath, &c.; garage; nice garden; electric light, gas, main drainage and water. PRICE £850 FREEHOLD.—Write Owner, Box B.205, The Times, E.C.4.

MAPLEDURHAM, OXON.—For SALE, a beautiful HOME with splendid accommodation all on two floors; four reception rooms, seven principal bed rooms, three secondary rooms, three bath rooms, model offices; electric light, gas, central heating; telephone; garage for three cars; gardener's lodge; 63½ acres; gardens with southern slope; two paddocks; wood and site on Thames for boathouse. PRICE £6,500, including fixtures and garden tools.—Full details of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

SOUTH OXON HILLS.
45 MINUTES FROM PADDINGTON.
The whole property in splendid repair.
ready to step into.

MANCHESTER, five miles distant, near Trafford Park. Charming detached MODERN RESIDENCE; two gardens, main drains, gas, water; 'phone; garage; pretty garden with fruit trees; attractively decorated throughout. View by appointment.—Write Box J.706, The Times, E.C.4.

NEAR AYLESBURY.

Facing Beautiful Park. Far-reaching Southern Views of the Chilterns.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE; six bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; co.'s water &c.; stabling, garage, outbuildings; really charming garden with tennis lawn, fruit and vegetable gardens and grass paddock, in all just over
4 ACRES. £2,500.
Good social and sporting locality, and should especially appeal to anyone wishing to enjoy hunting and kindred sporting pursuits within an easy motor run of Town.
Strongly recommended by
ELLIS and SONS, 31, Dover-street, W.1.
Gerrard 4364.

NEWDIGATE, SURREY.—Secluded COUNTRY COTTAGE for SALE, FREEHOLD; three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, usual offices; main services; electric light, main water, inside sanitation; attractive garden, tennis court. 18 ACRES meadow. PRICE £2,750. Land can be separated.—Apply McMILLAN, Solicitors, 14, King William-street, E.C. (Mansion House 8242.)

OLD COTTAGE at CROOKHAM, HANTS, between Fleet and Crondall. Suitable for conversion. AUCTION 29th July, or privately now.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 118.

ON the KENTISH HILLS, 750ft. up, overlooking beautiful unspoilt country, only 20 miles from London, between HASLEMERE and WEYBRIDGE.—A modern detached RESIDENCE, most conveniently planned on two floors only; hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath, &c., complete domestic offices; radiators in hall and dining room; 2½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £2,000 (or offer).—Write Box J.673, The Times, E.C.4.

ONGAR, ESSEX.—To be LET, within one mile of railway station, 23 miles of London, delightful old COUNTRY HOUSE, comprising three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c., special heating, c.; usual domestic offices; nice old garden; garage, and good stabling; ideal Hunting Box. Rent £92 per annum.—Apply JINMAN and RICHARDSON, 44, High-street, Brentwood. Telephone 100.

OXFORD (10 miles).—Old-fashioned HOUSE in pretty £1,900. village; three reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room; pretty old garden and orchard; excellent repair; 3¼ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD.—Apply Messrs NICHOLAS, Reading.

An Artist's or Writer's retreat.
KENT AND SURREY BORDERS.
PICTURESQUE ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE, modernized but unspoilt, enjoying absolute seclusion. WITH PANORAMIC VIEWS OF THE WEALD; five bed, bath, two reception, studio (North light); oak beams; main water, electric light and power; garage; charming grounds, about ONE ACRE.
To be LET August and September, or longer. Rent 5gns. per week, including gardener's wages, plate and linen.—Photographs with WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 137a, Finchley-road, N.W.3, and at Sloane-square, S.W.1.

SECLUDED SPOT on SUNNY SUSSEX COAST.—HOUSE to be LET Unfurnished, yearly or by agreement; four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, and usual offices; electric light, gas, main water and drainage. £120 inclusive.—New City Estate Office, near Bognor Regis.

SEVENOAKS (one mile).—Modern detached; three bed, two sitting, box room, tiled bath room and kitchen; garage; all services, 'phone; buses; matured fruit garden. Possession November. £1,050. Might be Let.—Write Box N.1650, The Times, E.C.4.

For SALE, FREEHOLD, by Order of the Exors.
SURREY,
between Woking and Guildford, with excellent train service.
OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY RESIDENCE.
Nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; garage; gas, electric light, company's water; pleasant gardens and grounds, paddocks, in all about EIGHT ACRES.
More or less land can be had as desired.
For further particulars apply to:—
Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, OAKLEY and GARRARD, 4 and 5, Charles-street, St. James's-square, London, S.W.1.

SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.

SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.
SUSSEX, CROWBOROUGH, standing high, with South aspect.—Detached RESIDENCE, known as "Eddlestone," containing three reception, four bed rooms, bath room, two attics; main services; matured garden Half-Acre; garage. For SALE privately or AUCTION 1st August.—Messrs. PARRIS, Auctioneers, Crowborough.

SUSSEX.—TUDOR FARMHOUSE with all modern conveniences, with or without some 250 acres, bailiff's house, cottages, model buildings, £7,000 or £8,500; photos.—Write Box J.629, The Times, E.C.4.

MESSRS. NICHOLAS,

4, ALBANY COURT-YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; AND AT READING.

BY ORDER OF ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE AS TRUSTEES TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
UPSET PRICE £4,000.
"HAMBLEDEN PLACE," NEAR HENLEY-ON-THAMES.

LONG RIVER FRONTAGE.
This beautiful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, standing in SIX ACRES, enjoying quiet and seclusion, with LONG RIVER FRONTAGE.
Accommodation comprises large oak-panelled lounge, four reception rooms, billiard room, 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, complete domestic offices; central heating; electric light; garages; chauffeur's rooms; two cottages; boathouse and landing stage; lovely gardens, with lawns, hard tennis court, good kitchen garden, rose garden, &c.
To be offered for SALE by AUCTION on July 26th at the LOW UPSET PRICE of £4,000.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Hicklin, Washington and Psamore, 1, Trinity-square, Southwark, S.E.
Auctioneers:—Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading, and 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

THIS ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE FOR £2,650.
Four Acres. Electric Light.

BERKS.
Daily reach of Paddington.
In RURAL COUNTRY, well placed for hunting.
ACCOMMODATION consists of hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room. Company's water.
Full details of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, STATION-ROAD, READING.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

THE OLD RECTORY, BLAKENEY, NORFOLK.—Very beautiful XVI.-CENTURY HOUSE with Tudor panelling, beams, fireplaces; all modern improvements; magnificent tithe barn; lovely gardens and woodland; sea coast, between Sheringham and Hunstanton; dry, bracing air; golf, yachting, fishing.—Write "Owner," above address.

TINY oak-beamed COTTAGE for SALE, 300 years old, situated in the midst of an old orchard in a quiet spot near Midhurst. Perfect condition and cleverly fitted with modern comforts.—Laetitia Slade, Westfield, Midhurst, Sussex.

TO GARDEN LOVERS.—£160 on Lease.—Picturesque CREEPER-CLAD SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE, easily managed; two large reception and four bed rooms, bath, good offices; fine timbered grounds, kitchen garden, small orchard, tennis, vine-peach house; very good five-roomed lodge, stabling for three, garage.—GLADDING, SON and WING, 8-11, Pavilion-buildings, Brighton.

WHY NOT BUILD

a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

£2,950 Will PURCHASE a charming little RESIDENCE, near Village, in a fold of the Downs, within easy reach of Tidworth and Bulford; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms and good offices; electric light and double staircase; electric light, hot water, &c. Garages, stables, cottage, paddock.—Particulars of NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1.
DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS. OLD-WORLD HOUSE 4½ ACRES.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW; six rooms; garage; garden to river; safe bathing; 3gns. weekly, less long let.—Oak Bank, The Creek, Sunbury.

ANGMERING-on-SEA. — Charming newly FURNISHED BUNGALOW HOUSE, two mins. Lido and sea; three double bed rooms, dining room, enclosed sun parlour, bath room (hot and cold); each room electric light; nice garden; every comfort; Aug., 12½gns., September 8½gns., year £160.—Dampney, Sea Place Bungalow, Goring-by-Sea. 'Phone 82 Goring.

A Delightful old FURNISHED COTTAGE (room), charming village, Long Melford, Suffolk; good shops; 30s.—"Peasant Shop," 41, Devonshire-street, W.C.1. (Museum 7602.)

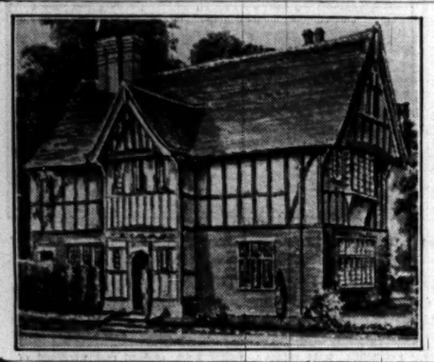
BEACH BUNGALOW, Hollesley Bay, Suffolk. Eight rooms face sea.—To be LET FURNISHED, Aug.-Sept. Service available.—Belfarm, Kesgrave, Ipswich.

BERWICKSHIRE.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE to be SUBLET fully furnished, with immediate entry. NISBET HOUSE, DUNS, pleasantly situated about 1½ mile from Duns, 15 miles from Berwick-on-Tweed, and 15 miles from Kelso. The house contains large entrance hall, four public rooms, nine bed rooms, with ample servants' accommodation and offices, &c.
Good water supply and drainage; garage, stabling; lodge, chauffeur's house, gardener's house, and two cottages.
The policies and gardens extend to about 11½ ACRES, and are att

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.



THE FINEST VALUE ON THE
SOUTH COAST.
Within easy reach of South Downs, Golf Links, and the best residential part of Eastbourne.

FAITHFUL REPLICA OF A TUDOR HOUSE, with every labour-saving convenience installed.
Hall, two reception, four-five bed rooms, bath room, labour-saving offices.
PRIVATE GARAGE.
MINIMUM OF UPKEEP.
Gardens, roads, &c., completed; no extra charges.

ONLY £3,175
FREEHOLD.

Illustrated brochure giving full particulars may be obtained from the Sole London Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, or from Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, Ltd., Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

By direction of the Somerville-Barnard Construction Co., Ltd., and Messrs. D. G. SOMERVILLE and CO., Ltd.
CLOSE TO FOUR FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.
HERTS AND MIDDLESEX BORDERS.
18 miles from Town, 25 minutes from Baker-street.
TO WIND UP AN ATTRACTIVE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME,
SIX WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCES
ON THE MOOR PARK ESTATE.
TWO in WOLSEY-ROAD.—Entrance hall, cloak-room, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, up-to-date offices; garage and about ½ acre of ground.
THREE in BEDFORD-ROAD.—Entrance hall, cloak room, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, modern offices; garage; large gardens.
ONE in PEMBROKE-ROAD, facing the Golf Course.—Entrance hall, cloak room, two reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete offices; room for garage; good garden.
Company's electric light and power, gas and water, main drainage, independent hot water system, Radiator.
PRICES FROM £2,100 TO £3,375.
For SALE privately, or, if unsold, by AUCTION, July 22nd.
Solicitors: Messrs. STEPHENSON, HARWOOD and TATHAM, 16, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.
Illustrated Auction particulars of the Joint Auctioneers, Messrs. SWANNELL and SLY, Moor Park Estate Office, Rickmansworth; and HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

THE OLD BREW HOUSE.
HURSTMONCEAUX, SUSSEX.
Foot of the South Downs, in picturesque village, 4 miles station and sea, amid pretty country. 7 miles from Battle and Bexhill.
DELIGHTFUL FREEHOLD MODERNIZED OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE.
Splendid order, wealth of oak. Lounge hall, cloak room, oak panelled and timbered dining room, three other reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, excellent lofty domestic offices. Co.'s water, electric light and power, independent hot water supply, central heating, main drainage. Fine garage, spacious barn, Dutch cottage. Beautiful gardens, tennis lawn, rose, flower, fruit and kitchen gardens, lily pond, valuable paddocks, in all
11 ACRES.
NOTE.—WILL SELL WITH 7 ACRES.
Offered at a low price by private treaty. If unsold, AUCTION in September.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

Two hours from London by express train.
TOWER HOUSE,
WOODCHESTER.
Close to Minchinhampton Golf Course.
DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED FREEHOLD TUDOR RESIDENCE.
In first-rate order. Outer and inner halls, cloak room, five reception, 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. Electric light, 'phone, central heating. Large garage. Three cottages (two vacant). Charming fully-stocked pleasure grounds,
IN ALL ABOUT SIX ACRES.
For SALE privately, or by AUCTION July 22nd.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Withers and Co., Howard House, 4, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.2.
Illustrated Auction particulars of the Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1. Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

KENT.
On the Southern slope of the North Downs, between Ashford and Canterbury.
MODERN HOUSE OF ATTRACTIVE ELEVATION,
facing South, commanding extensive views. Two reception rooms, cloak room (hot and cold), seven bed and dressing rooms, school room, and bath room; good water supply; telephone; very attractive grounds, with tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, in all
NEARLY 2½ ACRES.
Gardener's cottage. Garage. Good sheds, &c.
FREEHOLD, £2,500.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

ISLE OF THANET.
Favourite Health Resort.
BEAUTIFUL MARINE RESIDENCE.
On the top of the Cliffs, with uninterrupted sea views and conveniently placed for the North Foreland Golf Course.
Well fitted and planned, containing outer and inner halls, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, complete offices; every up-to-date convenience installed; useful outbuildings; space for garage.
CHARMING GARDEN,
affording seclusion, with lawn tennis court, flower beds, ornamental fishpond, in all about
HALF AN ACRE.
ONLY £4,000, FREEHOLD.
Representing a veritable gift.
Inspected and strongly recommended by HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.
TUDOR HOUSE AND TUDOR COURT.
HANWORTH, MIDDLESEX.
Half-an-hour from Town, between Feltham and Sunbury.
The Historical Freehold Property,
"TUDOR HOUSE"
comprising substantially-built RESIDENCE, with delightful gardens, two hard tennis courts, moat, and orchard of eight acres, good paddocks, fine old trees and flowering shrubs, and woodland, in all about 21 ACRES.
In which is included "Tudor Court," a wonderfully preserved old building converted into flats, bungalows, cottages, garages for eight or more cars; beautifully laid-out courtyard; well let, producing an estimated and actual gross income of £470 per annum.
Possession on completion of the purchase, subject to existing short tenancies.
For SALE privately, or if unsold, by AUCTION, July 22nd. Solicitors:—Messrs. Cooper, Bake, Fettes, Roche and Wade, 6 and 7, Portman-street, Portman-square, W.1. Illustrated Auction Particulars of the Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1. Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

SACRIFICIAL BARGAIN TO WIND UP ESTATE.
WEST KENT GOLF.
Healthy situation, only 14 miles from Town.
WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE,
conveniently planned on two floors. All modern conveniences; sunny aspect. In first-class order throughout; three reception, six bed rooms (three with lavatory basins), two bath rooms, good domestic offices.
Electric light and power, central heating, independent hot water.
Double garage, chauffeur's cottage with excellent accommodation.
BEAUTIFUL GARDENS
including tennis court with pavilion, sunk rock and water garden, herbaceous borders, kitchen garden, fruit trees, miniature putting green,
IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES.
PRICE FREEHOLD, ONLY £4,250.
Strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1, or Messrs. W. LEVENS and SONS, Bromley South.

AMERSHAM.
In lovely part of Bucks, 500ft. above sea level, within 24 miles of London, good train service.
SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED HOUSE,
in perfect repair and conveniently situate for station and golf.
Hall and cloak room, three reception, billiard room, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, and excellent offices.
Central heating, constant hot water, electric light, telephone, main drainage, co.'s water and gas. Garage for two cars.
Extremely attractive gardens, with fine en-tout-cas hard tennis court, in all nearly
TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD, £5,000.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

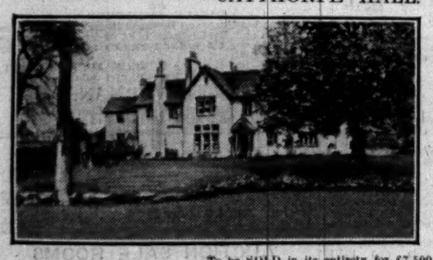
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.
Beautiful situation in best and highest part. Within five minutes of two good golf courses.
SPLENDID MODERN RESIDENCE,
in perfect order, embodying all modern conveniences; hall, four handsome reception, ten bed rooms, three bath rooms.
Electric light. Central heating. Constant hot water.
Excellent cottage. Two good garages. Stabling.
Delightful grounds, with fine old trees, full-size tennis lawn.
TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD, £5,000.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AT THE UPSET PRICE OF £3,000.
THE OLD HALL, CHAWLEIGH, DEVONSHIRE,
(BETWEEN EXETER AND BARNSTAPLE).
THE GENUINE TUDOR PERIOD STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, modernized and in beautiful order, retaining its original characteristic features.
It stands over 500ft. up, with south and west aspects, and commands wonderful views over typical Devonshire scenery.

The Lease of about 2½ miles of salmon and trout fishing held by vendor would be transferred if required.
HUNTING, GOLF AND SHOOTING OBTAINABLE.
Accommodation: Panelled entrance hall, noble Tudor Hall (open to roof), with magnificent carved oak screen and minstrels' gallery, three other sitting-rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SYSTEM. AMPLE WATER SUPPLY. SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE.
Stabling and garage. Lovely old garden, with plenty of fruit trees. Meadows, &c.
IN ALL ABOUT 5½ ACRES.
To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Rougemont Hotel, Exeter, on MONDAY, AUGUST 11th, at 2.30 p.m.
Auctioneers:—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1.
Solicitors: Messrs. Maples, Teesdale & Co., 6, Frederick's Place, E.C.2.

PYTCHLEY HUNT.
BETWEEN RUGBY AND MARKET HARBOROUGH.
THE ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,
CATTHORPE HALL.



The RESIDENCE is a modernized Elizabethan structure, and contains hall lounge, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.
ELECTRIC LIGHT.
MAIN WATER.
CENTRAL HEATING.
MODERN DRAINAGE.
Inexpensive gardens and grounds; excellent stabling, two garages, cottage, farmery.
The RICH TURF LANDS afford some of the finest grazing in this noted district. The whole extending to about
85 ACRES.
To be SOLD in its entirety for £7,500,
or, alternatively, the RESIDENCE, with 14 ACRES for £4,000.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Strongly recommended by Sole Agents:—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, Estate Offices, Rugby.

Executors' Sale. A GENUINE BARGAIN.
COTSWOLD HILLS.
Under two hours by rail from Paddington and convenient for Cirencester, Tetbury, and Kemble.
THIS LOVELY OLD STONE-BUILT AND TILED COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
400ft. above sea level, in a sheltered position amidst rural surroundings and commanding panoramic views. The original residence was erected in 1660 and possesses a beautiful staircase of Charles II. period.
The modern additions to the old portion are strictly in keeping with its character; the domestic offices have been completely remodelled and include a servants' hall.

ACCOMMODATION: Central hall, three sitting rooms (one room being 24ft. by 18ft. and one room with panelling of Queen Anne period), 10 or 11 bed and dressing rooms, and three bath rooms. Many of the bed rooms have lavatory basins.
Electric light, central heating, telephone; stabling for hunters, double garage, cottages.
Charming grounds, orchard and meadow, in all about 10 ACRES (almost the whole of the other land in the immediate neighbourhood of the Residence forms part of a large Estate). FREEHOLD,
£5,750.
Inspected and thoroughly recommended by sole Agents, JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James'-place, S.W.1.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK'S ADVERTISEMENTS CONTINUED OVERLEAF.

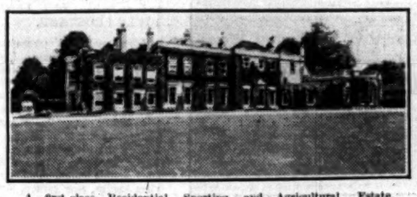
'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines). Telegrams: Audconsian, Audley, London.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.

By direction of B. H. G. ARKWRIGHT, Esq., J.P.
BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND PETERSFIELD.



A first-class Residential, Sporting, and Agricultural Estate.
BROCKWOOD PARK, BRAMDEAN, HANTS.
Handsome GEORGIAN MANSION, equipped with every convenience, magnificently placed. 400 feet up. With extensive views. Approached by long drive with lodge, and containing beautiful suite of reception rooms, 20 bed and dressing rooms, seven bath rooms, and modern domestic quarters.
Model Farm Buildings. Excellent Garages and Stabling. 14 Cottages. Agent's House. Grandly timbered grounds and park, rich pasture and arable land, well-grown Woodlands, in all about
630 ACRES.
SUITABLE FOR PEDIGREE STOCK RAISING.
For SALE PRIVATELY or by AUCTION later. SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.
PRACTICALLY WITHOUT RESERVE.
"TAWSDEN," BRENCHLEY, KENT.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms, capital offices.
All modern conveniences. Garages. Two Cottages. Outbuildings.
UNIQUE GARDENS containing a remarkable collection of rare specimen trees, tennis courts, orchard, kitchen garden, parklands, about
27½ ACRES.
For SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on July 23rd. Solicitors:—Messrs. Toller, Orrion and Baldon, Barnstaple. Auctioneers:—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

A GENUINE BARGAIN. AT A REALLY LOW RESERVE.
MUST BE SOLD.
ON THE HILLS ABOVE HENLEY.

"HOMELANDS," HENLEY-ON-THAMES,
in a fine position, approached by well-timbered drive, contains hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices.
Central heating. Company's water, gas, and drainage. Electric light. Telephone. Garages. Cottage.
Really beautiful garden with two tennis courts, lovely flower garden, walled vegetable and fruit garden, about
3 ACRES.
FREEHOLD for SALE now privately, or by Public AUCTION in September. Particulars from CONSTABLE and MAUDE, as above.

ONLY 14 MILES OF HYDE PARK CORNER.

IN AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE, EIGHT MINUTES FROM STATION, 25 FROM WATERLOO.
THE TILE HOUSE, ESHER.
An exceptionally well-built modern house. Lounge hall, two reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, usual offices, with servants' hall. Electric light and power, company's gas and water.
Main drainage. Telephone. Excellent garage for two cars. Usual outbuildings. Charming gardens, with tennis court, paddock with small lake, about
1¼ ACRES.
For SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart on 29th July. Solicitors:—Messrs. Crossman Block and Co., 16, Theobalds-road, W.C.1. Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.
WORCESTERSHIRE.
WOODFIELD HOUSE, OMBERSLEY.

Seven miles from Worcester (2¼ hours to London) and Kidderminster, 20 miles from Birmingham.
Delightful old GEORGIAN HOUSE, thoroughly modernized, in perfect order. Lovely situation, fine hall and staircase; four charming reception rooms; compact offices; nine principal bed and dressing rooms; three or five maids' bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; central heating; garage for four cars. Ample stabling; outbuildings. Three capital Cottages.
Exceptionally lovely Old English Gardens, walled kitchen garden, two tennis courts. Finely timbered Parkland, in all about
60 ACRES.
For SALE privately, or by AUCTION on July 23rd, at 2.30, at the London Auction Mart, E.C.
Illustrated particulars from the Solicitors:—Messrs. Southwell and King, 95, High-street, Worcester; and the Auctioneers:—CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, Castle-street, Shrewsbury.

BY ORDER OF E. H. CABELL, ESQ.
ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD COUNTRY HOME.

On the outskirts of the very favourite county town of Guildford.
RYDES HILL HOUSE, GUILDFORD.
SUMPTUOUSLY FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH EVERY CONCEIVABLE COMFORT.
On the high ground just outside the much-favoured old-world town.
A medium-sized house of great charm.
Surrounded by delightful gardens and pasture land and approached by a long drive.
Fifteen bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, four delightful reception rooms. Billiards room, lounge hall. Three cottages. Model farmery. Large garage.
Beautifully kept grounds containing some fine trees, rose and rock gardens, herbaceous walks, small range of glass, and prolific kitchen garden.
IN ALL ABOUT 15 ACRES.
ADDITIONAL LAND UP TO 200 ACRES IF REQUIRED.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION on JULY 29th, AT A PRICE WHICH MUST APPEAL.
Full particulars from the Solicitor, H. A. JUSTIN BAKER, Esq., 40, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1, and of the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT. AT LOW RESERVE.
FINEST POSITION IN THE SOUTH. VIEWS FOR MILES.

ASHDOWN FOREST.
"THE RIDGE," CHELWOOD GATE.
THE TYPE OF PROPERTY WHICH EVERYONE IS LOOKING FOR AT A REALLY MODERATE PRICE.
Four reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths.
Really lovely old-world gardens, fine old yew hedges, tennis court, wild garden, vegetable garden with paddock, in all 10 acres.
FREEHOLD for SALE by AUCTION on July 23rd, at 2.30 p.m., at the London Auction Mart. Particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. Wigan and Co., Norfolk-street, Victoria Embankment, W.C.2, or from CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

ISLE OF WIGHT.
NEAR SHANKLIN AND SANDOWN.

A house of distinctive character, containing—large banqueting hall, two reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms and compact offices. Company's Water, Modern Drainage, Central Heating; Gas available; Wired for Electric Light. Good Garage.
Paddock and Garden about FIVE ACRES.
A GREAT BARGAIN. ONLY £1,600 FREEHOLD.
Strongly recommended CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.
SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.
Half a mile Grange-road; four miles East Grinstead; six miles Horley. London in 40 minutes.

"LARCHWOOD," CRAWLEY DOWN.
On two floors. Lounge hall, three reception, two bath, 10 bed and dressing rooms, and usual offices. Electric light; main water; central heating; telephone. Garage (rooms over) and cottage. Squash racquet court. Exceptionally charming gardens, orchard, and paddock, in all about
8½ ACRES.
Golf at Copthorne and on Ashdown Forest.
For SALE by AUCTION at the Mart, E.C., on Wednesday, 23rd July next, at 2.30 p.m. Details from Messrs. Wigan and Co., Solicitors, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, W.C.2; or from the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT.
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES. Eight minutes from Claygate Station.
WINGHAM, CLAYGATE, SURREY.

Containing oak panelled lounge hall, billiard and three reception rooms, eight principal bed and dressing rooms, servants' accommodation, two bath rooms, white-tiled domestic offices. Company's gas and water, main drainage, telephone, and central heating. Garage for three. Squash court. Six loose boxes. Lodge. Beautifully timbered grounds of about
SIX ACRES.
For SALE by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on the 23rd July next, at 2.30 p.m.
Solicitors: Messrs. Stones, Morris and Stone, 41, Moorgate, E.C.2.
SOLE AGENTS:—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
MILBURN, ESHER.
FIFTEEN MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

THIS PERFECTLY APPOINTED HOUSE on sandy soil and adjacent to Common.
Accommodation: Inner hall, three reception rooms, ball room, sun room, 14 bed rooms, seven bath rooms, white tiled offices; every modern convenience and comfort; lodge; two cottages; garage, stabling; beautifully timbered gardens including a large trout lake, hard tennis court, and paddock, in all
ABOUT 13 ACRES.
For SALE privately, or by AUCTION later.
Full particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1; or Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
WELSH BORDER. GLORIOUS SITUATION.
2½ miles from Llangollen, 11 miles from Gobowen (train to London in 3½ hours).
BRYNEITHIN, GLYNCEIRIOG, DENBIGHSHIRE.
In a wonderful position amid the hills. Admirably planned modern RESIDENCE with large lounge, two other reception rooms, five bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, parquet floors. Gravitation water. Modern drainage. Garage, two-stall stable, small garden, two small plantations. Pastureland is suitable for sheep. Total area about
50 ACRES.
Shooting and fishing available. Ideal retreat for an artist or writer.
FREEHOLD for SALE privately or by AUCTION in September next.
Apply the Sole Agents: CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, Castle-street, Shrewsbury. 'Phone 2891.

AT A LOW RESERVE.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
In a beautiful unspoiled district, between Newtown and Llandilos. Two miles from Llandinam with Station, one mile off main road.
THE HAFOD, LLANDINAM.
Charming HOUSE in excellent order. 450 feet up, facing South. Hall, two large sitting rooms, sun parlour, six bed rooms, two dressing rooms, two bath rooms. Power available for electric light; good water.
Garage, stabling; nice garden. Two tennis courts, orchard, meadow, and wood. Mountain stream. Total area about
12 ACRES.
Shooting. Fishing.
For SALE by AUCTION on July 25th, at The George Hotel, Shrewsbury. Illustrated particulars from CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, Castle-street, Shrewsbury.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

AN IDEAL HOME FOR A SPORTSMAN.
CHARMING UNSPOILT SUFFOLK (easy drive of Town).—Unique RESIDENTIAL and SPORTING PROPERTY and PLEASURE FARM, 111 ACRES (74 pasture, 14 wood); charming XVth-century Residence; four reception, five bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); electric light; beautiful old exposed oak; lovely views; excellent shooting on the property; fine hunting and good society. FREEHOLD £2,750. No valuation.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

EASY DRIVE SUFFOLK COAST.
RESIDENTIAL PLEASURE FARM, 40 ACRES; charming old Residence, with beautiful old exposed oak; beautiful lounge, dining and billiard rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room; hot water; electric light; pretty gardens; ample buildings; good sport. Great sacrifice at £2,200.—WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

IN FAVOURITE CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.
Close to Dedham (Essex), with Boating River.
GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE and PLEASURE and PROFIT FARM; three reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold), modern sanitation; telephone; secluded gardens, buildings with cow-house for 11; and 68 ACRES nearly all pasture, with unfailing stream. FREEHOLD £2,200. Vendor would hire land if desired.—Photos, &c., WOODCOCK and SON, Ipswich.

KENT HILLS, charming situation on outskirts of the village. 500ft. up.—RESIDENTIAL PLEASURE and PROFIT FARM, 62 ACRES; charming well-built Residence; six bed, bath, three reception; well-matured gardens, beautiful lawns, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, fruit plantation, &c.; garage; model farm buildings, two cottages. FREEHOLD only £3,500. POSSESSION. Or the Residence, garage, buildings, cottage, and 4½ Acres, £2,250.—Illustrated particulars of GEERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

ONCE A ROYAL RESIDENCE.
IN A PLEASANT RIVERSIDE TOWN, CLOSE TO THE STATION AND RIVER AND AN HOUR FROM PADDINGTON.
TO BE SOLD, A DIGNIFIED EARLY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

built of mellowed red brick and occupying a secluded position surrounded by a high wall and enjoying lovely views from the upper windows.
It contains two lofty reception rooms, dance room with linenfold panelling, billiard room, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms, and offices.
Electric Light.
Partial Central Heating.
Company's Water.
Garage (2 cars). Outbuildings and 2 Cottages.
BEAUTIFUL OLD WORLD GARDEN with fine trees, tennis court, sunk garden, orchard, clipped yew hedges, kitchen garden, &c., in all about 3½ ACRES.
Temple Golf Course 1½ miles.
Solicitor:—B. TRAYTON KENWARD, Esq., 3, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.
Agents:
MESSRS. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
20, HANOVER-SQUARE, LONDON, W.1. (28127.)

Telephone: Regent 7500. Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS,

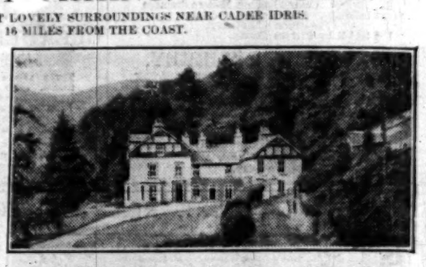
Branches: WIMBLEDON, 'Phone 0080. HAMPSTEAD, 'Phone 2727.

20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.

IFIELD, SUSSEX.
Five minutes from station on Southern Railway. Easy reach of golf course and Country Club. 230ft. up in restful and rural spot.
"IFIELD PARK,"
NEAR CRAWLEY.
Comfortable FREEHOLD RESIDENCE: hall, three reception rooms, conservatory, offices, two staircases, nine or more bed rooms, dressing room, and two bath rooms.
Part central heating. Company's electric light. Main drainage. Company's water and telephone available.
Stabling. Garage. Outbuildings. Glasshouse.
Well-wooded pleasure grounds, comprising ornamental lawns, kitchen garden, and rough grassland, in all nearly
3½ ACRES.
With Vacant Possession.
To be SOLD by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT, 22nd JULY (unless sold privately).
Solicitors: Messrs. J. A. and H. E. Farnfield, 90, Lower Thames-street, E.C.4.
Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

HAMPSHIRE MILL HOUSE & TROUT FISHING.
TWO MILES FROM THE TEST.
Long stretch of exclusive water in tributary. Mill Pond and Full Miller's Rights.
FOR SALE AT MODERATE FIGURE.
The Residence is a newer building on the old site, and is most artistically decorated, and equipped in a first-class manner. Contains delightful hall, three reception rooms, and good offices, ten bed rooms, and three baths.
Fine parquet floors in principal rooms and landing. Central heating. Independent hot water. Modern drainage.
Heated Garage. Fine old barn and stabling.
PICTURESQUE OLD MILL and TWO COTTAGES.
Attractive gardens with fine timber. Tennis court, kitchen garden, formal garden, walled gardens, riverside walks, and good meadowland.
ABOUT 15 ACRES.
Inspected and recommended by Sole Agents, HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.42452.)

SEA TROUT FISHING. SHOOTING.
WALES, AMIDST LOVELY SURROUNDINGS NEAR CADER IDRIS.
16 MILES FROM THE COAST.
FOR SALE,
this delightful Country House, 450ft. up, with panoramic views; three excellent reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms. Excellent stabling, Garage, &c. BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS OF 15 ACRES, with masses of rhododendrons. Trout lake of 2½ ACRES.



THE SPORTING
is held on lease and includes 3,500 acres of rough shooting and several miles of fishing; over 200 sea trout up to 6lb. were taken in 20 days last season.
PRICE £3,850.
Full details of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (W.40816.)

BERKSHIRE.
In an old-world Village amidst peaceful and open surroundings within a
SHORT DISTANCE OF THE DOWNS.
DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE OF CONSIDERABLE CHARM, part dating back to 14th Century and having lovely old oak beams, &c.
Spacious hall, three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
Electric light. Telephone. South aspect. Greensand soil. Radiators.
CHARMING OLD WORLD GARDENS, lawns, walled pleasure garden, flower and kitchen gardens, orchard, in all about
TWO ACRES.
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
Personally inspected and recommended.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (R.30961)

UNIQUE.
Occupying an island site, 350ft. above sea, on gravel, in the glorious and entirely rural district lying
SOUTH-WEST OF FARNHAM,
and commanding a beautiful panorama.
THE RESIDENCE, an architectural masterpiece, is equipped with every conceivable labour-saving device, including company's electric power for central heating, lighting, cooking, &c., and company's water.
Oak woodwork and panelling predominate, and lavatory basins with hot and cold water are fitted to every one of the 11 principal and maids' bed rooms, also the four chauffeurs' and messengers' rooms, six bath rooms, delightful reception rooms, loggia, complete offices.
Garage for four or five cars, with petrol tanks and pumps.
BADMINTON COURT WITH GALLERY.
Two hard and also grass tennis courts, lawns, walled formal garden, magnificent old trees, two long carriage drives, woodland and grassland, the whole about
29 ACRES.
Price, with or without the appropriate furniture, and full particulars drawn from personal inspection may be obtained from HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.34688.)

Lovely views to River Dart and Harbour.
First-rate Sporting District.
DEVON—DARTMOUTH.
Near Churches and Station.
TO be LET, UNFURNISHED, or SOLD.
STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, approached by drive. Drawing and dining rooms, conservatory, six bed rooms, bath room.
Company's water, gas, electric light. Independent boiler.
Outbuildings, Tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c., in all about One Acre.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.41281.)

LYME REGIS.
Occupying a superb and enchanting position commanding an uninterrupted view of the Channel.
A UNIQUE and Interesting GEORGIAN HOUSE.
Large reception rooms of great beauty. Facing South and overlooking the Sea.
Six bed rooms, lavatory basins (hot and cold in four of the rooms, bath room, maids' sitting room.
Central heating. Company's gas and electric light.
COTTAGE. GARAGE.
Walled gardens of a most varied character.
Rent for six years from September, £150 per annum. Reasonable premium.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (H.39919a.)

IN ONE OF THE BEST POSITIONS.
FOLKESTONE.
OVERLOOKING LARGE PRIVATE GARDENS.
A Beautifully appointed MODERN HOUSE for DISPOSAL, quite detached, and containing panelled lounge hall with parquet floor, three good reception, 12 bed rooms, three bath, very compact offices with servants' sitting room and large bright kitchen; there is also a
FULL-SIZED BILLIARD ROOM.
All main supplies are laid on, and the Residence is most complete and comfortable.
Garage for large car; tennis lawn reserved in private gardens. Specially recommended from intimate knowledge.
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SOUTH DEVON.
250ft. above sea. Seven miles from Market Town with Main G.W.R. express stop station and a short motor run to Torquay and other coast resorts.
TO BE SOLD WITH ABOUT
35 OR 88 ACRES.
A NICE OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE.
10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, good hall, and three reception rooms, &c.
Company's water, electric lighting. Central heating, &c., installed.
Good carriage drive, beautiful old trees, tennis lawn, walled garden, coppices, and rich grassland.
TWO OR MORE COTTAGES.
GARAGE, STABLING, &c.
Strongly recommended from personal inspection by the Agents.
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (C.25330.)

SURREY & BERKS BORDERS.
2½ miles from Sunningdale Golf Course.
FOR SALE—MIGHT BE LET.
Attractive SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE having modern conveniences, including
Electric light. Central heating, &c.
It contains three reception rooms (one 30ft. long), six bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.
GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.
GROUNDS OF FOUR ACRES.
Tennis lawn, rose garden and woodland.
PRICE FREEHOLD £3,700.
Full details of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1. (S.34532a.)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. 'PHONE: REGENT 6773.

UNIQUE SITUATION.
ONE THAT CAN NEVER BE SPOILED BY BUILDING.
Overlooking Burnham Beeches and actually adjoining lovely open common.
PICTURESQUE TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE

30 MINUTES FROM LONDON.
Possessing a fascinating interior, completely modernized. Four reception, five bedrooms, bath room; panelling, beamed ceilings, &c.; main electric light and water. Garage. A peaceful and delightfully pretty old-world garden with plenty of trees. Easy reach of Burnham and Stoke Poges golf links. Half-an-hour's rail from Paddington.
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A BARGAIN IN SURREY.
FREEHOLD £5,000 WITH 10 ACRES.

BETWEEN GUILDFORD & COBHAM.
An uncommonly attractive RESIDENCE with a spacious and well-arranged interior. Quiet situation, well away from main roads and traffic, but only 37 minutes' rail from Town. Lounge hall, three reception, nine bed rooms and two bath rooms; main electric light and water; central heating; garage; two cottages; charming gardens, well established and profusely timbered, orchard and paddocks.
FOR SALE AT THE TEMPTING PRICE QUOTED ABOVE.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

BORDERS OF KENT & SUSSEX.
BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND THE ASHDOWN FOREST.
A COUNTRY PLACE OF DISTINCTIVE CHARACTER.
400 FEET UP.
A luxuriously appointed residence on two floors.

Fine lounge hall or billiard room 30ft. by 22ft., drawing room 25ft. by 28ft., three other good reception rooms, tiled offices, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms; main electric light and water; radiators in every room; stabling, garages, two cottages, and farmery; beautifully wooded gardens, grounds and paradeland. A property with many attractive and desirable qualities.
FREEHOLD TO BE SOLD WITH 12 ACRES.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6773.

GLOS. & WORCESTER BORDERS.
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CHELTENHAM.
A FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE.
Thoroughly up to date and of exceptional character.
Close to an unspoiled old-world village; in an excellent social and sporting district, surrounded by lovely country. Three beautiful entertaining rooms (one 40ft. by 20ft.). Genuine Adam features. Eight bed rooms, two dressing rooms and two bath rooms. Co.'s electricity and water, main drainage; Garage, Stabling, &c. The Residence, which is actually of Tudor origin with Georgian additions, is approached by a long drive and stands in the midst of lovely old gardens that are na